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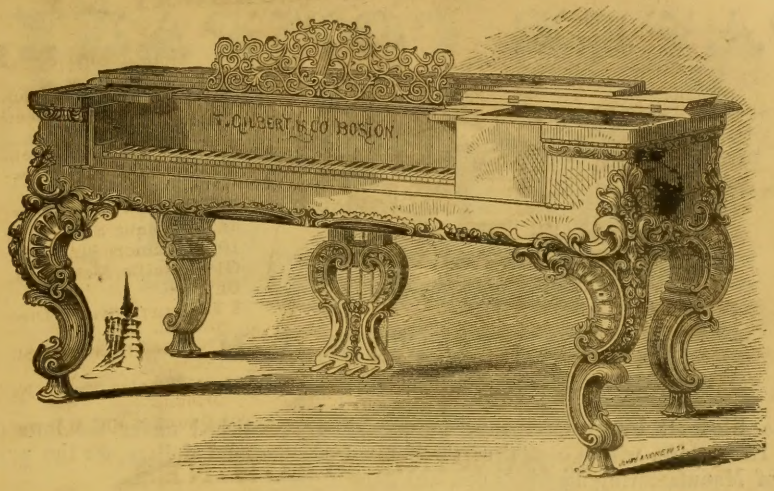
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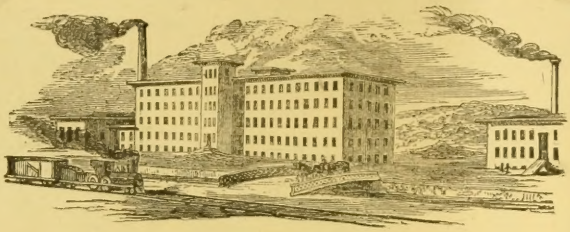
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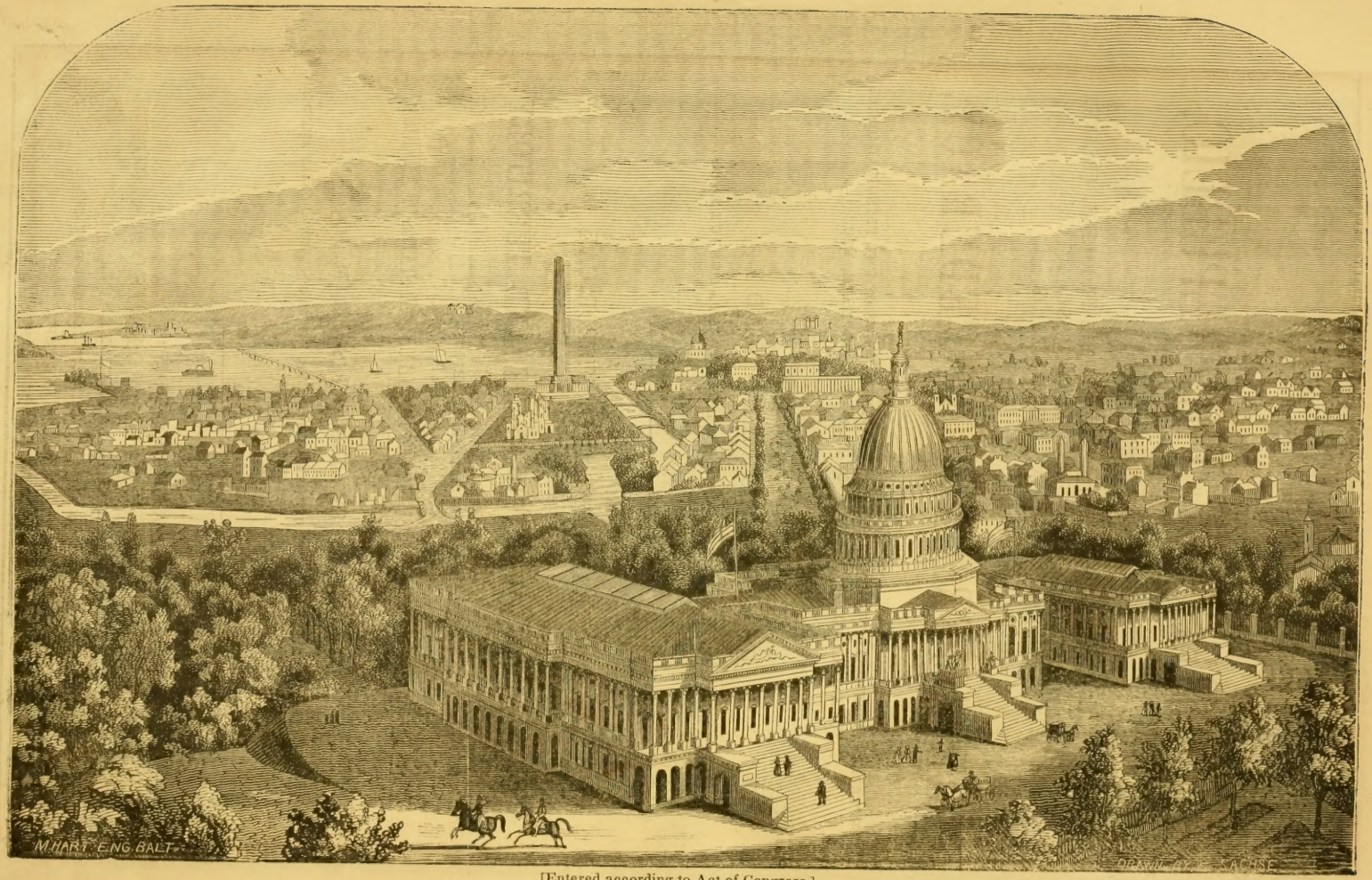
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EMBRACING

A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS, PRESENT CONDITION, COMMERCIAL, RAILROAD, MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF

THE AMERICAN CONFEDERACY,

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS, VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS, COAT OF ARMS OF EACH STATE, ETC.

EDITED BY

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LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BY RICHARD SWAINSON FISHER, M. D.

AUTHOR OF THE STATISTICAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, EDITOR OF COLTON'S GREAT AMERICAN ATLAS, ETC. ETC.

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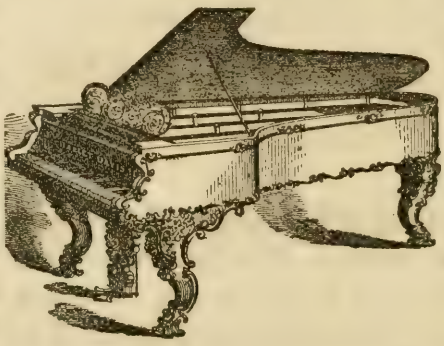
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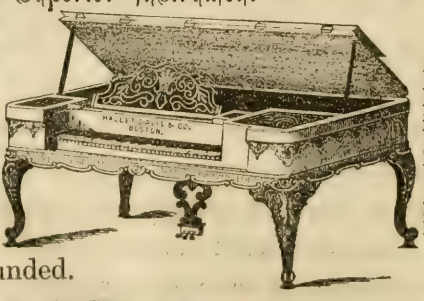


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[Signed] "JONAS CHICKERING, President."

Who also had one of his Best Grands on exhibition and in competition with us. The Committee, Professors Geo. J. Webb, H. K. Oliver, John Lange, &c. say of this Grand, "In tone powerful, round, full and well balanced, a capital instrument, and best of its class on Exhibition." We have also received Premiums for the superiority of our **Square Pianos,** at the following Fairs: Worcester, Mass. in 1848 and 1849; Boston, Mass. 1848 Silver Medal, also in 1851 two Medals; New York city 1853 Silver Medal; Philadel'a 1854 Silver Medal; Hartford, Ct. 1854 Gold Medal; St. John's, N. B.; also at the Penna. State Fair at Harrisburg, Sept. 1855, Silver Medal.

We have not space to give the many published reports of the great advantage resulting from the improvements introduced, but those in want of a Superior Instrument can order direct from us with Perfect Safety, as our Pianos are made with full iron frames, and warrant'd to stand in any climate, & give perfect satisfaction, or the purchase money refunded.



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No. 9

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A FEW years posterior to the foundation of the constitutional government of the United States, a census of the population thereof was taken under the authority of Congress in accordance with a provision of the fundamental law; and subsequently at the end of each period of ten years, similar and successively more and more minute censuses have been instituted. These enumerations have also embraced inquiries into the social and industrial *status* of the country, and its resources and wealth for the time being, with such collaterate inquiries as were deemed important to the determination of the economic and political relations of the States constituting the Union.

The first national census was taken in 1790, and the seventh and latest census in the year 1850. Intermediate to these decennial enumerations, the States individually have likewise made numerous statistical inquiries, which are still being continued at periods varying from two to ten years.

These show the progress of the United States from the first years of their aggregate existence, and, in connection with the annual returns published by the State and general government, are the ground-work of the statistical portion of the present work.

The "PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES," however, is not confined alone to a statistical analysis of the development of the country. In its pages will be found a complete description of its geography, both in relation to the States severally, and also to the Union. The general history of the rise of the colonies, their struggles in the cause of liberty, their transformation into independent governments, and their onward progress are also summed up, and their present relative condition and position in the Union fully illustrated. The subjects more particularly noticed are the mining, agriculture, commerce, and general industry of the States, their institutions of learning and education, their religious and moral institutions, and, in fact, all the

great interests which make and distinguish their social, industrial, and political existence. Such are the various subjects treated upon; and certainly none can be more interesting—none more useful to the inquiring citizen. Without entering into minute and controverted details, which would extend his work to many volumes, the author has endeavored to exhibit clearly and truthfully the history of events, their results, and the high destiny that awaits the future of a country already distinguished among nations for its enlightened civilization, and the successful achievement of a position second to that of no other nation of ancient or modern times.

The whole work has been arranged in *alphabetical* order, so as to be of easy reference, and is divided into three general divisions:

1st. The descriptions, statistics, etc., of the United States.

2d. The descriptions, statistics, etc., of the States and Territories.

3d. The descriptions, statistics, etc., of principal cities, towns, etc., and these are followed by several general tables relative to railroads, canals, telegraphs, light-houses, etc., etc. This arrangement avoids the necessity of a general Index to the subjects treated upon.

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No. 3. Leather Splitting Machine, with cylinder gauge, for making scarfs, or laps, or any even thickness.

No. 4. Gauge, to attach to the cylinder of No. 3, for splitting straps of different widths, making the strap thin on each edge, and thick in the centre; also, to make a bevel on one edge of the strap.

No. 5. Samples of Scarfs or Laps; also, different shapes made by the gauge.

No. 6. Leather Splitting Machine, with roller gauge.

No. 7. Saddlers' and Harness Makers' Edging Tools, to round the corners of straps of leather, (three sizes,) first introduced into the market by Mr. Aiken. The market has since been filled with inferior imitations, by those who have unjustly seized upon the improvement.

No. 8. Leather Cutting Spring Gauge, with handle.

No. 9. Leather Cutting Spring Gauge, without handle.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, are Saw Sets, all different in construction, and all inferior to No. 1, which is patented. The different specimens were invented for the purpose of saving others the trouble of trying to evade the patent by making inferior kinds.

Nos. 20 and 21. Awl Handles and Sockets, with set screw on the side. A few were made a number of years ago, and soon abandoned as a poor kind. The same thing has of late been imposed upon the public as a new article.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, are Awl Handles, with different kinds of sockets, for holding various kinds of awls and tools for the use of all kinds of mechanics who work in wood; also, for the use of shoe makers, and other classes generally.

No. 27. Wrench and Case. One end contains the awls and tools, the other a wrench to remove the socket for changing tools.

No. 28. A card of Twenty Tools and Brad Awls, fitted to the socket, and can be changed at pleasure.

No. 29. Cotton Sampler.

No. 30. Marking Tool.

No. 31. Circular File.

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Nos. 33, 34 and 35, are Dies to change for different screws.

No. 36. Samples of Screws.

No. 37. Bitt-Stock.

Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41, are different kinds of Sockets to fit the Bitt-Stock.

Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 are samples for different patterns for Hames.

No. 46. Part of a Trace, to fit the Hames.

No. 47. Mill Saw Set.

No. 48. Round Pliars.

No. 49. New kind of Tool.

No. 50. Threads made from wood.

Nos. 51, 52 and 53, different specimens of Spiral Brushes.

Mo. 54. Model of a Ditching Plow.

Nos. 55, 56, 57 and 58. Models for differently constructed wrought iron Car Wheels.

Nos. 59 and 60. Models for Tools for making wrought iron Car Wheels.

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A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States, a confederacy of sovereign States, and the most influential republic of the world, occupies the middle portion of North America. This confederation, consisting originally of thirteen States, but now of thirty-one States, the federal district, and several territorial appendages, lies between the parallels of 24° and 49° north latitude, and the meridians of 10°east and 48° west from Washington, or 67° and 125° from Greenwich, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the British colonies on the north, to the republic of Mexico and the great Gulf on the south. The whole extent of this boundary is now definitely settled by treaty.* The greatest width of this country, from east to west, is 2,900 miles, and the greatest depth, from north to south, 1,730 miles. Its area may be estimated at 3,260,000 square miles, including California, Texas, etc., recently acquired. It has a frontier of about 10,000 miles, of which 4,400 is sea-coast, and 1,500 lake-coast.

The territory of the United States is traversed by two principal chains of mountains, the Alleghanies on the east side, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. These divide the country into three distinct regions: the Atlantic slope, the valley of the Mississippi, and the declivity from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The Alleghanies are less a chain of mountains than a long plateau, crested with several chains of mountains or hills, separated from each other by wide and elevated valleys. East of the Hudson the mountains are chiefly granitic, with rounded summits, often covered at their tops with bogs and turf, and distributed in irregular groups without any marked direction. Some peaks of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, and the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, rise to the height of 5,000 to 6,400 feet above the sea. After passing the Hudson, the structure of the mountains seems to change. In Pennsylvania and Virginia they assume the form of long parallel ridges, varying in height from 2,500 to 4,000 feet and occupying a breadth of one hundred miles. In North Carolina, the highest culmination is 6,476 feet; but in the northern part of Georgia and Alabama, where they terminate, they again lose the form of continuous chains, and break into groups of isolated mountains, touching at their base, some of which attain a considerable elevation.

The Rocky Mountains are on a much grander scale than the Alleghanies. Their base is 300 miles in breadth, and their loftiest summits, covered with everlasting snow, rise to the height of 10 to 14,000 feet. These vast chains may be considered as a continuation of the Cordilleras of Mexico. They are distant from the Pacific Ocean from 5 to 600 miles, but between them and the coast several minor ranges intersect the country, of which the Maritime Range is the most conspicuous.

The immense valley included between these two ranges of mountains is intersected by the Mississippi River, which runs, from north to south, all through the United States. The country west of the Mississippi, with little exception, is yet a wilderness, inhabited by roving bands of Indians, and beyond the limits of the organized States the whites have scarcely a settlement; but the country east of that river is thickly populated, and in the highest state of cultivation. The most remarkable feature in the face of the country is the low plain, from 50 to 100 miles wide, which extends along the Atlantic coast. Beyond this plain the land rises toward the interior till it terminates in the Alleghanies. The rest of the country east of the Mississippi is agreeably diversified

* The treaties relative to these boundaries are, 1. Treaty of Paris, 1783. 2. Treaty of London, 1794. 3. Louisiana Treaty, 1803. 4. Treaty of Ghent, 1814. 5. Convention of London, 1818 and 1828. 6. Florida Treaty, 1819. 7. Treaty with Mexico, 1828. 8. Treaty with Russia, 1824. 9. Ashburton Treaty, 1842. 10. Texas Annexation Resolutions, 1845. 11. Oregon Treaty, 1846. 12. Treaty of Guadalupe, 1848.

with hills and valleys, plains and mountains. The soil of the low country, except on the banks of creeks and rivers, is sandy, and comparatively unproductive; but the remainder has a strong, fertile soil, capable of supporting a dense population. The Pacific section is a highly varied country, abounding in wild and majestic scenery, and traversed by magnificent rivers. Much, however, of its interior is desert, and will probably never be inhabited by civilized man. The great California desert, indeed, is one of the dreariest regions of the world, the solitude being relieved only by a few oases in the neighborhood of streams, or on the borders of its numerous lakes; on these alone is there even an aboriginal population.

The shores of the United States are washed by three seas: the Atlantic Ocean, on the east, the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, and the Pacific Ocean, on the west. The principal bays and sounds on the Atlantic border are Passamaquoddy Bay, which lies between the State of Maine and the British province of New Brunswick; Massachusetts Bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; Long Island Sound, between Long Island and the coast of Connecticut; Delaware Bay, which sets up between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, separating the States of New Jersey and Delaware; Chesapeake Bay, which communicates with the ocean between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, extending in a northern direction for 200 miles, through the States of Virginia and Maryland; Albemarle Sound, and Pamlico Sound, on the coast of North Carolina. There are no large bays or sounds on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. On the Pacific coast, however, there are several excellent bays, but the principal and only one necessary to mention is the Bay of San Francisco, in the State of California. It is one of the finest bays in the world, and capable of containing the navies of all the European powers at one time.

With the exception of Michigan and Champlain, none of the great lakes of North America lie wholly within the territory of the United States; the rest are on the northern boundary, where they form a connected chain, extending through a distance of more than 1,200 miles. The first in the chain is Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Few persons are really aware of the magnitude of these great lakes; they are truly inland seas, and navigation is as dangerous, and subjected to all the vicissitudes which are connected with the navigation of the Baltic, the Black Sea, or the Mediterranean. The following is a tabular statement of the extent of these fresh-water seas, with the mean depth of their waters, and their elevation above the sea.

Names.	Mean Length.	Mean Breadth.	Area.	Mean Depth.	Elev. above the Sea.
Lake Superior	400 miles	80 miles	32,000 sq. m.	900 feet	596 feet.
" Michigan	320 "	70 "	22,400 "	1,000 "	578 "
" Huron	240 "	80 "	20,400 "	1,000 "	578 "
" Green Bay	100 "	20 "	2,000 "	1,000 "	578 "
" Erie	240 "	40 "	9,600 "	84 "	565 "
" Ontario	180 "	35 "	6,300 "	500 "	232 "
" St. Clair	20 "	14 "	360 "	20 "	570 "

Lake Champlain, lying between Vermont and New York, is 128 miles long, and from 1 to 16 miles wide, and discharges its waters through the Sorel into the St. Lawrence. It is computed that the lakes contain above 14,000 cubic miles of water—a quantity more than five-sevenths of all the fresh water on the earth. The extent of country drained by the lakes, from the north-western angle of Superior to the St. Lawrence, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 square miles.

The principal rivers of the United States may be divided into four classes. *First*, the Mississippi and its wide-spread branches, which drain the waters of the whole country included between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains; *second*, the rivers east of the Alleghany Mountains, which, rising from their eastern declivity, water the Atlantic plain, and hence flow into the ocean; *third*, the system of rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, which may be subdivided into those flowing from the southern slope of the Alleghanies, and those having their source in the north-western highlands of Texas; and, *fourth*, those streams on the west of the Rocky Mountains, which flow into the Pacific Ocean.

The Mississippi rises west of Lake Superior, in latitude 47° 47′ north, amid lakes and swamps, dreary and desolate beyond description; and after a south-east course of about 500 miles, reaches the Falls of the St. Anthony, where it descends perpendicularly 16 feet, and where are numerous rapids. From these falls it pursues at first a south-easterly, and then a southerly direction; and, after forming the boundary between Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, on the west, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on the east, passes through Louisiana, and discharges itself through a delta of many mouths into the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly 3,200 miles in length, and is navigable, with few obstructions, to the Falls of St. Anthony.

Its principal tributaries from the east are—1. The Wisconsin, which joins it between the parallels of 42° and 43° north latitude;—2. The Illinois, a navigable river, which joins it near latitude

38° 40′ north;—3. The Ohio, which is itself formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg. It flows in a south-westerly direction for 945 miles, separating the north-western States from Virginia and Kentucky, and falls into the Mississippi in 37° north latitude. The chief tributaries of the Ohio are the Wabash, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, which last is formed of several streams from the western parts of Virginia and the Carolinas, which unite a little west of Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and runs at first south-west into Alabama, where it turns and runs north-west, through Tennessee into Kentucky, and joins the Ohio 10 miles below the mouth of the Cumberland; and—4. The Yazoo, which rises in the northern part of the State of Mississippi, and, running south-west, joins the Mississippi 100 miles above Natchez.

The tributaries from the west are—1. The Minnesota, or St. Peter's, which joins it about nine miles below the Falls of St, Anthony, after a south-east course of several hundred miles;—2. The Des Moines, which joins it near the parallel of 40° north latitude, after a south-easterly course of more than 800 miles;—3. The Missouri, which is formed by three branches, called Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers, all of which rise and unite in the Rocky Mountains. The whole length, from the highest point of Jefferson's River, to the confluence with the Mississippi, is, by actual course, about 2,500 miles, and to the Gulf of Mexico nearly 4,000 miles; during the whole of which distance there is no cataract or considerable impediment to the navigation, except at Great Falls, which are above 2,000 miles from the Mississippi. At these falls the river descends, in the distance of 18 miles, 362 feet. The principal tributaries of the Missouri are the Yellow Stone, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins it after a north-easterly course of 600 miles; the Nebraska, or Platte, which rises also in those mountains, and, after an easterly course of 800 miles, joins the Missouri in latitude 41° north; and the Kansas, which joins it near latitude 39° north, after an easterly course of more than 600 miles;—4. The Arkansas, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and pursuing a south-easterly course, forms, for some distance, the boundary between the Indian Territory and Texas; after which its course lies principally in the State of Arkansas, till it joins the Mississippi in 34° north latitude. Its length is more than 1,300 miles;—5. The Red River, which also rises in the Rocky Mountains, below Sante Fé, and, after a south-easterly course of more than 1,000 miles, falls into the Mississippi in latitude 31° north.

The principal rivers east of the Alleghanies are—1. The Connecticut, which rises in the highlands separating the United States from Canada, and running southerly, divides New Hampshire from Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound. It is navigable for sloops for fifty miles to Hartford, and by means of canals and other improvements, has been rendered passable for boats 250 miles farther;—2. The Hudson, which rises west of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a southerly course of more than 300 miles, falls into the Bay of New York, after receiving numerous affluents. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, 130 miles, and for sloops and steamboats to Troy, 40 miles farther. It is connected with Lakes Champlain, Erie, and Ontario by means of canals from Albany, and with the Delaware by a canal from Rondout;—3. The Delaware, which rises in New York, and flowing southerly, separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay, after a course of 300 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line 40 miles, to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 miles farther, to the head of the tide at Trenton Falls;—4. The Susquehanna, which also rises in New York, and, pursuing a southerly zig-zag course through Pennsylvania, falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the north-east corner of Maryland. During the last 50 miles the navigation is obstructed by an almost continued series of rapids;—5. The Potomac, which rises in the Alleghanies, and, after forming, during its whole course, the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, falls into Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for ships of the largest dimensions to Washington, the federal capital, about 200 miles from the ocean; but in the upper part of its course there are numerous obstacles, many of which, however, have been overcome by canals;—6. James River, which rises in the mountains, and falls into the southern part of Chesapeake Bay; and—7. The Savannah, which forms the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic in latitude 32° north. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, 17 miles; and for boats to Augusta, 130 miles farther.

The principal rivers which rise south of the Alleghanies, and fall into the Gulf of Mexico, are—1. The Appalachicola, which discharges itself into Apalachee Bay, in Florida. It is formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, the former of which rises in the northern part of Georgia, and flowing south, receives the Flint at the south-west extremity of the State. During the latter part of its course, the Chattahoochee forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama;—2. The Mobile, which discharges itself into Mobile Bay. It is formed by two large rivers, the Alabama and Tombigbee, which unite near latitude 31° north, after having pursued each a separate course of many hundred miles. There is another system of rivers flowing into the Gulf from the

highlands of northern Texas, consisting of the Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, etc., which need only be mentioned here, as the geography of Texas will be minutely described elsewhere.

The rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, consist of—1. The Columbia, which rises near latitude 55° north, and running south-west, falls into the ocean in latitude 46° 15′, after a course of 1,500 miles. Its principal tributaries are Clark's River, Lewis' River, and the Multnomah or Willamette, all of which join it on its left bank. This river was discovered in 1792, and settlements were made in the neighborhood by Americans in 1810. The mouth of the river is obstructed by flats, but vessels of 300 tons can ascend to the distance of 125 miles, and large sloops farther;—2. The Sacramento and San Joaquin, emptying into the Bay of San Francisco;—3. The Buenaventura, rising in the coast range of the California Mountains, empties into Monterey Bay;—4. The Colorado, and River Gila (which separates Mexico from the United States), flow from the mountains near Santa Fé, and would, if not received by the Gulf of California, empty into the Pacific; they belong, however, to the same system of rivers.

The government of the United States is a federal democratic republic. It is based on the constitution of 1787, and amendments thereto.

The electors of the most numerous branch of the several State Legislatures are qualified electors in the States respectively for all elective officers of the general government.

All legislative powers are vested in Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The "House of Representatives" is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and in number in accordance with the population of each, and in order to ascertain the number each State is entitled to, a census is taken every ten years, excluding from the enumeration for this object two-thirds of the slaves, and all Indians not taxed. Each State is entitled to at least one representative. Vacancies are filled by intermediate elections. The House chooses its speaker and other officers. No person under twenty-five years of age, who has been less than seven years a citizen of the United States, and who is not a resident of the State electing him, is qualified for representative.

The constitution provided for a specific number of representatives from each State to compose the House until the ascertainment of the population under the census of 1790; but since then legislation has decennially fixed the number to be elected. From the 3d March, 1793, the apportionment was one representative to every 33,000 of the representative population; after 1803, one to every 33,000 also; after 1813, one to every 35,000; after 1823, one to every 40,000; after 1833, one to every 47,000; after 1843, one to every 70,680; and after 3d March, 1853, 233 representatives to be divided *pro rata* to the several States. The following table shows the number of representatives to which each State has been entitled since the establishment of the government:

States.	1787.	1793.	1803.	1813.	1823.	1833.	1843.	1853.
Maine	—	—	—	—	7	8	7	6
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Vermont	—	2	4	6	5	5	4	3
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8
Alabama	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	7

States.	1787.	1793.	1803.	1813.	1823.	1833.	1843.	1853.
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4
Tennessee	—	—	3	6	9	13	11	10
Kentucky	—	2	6	10	12	13	10	10
Ohio	—	—	—	6	14	19	21	21
Indiana	—	—	—	—	8	7	10	11
Illinois	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	9
Missouri	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	7
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

In addition to these representatives from States, the House admits a delegate from each organized Territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his Territory is interested, but can not vote. California has *two* members by a special act.

The "Senate" consists of two members from each State, elected by the Legislatures thereof respectively for six years. One-third the whole body is renewed biennially, and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive of such State makes a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which fills such vacancy. Senators must be at least thirty years old, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be residents of the State by which chosen. Each senator has one vote. The Vice-president of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Senate, but a president *pro tempore* is elected by and from among the Senators, who, in the absence of the president, acts in his stead.

The constitutional government went into operation on the 4th March, 1789, but a quorum of the first Congress, which met at the city of New York, was not formed until the 6th April, nor was the first president of the United States inaugurated before the 30th April. The following is a complete list of sessions of Congress held up to the present time:

Congress.	Session.	Commenced.	Terminated.	Days of Duration.
1st	1st	6 April, 1789	29 Sept., 1789	176
	2d	4 Jan., 1790	12 Aug., 1790	221
	3d	6 Dec., 1790	3 Mar., 1791	88
2d	1st	24 Oct., 1791	8 May, 1792	198
	2d	5 Nov., 1792	2 Mar., 1793	118
3d	1st	2 Dec., 1793	9 June, 1794	190
	2d	3 Nov., 1794	3 Mar., 1795	121
4th	1st	7 Dec., 1795	1 June, 1796	178
	2d	5 " 1796	3 Mar., 1797	89
5th	1st	15 May, 1797	10 July, 1797	57
	2d	13 Nov., 1797	16 " 1798	246
	3d	3 Dec., 1798	3 Mar., 1799	91
6th	1st	2 " 1799	14 May, 1800	165
	2d	17 Nov., 1800	3 Mar., 1801	107
7th	1st	7 Dec., 1801	3 May, 1802	148
	2d	6 " 1802	3 Mar., 1803	88
8th	1st	17 Oct., 1803	27 " 1804	163
	2d	5 Nov., 1804	3 " 1805	119
9th	1st	2 Dec., 1805	21 April, 1806	141
	2d	1 " 1806	3 Mar., 1807	93
10th	1st	26 Oct., 1807	25 April, 1808	183
	2d	7 Nov., 1808	3 Mar., 1809	117
11th	1st	22 May, 1809	28 June, 1809	38
	2d	27 Nov., 1809	1 May, 1810	156
	3d	3 Dec., 1810	3 Mar., 1811	91
12th	1st	4 Nov., 1811	6 July, 1812	246
	2d	2 " 1812	3 Mar., 1813	122
13th	1st	24 May, 1813	2 Aug., 1813	71
	2d	6 Dec. 1813	18 April, 1814	134
	3d	19 Sept., 1814	3 Mar., 1815	165
14th	1st	4 Dec., 1815	30 April, 1816	149
	2d	2 " 1816	3 Mar., 1817	92
15th	1st	1 " 1817	30 April, 1818	151
	2d	16 Nov., 1818	3 Mar., 1819	108
16th	1st	6 Dec., 1819	15 May, 1820	162
	2d	13 Nov., 1820	3 Mar., 1821	111
17th	1st	3 Dec., 1821	8 May, 1822	157
	2d	2 " 1822	3 Mar., 1823	92
18th	1st	1 " 1823	27 May, 1824	179
	2d	6 " 1824	3 Mar., 1825	88
19th	1st	5 " 1825	22 May, 1826	169
	2d	4 " 1826	3 Mar., 1827	90
20th	1st	3 " 1827	26 May, 1828	176
	2d	1 " 1828	3 Mar., 1829	93
21st	1st	7 " 1829	31 May, 1830	176
	2d	6 " 1830	3 Mar., 1831	88
22d	1st	5 " 1831	14 July, 1832	223
	2d	3 " 1832	3 Mar., 1833	91
23d	1st	2 " 1833	30 June, 1834	211
	2d	1 " 1834	3 Mar., 1835	93
24th	1st	7 " 1835	4 July, 1836	211
	2d	5 " 1836	3 Mar., 1837	89
25th	1st	4 Sept., 1837	16 Oct., 1837	43
	2d	4 Dec., 1837	9 July, 1838	218
	3d	3 " 1838	3 Mar., 1839	91
26th	1st	2 " 1839	21 July, 1840	233
	2d	7 " 1840	3 Mar., 1841	87
27th	1st	31 May, 1841	13 Sept., 1841	106
	2d	6 Dec., 1841	31 Aug., 1842	263
	3d	5 " 1842	3 Mar., 1843	88
28th	1st	4 " 1843	17 June, 1844	196
	2d	2 " 1844	3 Mar., 1845	91
29th	1st	1 " 1845	10 Aug., 1846	253
	2d	7 " 1846	3 Mar., 1847	87
30th	1st	6 " 1847	14 Aug., 1848	252
	2d	4 " 1848	3 Mar., 1849	89
31st	1st	3 " 1849	30 Sept., 1850	301
	2d	2 " 1850	3 Mar., 1851	91
32d	1st	1 " 1851	31 Aug, 1852	274
	2d	6 " 1852	3 Mar., 1853	88
33d	1st	5 " 1853	1854	—
	2d	4 " 1854	3 Mar., 1855	89

Besides its ordinary legislative capacity, the Senate is vested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. No person can be convicted by this court unless on the finding of a majority of Senators, nor does judgment extend further than to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The Executive Power is vested in a President, who is elected by an Electoral College, chosen by popular vote, or by the Legislature of the State, the number of electors being equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from the States to Congress. His term of office is four years, but he is eligible for re-election indefinitely. The electors forming the college are themselves chosen in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several States. A majority of the aggregate number of votes given is necessary to the election of President and Vice-president, and if none of the candidates has such a majority, then the election of President is determined by the House of Representatives, and that of the Vice-president by the Senate, from among the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes, and in doing so, the vote is taken by States, the representatives of each State having only one vote, which must, of course, be determined by a majority of their number. No person can be President or Vice-president who is not a native-born citizen, of the age of thirty-five years, and who has been a resident of the United States for fourteen years. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in the service of the Union. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, he has the power to make treaties, appoint civil and military officers, levy war, conclude peace, and do all that rightly belongs to the executive power. He has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, but so qualified, that notwithstanding his disapproval, any bill becomes a law on its being afterward approved of by two-thirds of both houses of Congress. The President has a salary of $25,000 per annum, and "the white house" at Washington for a residence during his official term. The Vice-president is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of the death, resignation, or other disability of the President, the powers and duties of that office devolve upon him for the remainder of the term for which the President had been elected. This provision of the constitution, for the first time since the foundation of the government, came into operation in 1841, on the demise of the late lamented General Harrison, who died 4th April, just one month after his inauguration, when John Tyler, the Vice-president, succeeded. Vice-president Fillmore also succeeded President Taylor under this provi-

sion. In case of the disability of the Vice-president, the President of the Senate *pro tempore* takes his place. The offices of President and Vice-president have been occupied by the following gentlemen since the adoption of the constitution:

	Presidents.	Vice presidents.	Terms of Office.
1.	George Washington	John Adams	30th April, 1789, to 4th March, 1793
2.	Do. do.	Do. do.	4th March, 1793, " " 1797
3.	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	" 1797 " " 1801
4.	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	" 1801 " " 1805
5.	Do. do.	George Clinton	" 1805 " " 1809
6.	James Madison	Do. do. (d. 20th Apr., 1812)	" 1809 " " 1813
7.	Do. do.	Elbr. Gerry (d. 23d November, 1814)	" 1813 " " 1817
8.	James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	" 1817 " " 1821
9.	Do. do.	Do. do.	" 1821 " " 1825
10.	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun	" 1825 " " 1829
11.	Andrew Jackson	Do. do.	" 1829 " " 1833
12.	Do. do.	Martin Van Buren	" 1833 " " 1837
13.	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	" 1837 " " 1841
14.	{ William Henry Harrison	John Tyler	" 1841 " 4th April, 1841
	{ John Tyler (on the death of General Harrison)		4th April, 1841 " 4th March, 1845
15.	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	4th March, 1845 " " 1849
16.	{ Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	" 1849 " 9th July, 1850
	{ Millard Fillmore (on the death of General Taylor)		9th July, 1850 " 4th March, 1853
17.	Franklin Pierce	Wm. Rufus King (d. 18 Ap., 1853).	4th March, 1853 " " 1857

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several officers, with the title of secretaries, etc., who form what is termed the " Cabinet." These are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-general, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-general—the last being the official law authority for advisement in administrative affairs. Each of these presides over a separate Department.

The " Department of State" was created by an act of Congress of the 15th of September, 1789; by a previous act of the 27th of July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. It embraced, until the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849, what in some other governments are styled the Department of Foreign Affairs and Home Department; but the duties now being divided, it confines its operations almost entirely to foreign matters, and hence its original title might with propriety and convenience be restored.

The *Secretary of State* conducts all treaties between the United States and foreign powers, and corresponds officially with the public ministers of the government at foreign courts, and with ministers of foreign powers, resident in the United States. He is intrusted with the publication of all treaties with foreign powers, preserves the originals of all treaties and of the public correspondence growing out of international intercourse; grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign states, etc. He has charge of the Great Seal of the United States, but can not affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any instrument without authority of the President.

Secretaries of State—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

Thomas Jefferson, *Va.*	26 Sept., 1789	Henry Clay, *Ky.*	8 Mar., 1825	John Nelson, *Md.*	29 Feb., 1844
Edmund Randolph, *Va.*	2 Jan., 1794	M. Van Buren, *N. Y.*	6 " 1829	J. C. Calhoun, *S. C.*	6 Mar., 1844
Timothy Pickering, *Va.*	4 Feb., 1795	Ed. P. Livingston, *La.*	1831	J. Buchanan, *Pa.*	5 " 1845
John Marshall, *Va.*	13 May, 1800	Louis M'Lane, *Del.*	7 Mar., 1833	J. M. Clayton, *Del.*	6 " 1849
James Madison, *Va.*	5 Mar., 1801	John Forsyth, *Ga.*	1834	D. Webster, *Mass.*	20 July, 1850
Robert Smith, *Md.*	6 " 1809	D. Webster, *Mass.*	5 Mar., 1841	Edward Everett	1852
James Monroe, *Va.*	25 Nov., 1811	H. S. Legaré, *S. C.*	9 May, 1843	William L. Marcy, *N. Y.*	5 Mar., 1853
J. Q. Adams, *Mass.*	5 Mar., 1817	A. P. Upshur, *Va.*	24 June, 1843		

This department has subject to it the Diplomatic Bureau, and the Consular Bureau. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Central America, Brazil, and Chili; by Commissioners at the court of Pekin, China, and at the Sandwich Islands; by a Minister Resident at the Sublime Porte, and to the Swiss Confederation, and at other courts by Chargés des Affaires; and United States' Consuls are stationed at all the important commercial ports in the world. Foreign Ministers accredited to the government of the United States are, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Great Britain, Russia, the Argentine Republic, France, Spain, Chili, New Grenada, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru; Ministers Resident from Portugal, Prussia, and Belgium; and Chargés des Affairs from Denmark, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Naples, Sardinia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua. Foreign Consuls from all commercial nations reside in the several Collection Districts of the Union.

The " Department of the Interior" was established by an act of Congress of the 30th of March, 1849. The *Secretary of the Interior* is intrusted with the supervision and management of all matters connected with the public domain, Indian affairs, pensions, patents, public buildings, the census, the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the expenditures of the Federal Judiciary, etc. Each of these interests is managed in a separate bureau or office, the immediate head of which is styled Commissioner, Superintendent, or Warden, as the case may be.

Secretaries of the Interior—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

Thomas H. Ewing, *Ohio* 6 Mar., 1849
James A. Pearce (decl'd) 20 July, 1850
T. M.T. M'Kennon (dec.) 8 Aug., 1850
Alex. H. H. Stuart, *Va.*..10 Sept., 1850
Robert M'Clelland, *Mich.*, 5 Mar., 1853

The " Department of the Treasury" was created by an act of Congress of the 2d of September, 1789. The *Secretary of the Treasury* superintends all the fiscal concerns of the government, and upon his own responsibility recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. All public accounts are finally settled at this department; and for this purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary, who has the general superintendence, the offices of the two Controllers, the offices of the Six Auditors, the office of the Commissioner of Customs, the Treasurer's office, the Registrar's office, the Solicitor's office, and the office of the Coast Survey. Assistant Treasurers' offices are also established at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

Alex. Hamilton, *N. Y.*...12 Sept., 1789
Oliver Wolcott, *Ct.*..... 4 Feb., 1795
Samuel Dexter, *Mass.*...31 Jan., 1802
Albert Gallatin, *Pa.*.....26 Jan., 1802
George W. Campbell, *Ct.* 9 Feb., 1814
Alex. J. Dallas, *Va.*..... 6 Oct., 1814
Wm. H. Crawford, *Ga.*. 5 Mar., 1817
Richard Rush, *Pa.*..... 7 Mar., 1825
Samuel D. Ingham, *Pa.*. 6 " 1829
Louis M'Lane, *Del.*..... 1831
William J. Duane, *Pa.*... 1833
Roger B. Taney, *Md.*... 1833
Levi Woodbury, *N. H.*.. 7 Mar., 1833
Thomas Ewing, *Ohio*.... 5 " 1841
Walter Forward, *Pa.*.....13 Sept., 1841
J. C. Spencer, *N. Y.*..... 3 Mar., 1843
George M. Bibb, *Ky.*.....15 June, 1844
R. J. Walker, *Miss.*..... 5 Mar., 1845
W. M. Meredith, *Pa.*..... 6 " 1849
Thos. Corwin, *Ohio*.....20 July, 1850
James Guthrie, *Ky.*..... 5 Mar., 1853

The " Department of War" was created by an act of Congress of the 7th of August, 1789, and at first embraced not only military, but also naval affairs. The *Secretary of War* superintends every branch of military affairs, and has under his immediate direction the Adjutant-general's office, the Quartermaster-general's Bureau, the Paymaster's Bureau, the Subsistence Bureau, the Medical Bureau, the Engineer Bureau, the Topographical Bureau, the Ordnance Bureau, etc.; and the department has the superintendence of the erection of fortifications, of making public surveys, and other important services.

Secretaries of War—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

Henry Knox, *Mass.*....12 Sept., 1789
Tim. Pickering, *Pa.*.... 2 Jan., 1795
James M'Henry, *Md.*....27 " 1796
Saml. Dexter, *Mass.*....13 May, 1800
Roger Griswold, *Ct.*.... 3 Feb., 1801
Henry Dearborn, *Mass.*. 5 Mar., 1801
William Eustis " .. 7 " 1809
John Armstrong, *N. Y.*..13 Jan., 1813
James Monroe, *Va.*.....27 Sept., 1814
Wm. H. Crawford, *Ga.*.. 2 Mar., 1815
Isaac Shelley, *Ky.*..... 5 Mar., 1817
J. C. Calhoun, *S. C.*.....16 Dec., 1817
James Barbour, *Va.*..... 7 Mar., 1825
Peter B. Porter, *N. Y.*.....26 May, 1828
J. H. Eaton, *Tenn.*..... 9 Mar., 1829
Lewis Cass, *Mich.*..... 1831
Joel R. Poinsett, *S. C.* .. 7 " 1837
John Bell, *Tenn.*..... 5 " 1841
John M'Lean, *Ohio*.....13 Sept., 1841
J. C. Spencer, *N. Y.*....12 Oct., 1841
James W. Porter, *Pa.* .. 8 Mar., 1843
William Wilkins, *Pa.*....15 Feb., 1844
Wm. L. Marcy, *N. Y.*.... 5 Mar., 1845
Geo. W. Crawford, *Ga.*. 6 " 1849
Edm. Bates (declined) ..20 July, 1850
Charles M. Conrad, *La.*.. 8 Aug., 1850
Jefferson Davis, *Miss.*... 5 Mar., 1853

The " Department of the Navy" was created by an act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1798. The *Secretary of the Navy* issues all orders to the naval forces and superintends naval affairs generally. Attached to the Department are—a Bureau of Docks and Navy Yards, a Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, a Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, a Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, a Bureau of Medical and Surgical Instruments, etc.; and the National Observatory at Washington is under the control of the Navy Department. The ministerial duties of these several Bureaux were formerly exercised by a Board of Navy Commissioners.

Secretaries of the Navy—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

George Cabot, *Mass.*.... 3 May, 1798
Benjamin Stoddard, *Md.*.21 " 1798
Robert Smith, *Md.*.....26 Jan., 1802
J. Crowningshield, *Mass.* 2 Mar., 1805
Paul Hamilton, *S. C.*.... 7 " 1809
William Jones, *Pa.*. ...12 Jan., 1813
B.W. Crownings'd, *Mass.*19 Dec., 1814
Smith Thompson, *N. Y.*.30 Nov., 1818
S. L. Southard, *N. J.* .... 9 Dec., 1823
John Branch, *N. C.*..... 9 Mar., 1829
Levi Woodbury, *N. H.*... 1831
Mahlon Dickerson, *N. J.* 1834
J. K. Paulding, *N. Y.*....30 June, 1838
G. P. Badger, *N. C.*..... 5 Mar., 1841
Abel P. Upshur, *Va.* ....13 Sept.. 1841
David Henshaw, *Mass.*..24 July, 1843
T. W. Gilmer, *Va.*.....15 Feb., 1844
John Y. Mason, *Va.*.....14 Mar., 1844
George Bancroft, *Mass.*.10 " 1845
John Y. Mason, *Va.*..... 1846
William B. Preston, *Va.*. 6 Mar., 1849
Wm. A. Graham, *N. C.*..20 July, 1850
J. C. Dobbin, *N. C.* ..... 5 Mar., 1853

The " Department of the Post-office" was established under the authority of the Old Congress. The *Postmaster-general* has the chief direction of all postal arrangements with foreign states, as well as within the federal limits. The general business is managed by three Assistant Postmasters-general, who preside respectively over the Contract office, the Appointment office, and the Inspection, etc., offices.

Postmasters-general—Salary $6,000 *per Annum.*

Samuel Osgood, *Mass.*..26 Sept., 1789
Timothy Pickering, *Pa.*. 7 Nov., 1791
Joseph Habersham, *Ga.*. 2 Jan., 1795
Gideon Granger, *Ct.*....17 Mar., 1802
Reuben J. Meigs, *Ohio*.. " 1814
John M'Lean, *Ohio*..... 9 Dec., 1823
William J. Barry, *Ky.*... 9 Mar., 1829
Amos Kendall, *Ky.*..... 1 May, 1835
John M. Niles, *Ct.*.....25 " 1840
Francis Granger, *N. Y.*.. 6 Mar., 1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, *Ky.*13 Sept., 1841
Cave Johnson, *Tenn.*.... 5 Mar., 1845
Jacob Collamer, *Vt.*..... 6 Mar., 1849
Nathan K. Hall, *N. Y.*..20 June, 1850
James Campbell, *Tenn.*.. 5 Mar., 1853

The "Attorneys-general," who are considered as forming a part of the Cabinet, and who are the constitutional advisers and defendants of the government, are generally men of the greatest acquirements in their profession. The gentlemen who have held this office are enumerated in the annexed list:

Attorneys-general—Salary $4,000 *per Annum.*

Edmund Randolph, *Va.*..26 Sept., 1789	William Wirt, *Md.*.....16 Dec., 1817	John Y. Mason, *Va.*..... 5 Mar., 1845
William Bradford, *Pa.*..27 Jan., 1794	John M'Ph. Berrien, *Ga.* 9 Mar., 1829	Nathan Clifford..... 1847
Charles Lee, *Va.*.....10 Dec., 1795	Roger B. Taney, *Md.*..... 1831	Isaac Toucey, *Ct.*..... 1848
Levi Lincoln, *Mass.*..... 5 Mar., 1801	Benj. F. Butler, *N. Y.*....25 Dec., 1835	Reverdy Johnson, *Md.*... 6 Mar., 1849
Robert Smith, *Md.*..... 2 " 1805	Felix Grundy, *Tenn.*..... 1 Sept., 1838	J. J. Crittenden, *Ky.*....20 July, 1850
John Breckenridge, *Ky.*.23 Dec., 1806	Henry D. Gilpin, *Pa.*....11 Jan., 1840	Caleb Cushing, *Mass.*... 5 Mar., 1853
Cæsar A. Rodney, *Del.*..21 Jan., 1807	John J. Crittenden, *Ky.*. 5 Mar., 1841	
William Pinckney, *Md.*..11 Dec., 1811	Hugh S. Legaré, *S. C.*...13 Sept., 1841	
Richard Rush, *Pa.*.....10 Feb., 1814	John Nelson, *Md.*..... 1 July, 1843	

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in a Supreme Court, and in such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. The present judicial establishment consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and District Courts.

The "Supreme Court," the highest judicial tribunal of the Union, is composed of a Chief-Justice and eight Associate Justices, the Attorney-general, a Reporter, and Clerk. This court is held in Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States or aliens—in which latter case it has original but not exclusive jurisdiction. It has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits and proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers, or their domestics or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, in which a consul or a vice-consul is a party. It has appellate jurisdiction from final decrees and judgments of the circuit courts in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum or value of 2,000 dollars, and from final decrees and judgments of the highest courts of the several States in certain cases. It has power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts, when proceeding as Courts of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law to any courts appointed or persons holding office under the authority of the United States. The trial of issues in fact in the Supreme Court in all actions at law against citizens of the United States is by jury,

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or any authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, or Judge, or Chancellor of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court; and the proceeding upon the reversal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respect the before-mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute.

Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court—Salary $5,000 *per Annum.*

John Jay, *N. Y.*.....26 Sept., 1789	Oliver Ellsworth, *Ct.*..... 4 Mar., 1796	Roger B. Taney, *Md.*....28 Dec., 1835
John Rutledge, *S. C.*.... 1 July, 1795	John Jay, *N. Y.*.....19 Dec., 1800	
William Cushing, *Mass.*.27 Jan., 1796	John Marshall, *Va.*.....27 Jan., 1801	

The "Circuit Courts" are held by a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the Circuit and by the Judge of the District in which the Court sits conjointly. The United States is divided into

nine judicial Circuits, in each of which a Court is held twice a year. The Circuits are as follows:

I. Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, and R. Island.
II. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York.
III. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
IV. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.
V. Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky.
VI. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.
VII. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.
VIII. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.
IX. Mississippi and Arkansas.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California have not yet been attached to any circuit; but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia by three judges specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief-Justice of that court sits also as District Judge of that District.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of 500 dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. They have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct), and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable therein. But no person can be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought, before either of said courts, against an inhabitant of the United States, by any original process, in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other *chose* in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents, if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange.

The Circuit Courts have appellate jurisdiction from final decrees and judgments of the District Courts, in all cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars. They also have jurisdiction of certain cases, which may be removed into them before trial from the State courts. But no District Judge (sitting in the Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal, or error, from his own decision, but may assign the reasons of such his decision. The trial of issues in fact in the Circuit Courts, in all suits, except those of equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is by jury.

The "District Courts" are held respectively by a district judge alone. Each State is one district for the purposes of holding District or Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California, each of which is divided into two districts, and of Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa, each of which are divided into three districts. There are besides these, Territorial Courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State.

Each court has a clerk, a public attorney or prosecutor, and a marshal—all of which are appointed by the President of the United States, with the exception of the clerks, who are appointed by the courts severally.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted, and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons' burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common-law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land, or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And they also have cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, or their circuit courts, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a *tort* only in violation of the law of nations, or a treaty of the United States. They also have cognizance, concurrent as last mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. They also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offenses above the description aforesaid.

The trial of issues in fact, in the District Courts, in all causes, except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is by jury.

An act of the 18th of December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories, respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge, appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the injunction or prohibition of this act. shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Courts in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum in value of $50, and from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $2,000; and in some cases where the inconvenience of attending a court by a justice of the supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers.

The appointment of all judges of the United States is made by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate; and the judges hold their several offices during good behavior, and can be removed only on impeachment. Their compensation is fixed by law, and can not be diminished during their period of office.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. STATISTICS OF POPULATION, ETC., ETC.

1. *Statement of the Extent, Population, Industry, and Wealth of each State and of the United States, on the 1st June,* 1850.

States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.				Populat'n to Square Miles.	Manufacturing Establish'ts	Farms in Cultivation.	Census Valuation.
		White Persons.	Colored. Free.	Slave.	Total.				
Alabama	50,722	426,486	2,293	342,892	771,671	15.2	1,022	41,964	$228,204,332
Arkansas	52,198	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	4.0	271	17,758	39,841,025
California	188,981	272,306	33,201	—	308,507		—	—	22,161,872
Columbia District	60	38,027	9,973	3,687	51,687	861.4	427	264	14,018,874
Connecticut	4,674	363,099	7,693	—	370,792	79.3	3,913	22,445	155,707,980
Delaware	2,130	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	43.6	513	6,063	21,062,556
Florida	59,268	47,211	924	39,309	87,444	1.4	121	4,304	22,862,270
Georgia	58,000	521,572	2,931	381,682	906,185	15.6	1,407	51,759	354,425,714
Illinois	55,405	846,035	5,435	—	851,470	15.3	3,090	76,208	156,265,006
Indiana	33,809	977,628	10,788	—	988,416	29.2	4,326	93,896	202,650,264
Indian *Ter.*	187,171								
Iowa	50,914	191,879	335	—	192,214	3.7	482	14,805	23,714,638
Kentucky	37,680	761,417	10,007	210,981	982,405	26.0	3,471	74,777	301,628,456
Louisiana	46,431	255,491	17,462	244,609	517,762	11.0	1,021	13,422	233,998,764
Maine	30,000	581,813	1,356	—	583,169	19.4	3,682	46,760	122,777,571
Maryland	9,356	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	62.3	3,863	21,860	219,217,364
Massachusetts	7,800	985,450	9,064	—	994,514	126.1	9,637	34,235	573,342,286
Michigan	56,243	395,097	2,557	—	397,654	7.0	1,979	34,089	59,787,255
Minnesota *Ter.*	83,000	6,038	39	—	6,077	.0	5	157	—
Mississippi	47,156	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	12.8	866	33,960	228,951,130
Missouri	67,380	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	10.1	3,030	54,458	137,247,707
Nebraska *Ter.*	136,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	9,280	317,456	520	—	317,976	34.2	3,301	29,229	103,652,835
New Jersey	8,320	465,513	23,820	222	489,555	60.0	4,374	23,905	200,000,000
New Mexico *Ter.*	210,744	61,530	17	—	61,547	.2	—	—	5,174,471
New York	46,000	3,048,325	49,069	—	3,097,394	67.6	23,823	170,621	1,080,209,216
North Carolina	45,000	553,028	27,463	288,548	869,039	19.3	2,528	56,916	226,800,472
North-West *Ter.*	587,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	39,964	1,955,108	25,319	—	1,980,427	49.5	10,550	143,887	504,726,120
Oregon *Ter.*	341,463	13,088	206	—	13,294	.0	51	1,164	5,063,474
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,258,463	53,323	—	2,311,786	50.2	22,036	127,577	722,486,120
Rhode Island	1,360	143,875	3,670	—	147,545	108.0	1,144	5,385	80,508,794
South Carolina	24,500	274,567	8,956	384,984	668,507	27.2	1,478	29,969	288,257,694
Tennessee	45,600	756,753	6,401	239,460	1,002,614	21.9	2,789	72,710	201,246,686
Texas	237,321	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	.8	307	12,198	52,740,473
Utah *Ter.*	187,923	11,330	24	26	11,380	.0	16	926	986,083
Vermont	10,212	313,402	718	—	314,120	30.0	1,835	29,687	92,205,049
Virginia	61,352	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	23.1	4,433	77,013	430,701,082
Washington *Ter.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	53,924	304,758	633	—	305,391	5.6	1,273	20,177	42,056,595

2. *Progressive Movement of Population.*

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Colored Persons. Slave.	Total Pop.	Decennial Increase. White.	Decennial Increase. Free Col.	Decennial Increase. Slaves.	Decennial Increase. Total.
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827	—	—	—	—
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,057	5,305,941	35.7	82.2	27.9	35.00
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814	36.2	92.2	33.4	36.45
1820	7,866,569	238,524	1,538,098	9,638,191	34.2	25.2	29.1	33.12
1830	10,532,060	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	33.9	36.8	30.6	33.48
1840	14,189,705	386,292	2,487,356	17,069,453	34.7	20.8	23.8	32.67
1850	19,630,738	428,661	3,204,089	23,263,488	38.3	10.9	28.8	36.28

3. *Origin of the Free Population of* 1850.

A.—Native Population.

Place of Origin.	Pop.	Place of Origin	Pop.	Place of Origin.	Pop.	Place of Origin.	Pop.
Maine	584,310	Dist. of Columbia	32,236	Tennessee	826,690	Oregon	3,175
New Hampshire	371,469	Virginia	1,260,982	Kentucky	859,407	Utah	1,381
Vermont	377,741	North Carolina	839,325	Ohio	1,514,885	New Mexico	58,421
Massachusetts	894,818	South Carolina	448,639	Michigan	158,057	Natives of the Territories, but residing in other parts of the Union	949
Rhode Island	145,941	Georgia	525,620	Indiana	633,117		
Connecticut	447,544	Florida	25,297	Illinois	389,507		
New York	2,698,414	Alabama	320,930	Missouri	315,428		
New Jersey	518,810	Mississippi	172,473	Iowa	56,738		
Pennsylvania	2,266,727	Louisiana	160,253	Wisconsin	66,790	Total	17,737,578
Delaware	104,316	Texas	51,641	California	6,698		
Maryland	528,398	Arkansas	74,122	Minnesota	1,334		

B.—Foreign Population.

England	278,675	Holland	9,848	Sweden	3,559	Mexico	13,317
Ireland	961,719	Turkey	106	Prussia	10,549	Central America	141
Scotland	70,550	Italy	3,645	Sardinia	34	South America	1,543
Wales	29,868	Austria	946	Greece	86	West Indies	5,772
Germany	573,225	Switzerland	13,358	China	758	Sandwich Islands	588
France	54,069	Russia	1,414	Asia	377	Other countries	8,214
Spain	3,113	Norway	12,678	Africa	551		
Portugal	1,274	Denmark	1,888	British America	147,711	Total	2,210,839
Belgium	1,313						

C.—Origin Unknown. Total 39,154.

4. *Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic,* 1850.

A.—Absolute Number of each Class.

	White Persons. Male.	White Persons. Fem.	Colored Persons. Free. Male.	Colored Persons. Free. Fem.	Colored Persons. Slave. Male.	Colored Persons. Slave. Fem.	Aggregate of each Class.
Deaf and Dumb	5,027	4,058	78	65	276	213	9,717
Blind	4,519	3,478	239	255	562	649	9,702
Insane	7,697	7,459	144	177	117	174	15,768
Idiotic	8,276	5,954	284	202	585	455	15,706

B.—Ratio of each Class to the aggregate Population.

	White Persons. Total number.	White Persons. Ratio of one to	White Persons. Ratio p. c.	Colored Persons. Free. Number.	Free. One to	Free. p. c.	Slaves. Number.	Slaves. One to	Slaves. p. c.	Total. Number.	Total. one to	Total. p. c.
Deaf and Dumb	9,091	2,151	0.04	143	3,032	0.03	489	6,552	0.01	9,723	2,385	0.04
Blind	7,997	2,445	0.04	494	877	0.11	1,211	2,645	0.03	9,702	2,390	0.04
Insane	15,156	1,290	0.07	321	1,350	0.01	291	11,010	—	15,768	1,470	0.06
Idiotic	14,230	1,374	0.07	436	994	0.10	1,040	3,080	0.08	15,706	1,476	0.06
Total	46,474	420	0.22	1,394	311	0.32	3,031	1,057	0.09	50,899	455	0.21

5. *Pauperism,* 1850.

Number of paupers who received support within the year ending June 1st, 1850—native 66,434, and foreign 68,538—total 134,972.

Number of paupers who were receiving support on the 1st June, 1850—native 13,473, and foreign 13,437—total 50,353.

Total cost of pauper support within the year specified—$2,954,806.

The following exhibit shows the number and cost of paupers to each of the States, within the year 1850:

States.	Paupers.	Cost.	States.	Paupers.	Cost.	States.	Paupers.	Cost.	States.	Paupers.	Cost.
Maine	5,508	$151,664	Penn.	11,551	$232,138	Alabama	363	$17,559	Michigan.	1,190	$27,556
N. Hamp.	3,600	157,351	Delaware	697	17,730	Miss.	260	18,132	Indiana	1,182	57,560
Verm.	3,654	120,462	Maryland	4,494	71,668	La.	423	39,806	Illinois	797	45,213
Mass.	15,777	392,715	Virginia	5,118	151,722	Texas	7	438	Missouri	2,977	58,243
Rh. Island	2,560	45,937	N. Carolina	1,931	60,085	Arkansas	105	6,888	Iowa	135	5,358
Conn.	2,337	95,624	S. Carolina	1,642	48,337	Tennessee	1,005	30,980	Wisconsin.	666	14,743
N. York	59,855	817,336	Georgia	1,036	27,820	Kentucky	1,126	57,543			
N. Jersey	2,392	93,110	Florida	76	937	Ohio	2,513	95,250			

6. *Criminal Statistics.*

Whole number of persons convicted of crime within the year ending June 1, 1850—native 13,000, and foreign 14,000—total 27,000.

Whole number in prison on the 1st June of the same year—native 4,300, and foreign 2,460—total 6,700.

II.—STATISTICS OF RELIGION.

1. *Statistics of Churches.*

States.	No. of Ch's.	Accommodation.	Value of Ch. Property.	States.	No. of Ch's.	Accommodation.	Value of Ch. Property.
Maine	851	304,477	$1,712,152	Mississippi	910	275,979	754,542
New Hampshire	602	233,892	1,401,586	Louisiana	278	104,080	1,782,470
Vermont	564	226,444	1,213,126	Texas	164	54,495	200,585
Massachusetts	1,430	682,908	10,205,284	Arkansas	185	39,930	89,315
Rhode Island	221	98,736	1,252,900	Tennessee	1,939	606,695	1,208,876
Connecticut	719	305,249	3,554,894	Kentucky	1,818	672,033	2,260,098
New York	4,084	1,896,229	21,182,707	Ohio	3,899	1,447,632	5,765,149
New Jersey	807	344,933	3,540,436	Michigan	362	118,892	723,200
Pennsylvania	3,509	1,566,413	11,551,885	Indiana	1,947	689,330	1,512,485
Delaware	180	55,741	340,345	Illinois	1,167	479,078	1,476,235
Maryland	909	390,265	3,947,884	Missouri	773	241,139	1,558,590
Virginia	2,336	834,691	2,849,176	Iowa	148	37,759	177,400
North Carolina	1,678	558,204	889,393	Wisconsin	244	78,455	350,600
South Carolina	1,163	453,930	2,140,346	California	23	9,600	258,300
Georgia	1,723	612,892	1,269,159				
Florida	152	41,170	165,400	Total	36,011	13,849,896	86,416,639
Alabama	1,235	388,605	1,132,076				

2. *Statistics of Religious Denominations.*

Denominations.	No. of Churches	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,878	$10,931,382	Moravian	331	$112,184	$443,347
Christian	812	296,050	845,810	Presbyterian	4,584	2,040,316	14,369,389
Congregational	1,674	795,177	7,973,962	Roman Catholic	1,112	620,950	8,973,838
Dutch Reformed	324	181,986	4,096,730	Swedenborgian	15	5,070	108,100
Episcopal	1,422	625,218	11,261,970	Tunker	52	35,075	46,025
Free	361	108,605	252,255	Union	619	213,552	690,065
Friends	714	282,823	1,709,867	Unitarian	243	137,367	3,268,122
German Reformed	327	156,932	965,880	Universalist	494	205,462	1,767,015
Jewish	31	16,575	371,600	Minor Sects	325	115,347	741,980
Lutheran	1,203	531,100	2,867,886				
Mennonite	110	29,900	94,245	Total	36,011	13,849,896	86,416,639
Methodist	12,467	4,209,333	14,636,671				

N. B. The above tables do not include the church statistics of the District of Columbia and the Territories.

III.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

1. *A Statement showing the number of Acres of improved and unimproved Land, in Farms, the cash value thereof, and the average cash value per Acre, in each State and Territory*

States and Territories.	Acres of improved land.	Acres of unimproved land in farms.	Total.	Cash val. of land improved and unimproved.	Average cash value per acre.
Maine	2,039,596	2,515,797	4,555,393	$54,861,748	$12 04
New Hampshire	2,251,488	1,140,926	3,392,414	55,245,997	16 28
Vermont	2,601,409	1,524,413	4,125,822	63,367,227	15 36
Massachusetts	2,133,436	1,222,576	3,356,012	109,076,347	32 50
Rhode Island	356,487	197,451	553,938	17,070,802	30 82
Connecticut	1,768,178	615,701	2,383,879	72,796,422	30 50
New York	12,408,968	6,710,120	19,119,088	554,546,642	29 00
New Jersey	1,767,991	984,955	2,752,946	120,237,511	43 67
Pennsylvania	8,628,619	6,294,728	14,923,347	407,876,099	27 33
Delaware	580,562	375,282	956,144	18,880,031	19 75
Maryland	2,797,905	1,886,445	4,684,350	87,178,545	18 81
District of Columbia	16,267	11,187	27,454	1,730,460	63 03
Virginia	10,860,185	15,792,176	26,152,311	216,401,441	8 27
North Carolina	5,453,977	15,543,010	20,996,987	67,801,766	3 23
South Carolina	4,072,651	12,145,049	16,217,700	82,431,684	5 08
Georgia	6,378,479	16,442,900	22,821,379	95,753,445	4 19
Florida	349,049	1,236,240	1,585,289	6,323,109	3 99
Alabama	4,435,614	7,702,067	12,137,681	64,323,224	5 30
Mississippi	3,444,358	7,046,061	10,490,419	54,738,634	5 22
Louisiana	1,590,025	3,939,018	5,529,043	75,814,398	13 71
Texas	639,107	14,454,669	15,093,776	16,398,747	1 09
Arkansas	781,531	1,816,684	2,598,215	15,265,245	5 88
Tennessee	5,175,173	13,808,849	18,984,022	97,851,212	5 16
Kentucky	11,366,270	10,972,478	22,340,748	154,330,262	6 91
Ohio	9,851,493	8,146,000	17,997,493	358,758,608	19 93
Michigan	1,929,110	2,454,780	4,383,890	51,872,446	11 83
Indiana	5,046,543	7,746,879	12,793,422	136,885,173	10 66
Illinois	5,039,545	6,997,867	12,037,412	96,133,290	7 99
Missouri	2,938,425	6,794,245	9,732,670	63,225,543	6 50
Iowa	824,682	1,911,382	2,736,064	16,657,567	6 09
Wisconsin	1,045,499	1,931,159	2,976,658	28,528,563	9 58
California	62,324	3,831,571	3,893,895	3,874,041	99
Minnesota Territory	5,035	23,846	28,881	161,918	5 61
Oregon do.	132,857	299,951	432,808	2,849,170	6 58
Utah do.	16,333	30,516	46,849	311,759	6 65
New Mexico do.	166,201	124,370	290,571	1,653,952	5 69
Aggregate	118,457,622	184,621,348	303,078,970	3,270,733,093	av. 10 79

2. *Statement of the Food Crops for the Year ending 1st June*, 1850.

States and Territories.	Wheat, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Ind. Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	B'kwheat, bushels.	Rice, pounds.	Peas and Beans, bushels.	Potatoes.	
									Irish, bushels.	Sweet, bushels
Maine	296.259	102,916	1,750.056	2,181,037	151,731	104,523	—	205.541	3,436.040	—
New Hampshire.	185.658	183.117	1,573.670	973.381	70,256	65 265	—	70,856	4.304,919	—
Vermont	535.955	176,233	2,032,396	2,307,734	42,150	209.819	—	104.649	4.951.014	—
Massachusetts	31,211	481,021	2,345.490	1,165.146	112.385	105,895	—	43,769	3.585.384	—
Rhode Island	49	26.409	539.201	215,282	18,875	1.245	—	6,846	651,029	—
Connecticut	41,762	600,893	1.935.043	1.258.738	19,099	229,297	—	19,090	2.689.725	80
New York	13,121.498	4,148.182	17,858.400	26.552,814	3,585,059	3,183.955	—	741,636	15.398,362	5.623
New Jersey	1,601.190	1.255.578	8.759.704	3.378.063	6.492	878,934	—	14,174	3.207.236	508.015
Pennsylvania	15,367.691	4,805,160	19.835.214	21,538.156	165,584	2,193,692	—	55.231	5.980.732	52.172
Delaware	482.511	8.066	3,145.542	604.518	56	8,615	—	4.120	240,542	65.443
Maryland	4,494.680	226.014	11,104.631	2,242.151	745	103,671	—	12,816	764.930	208,993
Dis. of Columbia.	17.370	5 509	65,230	8,134	75	378	—	7,754	28.292	3.497
Virginia	11,232.616	458 930	35.254.319	10,179,045	25,437	214,898	17.154	521,581	1,316,933	1,813,671
North Carolina	2,130,102	229.563	27,941,051	4.052.078	2,735	16,704	5,465,868	1.584.252	620,318	5,095.709
South Carolina	1,066.277	43,790	16,271,454	2.322.155	4.583	283	159,930,613	1,026,900	136,494	4,337.469
Georgia	1,088,534	53,750	30,080,099	3,820.044	11.501	250	38,950,691	1,142,011	227.379	6,986,428
Florida	1,027	1.152	1.996,809	66.586	—	55	1,075,090	135,359	7.828	757,226
Alabama	294,044	17.261	28.754,048	2,965.697	3,958	348	2,311,252	892,701	246,001	5,475.204
Mississippi	137,990	9,606	22.446,552	1,503.288	229	1,121	2,719.856	1,072,757	261.482	4,741.795
Louisiana	417	475	10.266.373	89.637	—	3	4,425.349	161,732	95.682	1,428.453
Texas	41,689	3.108	5,926,611	178.883	4,776	59	87.916	179,332	93.548	1,823,170
Arkansas	199.639	8,047	8,893,939	656.188	177	175	63.179	285,788	193.832	788.149
Tennessee	1,619.381	89.163	52.276,223	7.703.086	2,737	19,427	258.854	369,321	1.067.844	2,777.716
Kentucky	2,140,822	415.073	58.675.591	8,201,311	95.343	16.097	5,688	202,574	1.492.487	998.184
Ohio	14.487.351	425.718	59,078.695	13.472.742	354,358	688,064	—	60.168	5.057.709	187,991
Michigan	4,925,889	105.871	5,641,420	2,866,056	75,249	472.917	—	74,254	2.359.897	1,177
Indiana	6,214.458	78.792	52,964,363	5,655.014	45,483	149,740	—	35,773	2.083.337	201.711
Illinois	9,414.575	83.364	57,646.984	10,087,241	110.795	184,504	—	82.814	2,514.861	157,433
Missouri	2.981.652	44,268	36,214,587	5,278.079	9.631	28.641	700	46,017	939.006	335.505
Iowa	1,530,581	19.916	8,656.799	1,524.345	25.093	52,516	500	4,775	276,120	6,243
Wisconsin	4,286.131	81,253	1,988.979	3,414,672	209.692	79,878	—	20.657	1,402.077	879
California	17,328	—	12,236	—	9,712	—	—	2.292	9.292	1,000
Minn. Territory.	1,401	125	16,725	30,582	1,216	515	—	10,002	21.145	2 90
Oregon Territory	211,493	106	2.918	65,146	—	—	—	6,566	91.326	—
Utah Territory	107.702	210	9,899	10,900	1,799	332	—	289	43,968	60
New Mex. Ter.	196,516	—	365,411	5	5	100	—	15.688	3	—
Aggregate	100,503,899	14,188,639	592,326,612	146.567.879	5,167,016	8,956.916	215,312 710	9,219,975	65,796,793	88.259.196

3. *Statement of Live-Stock in the several States, for the year ending 1st June*, 1850.

States and Territories.	Horses.	Asses and mules.	Milch cows.	Working oxen.	Other cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of live-stock.
Maine	41.721	55	133,556	83,893	125.890	451.577	54,598	$9,705,726
New Hampshire	34,233	19	94,277	59,027	114.606	384.756	63,487	8,871.901
Vermont	61,067	218	146.128	48,577	154.143	1,014,122	66.296	12.643.228
Massachusetts	42,216	34	130,099	46,611	83,284	188.651	81,119	9.647.710
Rhode Island	6.168	1	28.698	8.189	9.375	44.296	19.509	1.532,637
Connecticut	26,879	49	85.461	46 988	80,226	174,181	76.472	7.467,490
New York	447.014	963	931,324	178.909	767,406	3,453.241	1,018,252	73.570,499
New Jersey	63.955	4,089	118,736	12,070	80,455	160,488	250,370	10,679,291
Pennsylvania	350.398	2,259	539.224	61,527	562,195	1,822,357	1,040,366	41,500,053
Delaware	13.852	791	19,248	9,797	24,166	27.503	56.261	1.849.281
Maryland	75,684	5,644	86,859	34,135	98,595	177,902	352.911	7,997.634
District of Columbia	824	57	813	104	123	150	1,635	71.643
Virginia	272,403	21.480	317.619	89,513	669,137	1,310,004	1.330,743	33.656.659
North Carolina	148,693	25.259	221,799	37.309	434,402	595.249	1.812,813	17.717.647
South Carolina	97,171	37.483	193.244	20.507	563.935	285,551	1.065.503	15.060,015
Georgia	151,331	57.379	334.223	73.286	690.019	560.435	2,168.617	25.728,416
Florida	10.848	5.002	72,876	5.794	182,415	23.311	209,458	2.880,058
Alabama	128,001	59.395	227,791	66.961	433,263	371.880	1.904.540	21.690.112
Mississippi	115.460	54.547	214.231	83.485	436.254	304.929	1,582,734	19.403.662
Louisiana	89,514	44.849	105.576	54,968	414.798	110.333	597.301	11.152.275
Texas	75.419	12.364	214.758	49,982	636,805	99.098	683 514	10.265,880
Arkansas	60,197	11.559	93.151	34.239	165 320	91.256	836,727	6.647.969
Tennessee	270,636	75.303	250,456	86.255	414.051	811.591	3,104,800	29.978,016
Kentucky	315.682	65.609	247.475	62,074	442.763	1,102.121	2,861,163	29.591.387
Ohio	463.397	3,423	544,499	65,381	749,067	3,943.929	1,964.770	44.121.741
Michigan	58.516	70	99.676	55.350	119.471	746.435	205,847	8.008.734
Indiana	314.299	6.599	284.554	40.221	389,891	1,122.493	2.253,776	22.478.555
Illinois	267,653	10.573	294,671	76,156	541.209	894.043	1.915.910	24.209,258
Missouri	225.299	41,667	230,169	112,168	449,173	762.511	1.702.635	19.892.580
Iowa	38.536	754	45,704	21,892	69,025	149.960	323.247	3.689.275
Wisconsin	30,179	156	64,339	42,871	76.293	124.892	159.276	4.897,385
California	21,719	1,666	4.280	4,780	253,599	17,574	2,776	3,351.058
Minnesota Territory	860	14	607	655	740	80	734	92.859
Oregon Territory	8.046	420	9,427	8,114	24,188	15.382	30,235	1,876.189
Utah Territory	2,429	325	4.861	5.266	2,489	3.262	914	546.968
New Mexico Territory	5,079	8,654	10.635	12.257	10,085	377,271	7.314	1.494.629
Aggregate	4.335.358	559.229	6,392,044	1,699,241	10,268,856	21.721.814	30,316.608	543.960.420

4. *Statement of Miscellaneous Products for the year ending 1st June, 1850.*

States and Territories.	Tobacco, pounds.	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs.	Value of Orchard products.	Products of market gardens.	Wine, gallons.	Hay, Tons.	Clover-seed, bushels.	Other grass-s'ds, bushels.	Hops, pounds.	HEMP. Dew rotted. Tons.	HEMP. Water-rotted, Tons.	Flax, pounds.	Flax seed bushels.	Silk cocoons, pounds.	Maple sugar, pounds.	Cane sugar, hhds. of 1,000lbs.	Molasses, gallons.	Beeswax and honey, pounds.	Value of home made manuf.
Maine	—	—	$342.865	$122,387	724	755,889	9,097	9,214	40,120	—	—	17,081	580	252	93.542	—	3,167	189,618	$513,599
N. Hamp. ..	50	—	248.563	56 810	344	598,854	829	8,071	257,174	—	—	7,652	189	191	1,294,863	—	9,811	117.140	393.455
Vermont ...	—	—	315.255	18,853	659	866,153	760	14,936	288,023	—	—	20,852	939	268	6,349,357	—	5,997	249,422	267,710
Massachuset	138,246	—	463.995	600,020	4,688	651,807	1,002	5,085	121,595	—	—	1,162	72	7	795,525	—	4,693	59,508	205.333
Rhode Islan	—	—	63,994	98.298	1.013	74,818	1,328	3,708	277	—	—	85	—	—	28	—	4	6,347	26.495
Connecticut	1,267.624	—	175.118	196.874	4.269	516.131	13,841	16,608	554	—	—	17,928	703	328	50.796	—	665	93,304	192,252
New York..	83,189	—	1,761.950	912,047	9,172	3,728.797	88,222	96,493	2,536,299	1	3	940,577	57,963	1,774	10,257,484	—	56,529	1,756,190	1,230.333
New Jersey	310	—	607.268	475 242	1,811	435,956	28,280	63,051	2,133	—	—	182,965	16,525	23	2.197	—	954	156,694	112 781
Pennsylvan.	912,651	—	723.389	688.714	25,590	1,842,970	125,030	53,913	22,088	44	—	530,307	41,728	285	2,326.525	—	50,652	839.509	749.132
Delaware ..	—	—	46,574	12,714	145	30.159	2,525	1,403	348	—	—	11,174	904	—	—	—	50	41,248	38,121
Maryland ..	21,407.497	—	164.051	200,869	1,431	157,956	15,217	2,561	1,870	—	—	35,686	2,446	39	47,740	—	1,430	74.802	111.828
Dist. of Col..	7,800	—	14,843	67,222	863	2,279	3	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	2,075
Virginia....	56,803,218	3 947	177.137	183.047	5.408	369,098	29,727	23.428	11,506	90	51	999.450	52,318	517	1,227.665	—	40,322	880,767	2,156,312
N. Carolina .	11,984,786	73.849	34,348	39.462	11.058	145.662	576	1,275	9,246	36	3	593,796	38,196	229	27,932	—	704	512.289	2,086.522
S. Carolina .	74.285	300.901	35,108	47.286	5.880	20,925	376	30	26	—	—	333	55	123	200	671	15,904	216.281	909,525
Georgia	423,924	499,091	92,776	76.500	796	23,449	132	428	261	—	—	5,387	622	813	50	1,644	216,150	732,514	1,838.968
Florida.....	998,614	45,131	1,280	8,721	10	2,510	—	2	14	—	—	50	—	6	—	2,752	352.893	18,971	75,582
Alabama ...	164,990	564,429	15,408	84.821	220	32,685	138	547	276	—	—	3,921	69	167	643	8,242	83.428	897.021	1,934.120
Mississippi .	49,960	484.293	50.405	46,250	407	12,505	84	533	473	7	—	665	26	2	—	388	18,318	397.460	1,164.020
Louisiana ..	26,878	178.737	22.359	148.329	15	25,752	2	97	125	—	—	—	—	29	255	226,001	10,931.177	96.701	139.232
Texas.....	66,897	57.596	12,605	12,254	99	8,279	10	—	7	—	—	1,048	26	22	—	7,351	441,638	380,532	255.719
Arkansas ...	218,936	65,346	40,141	17,150	35	3,977	90	436	157	—	15	12.291	321	38	9,330	—	18	192,338	638,217
Tennessee..	20,148,932	194,532	52 894	97,183	92	74,092	5,096	9,118	1,032	456	141	368,131	18,906	1,923	158,557	248	7,223	1,036,572	3,137.810
Kentucky ..	55,501,196	758	106,230	293,120	8,093	113,747	3.230	21,481	4,309	16,432	1,356	2,107.261	75,801	1,281	437.405	284	30,079	1,158,019	2,458,128
Ohio	10,454.449	—	695.921	214.004	48,207	1,443.142	103.197	37,310	63,731	100	50	446,932	188,880	1,552	4,588.269	—	197.308	804,275	1,712,196
Michigan ...	1,245	—	132.650	14.738	1,654	404,934	16.989	9.285	10,663	—	—	7,152	519	108	2,439.794	—	19.823	359,232	340.947
Indiana	1,044.620	14	324,940	72 864	14.055	403,230	18,321	11,951	92,796	67	62	584.609	36,888	387	2,921.642	—	180,325	935.329	1,631.039
Illinois	841.394	—	446,089	127,494	2.997	601,952	3.427	14.380	3.551	93	56	160,063	10,785	47	248,904	—	8.354	869,444	1,155,902
Missouri ...	17,113,784	—	514.711	99.454	10,563	116,925	619	4.346	3,130	15,968	60	527.160	13,696	186	178,910	—	5,636	1,328.972	1,674.705
Iowa	6,041	—	8,434	8.848	420	89,055	342	2,096	8,242	—	—	62,660	1,959	246	78.407	—	3,162	321,711	221.292
Wisconsin..	1,268	—	4.823	32,142	113	275,692	483	5,003	15,930	—	2	68,393	1,191	—	610,976	—	9,874	131,005	43.624
California ..	1,000	—	17,700	75,275	58,055	2,038	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
Minne. Ter..	—	—	—	150	—	2,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,950	—	—	80	—
Oregon Ter.	325	—	1,271	90.241	—	373	4	22	8	—	—	640	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Utah Ter. ..	70	—	—	23.868	—	4,805	2	—	50	—	—	550	5	—	—	—	58	10	1.392
N. Mex. Ter.	8,467	—	8,231	6,679	2,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,236	2	6,033
Aggregate	199,752,646	2,468,624	7,723,326	5,269,930	221,240	13,838,570	468,979	416,811	3,496,029	33.294	1.799	7.715,961	562,312	10,843	34,249,886	247,581	12,700.606	14,853,857	27,481,399

5. *Statement of the Products of Animals for the year ending 1st June, 1850.*

States and Territories.	Wool, pounds.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds.	Value of animals slaught.	States and Terrritories.	Wool, pounds.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds.	Value of animals slaught.
Maine	1,364.034	9,243,811	2,434.454	$1,646,773	Louisiana	109,897	683,069	1,957	1,458.990
N. Hampshire	1,108,476	6,977,056	3.196 563	1,552.873	Texas	131,374	2,326,556	94,619	1,106.032
Vermont	3,400,717	12.137,980	8,720,834	1,861.336	Arkansas	182,595	1.854,239	30,088	1,162.913
Massachusetts	855,136	8,071,370	7,088 142	2,500,924	Tennessee	1,364,378	8,139.585	177.681	6,401,765
Rhode Island	129,692	995.670	316.508	667.486	Kentucky	2.297,403	9,887.523	213.954	6,462.598
Connecticut	497,454	5.498,119	5,363,277	2,202,266	Ohio	10,196,371	34,449.379	20.819,542	7,439.243
New York	10,071.301	79.766,094	49,741.413	13.573,983	Michigan	2,043 283	7.065,878	1,011.492	1,328.327
New Jersey	375,396	9,487.210	365,756	2.638.552	Indiana	2.610,287	12.881,535	624,564	6,567,935
Pennsylvania	4,481,570	39,878,418	2,505,034	8.219.484	Illinois	2,150,113	12.526.543	1,278.225	4,972.286
Delaware	57,768	1,055.308	3,187	373,665	Missouri	1,627,164	7,834,359	203 572	3,367.106
Maryland	480,226	3,806.160	3.975	1,954,800	Iowa	373,898	2,171,188	209,840	821,164
Dist. of Colum.	525	14.872	1,500	9.038	Wisconsin	253,963	3,633,750	400,283	920,178
Virginia	2,860,765	11.089.359	436,298	7,503,006	California	5,520	705	150	100,173
N. Carolina	970,738	4,146.290	95,921	5.767,856	Minn. Ter.	85	1,100	—	2,840
S. Carolina	487,233	2 981.850	4,970	1,302,637	Oregon Terr.	29.686	211,464	36.980	164.530
Georgia	990,019	4,640.559	46.976	6,339,762	Utah Territory	9,222	83,309	30.998	67.985
Florida	23.247	371.498	18,015	514.685	New Mex. Ter.	32,901	111	5.848	82,125
Alabama	657,118	4,008.811	31,412	4.823.485					
Mississippi	559,619	4,346,234	21,191	3,636.582	Aggregate	52.789.174	313.266,962	105.535,219	109,485,757

6. *Absolute and Relative Movement of Stock, Products, etc., 1840 and 1850.*

Stock, products, etc.	1840.	1850.	Decennial Movement.
Horses	4,335,669 head	4,335,358 head*	*incr.* 558,918 head or 12.9 per cent.
Asses and mules		559.229 " *	
Milch cows	14,971,586 "	6.392.044 "	*incr.* 3,388,555 " or 22.6 "
Working oxen		1.699,241 "	
Other cattle		10,268,856 "	
Sheep	19.311,374 "	21.721.814 "	*incr.* 2,410,440 " or 12.4 "
Swine	26.301.293 "	30.316,608 "	*incr.* 4,015.315 " or 15.3 "
Wool	35,892.114 pounds	52,789.174 pounds	*incr.* 16.987.060 pounds or 47.4 "
Wheat	84,823,272 bushels	100,503,899 bushels	*incr.* 15.680,627 bushels or 18.5 "
Rye	18,645.567 "	14.188 639 "	*decr.* 4,456.928 " or 23.9 "
Indian corn	377 531,875 "	592,326,612 "	*incr.* 214,794,737 " or 56.9 "
Oats	123.071.341 "	146,567.879 "	*incr.* 23.496.538 " or 19.9 "
Barley	4.161.504 "	5.167.016 "	*incr.* 1.005,512 " or 24.1 "
Buckwheat	7.291.743 "	8.956.916 "	*incr.* 1.665,173 " or 22.8 "
Rice	80,841.422 pounds	215.312,710 pounds	*incr.* 134,471,288 pounds or 166.3
Tobacco	219,163,319 "	199.752.646 "	*decr.* 19,410.673 " or 8.9 "
Cotton	790,479,275 "	987.449.600 "	*incr.* 196,970,325 " or 24.9 "
Sugar—cane	155,110,809 "	34.249,886 "	*incr.* 126,720,077 " or 81.6 "
" maple		247,581.000 "	
Hemp—dew-rotted	95,252 tons	33.294 tons	*decr.* 56,301 tons or 58.1 "
" water-rotted		1.799 "	
Flax		7.715.961 pounds	
Hay	10.248.108 "	13,838,579 tons	*incr.* 3.590,471 " or 35.3 "
Hops	1,238,502 pounds	3.496,029 pounds	*incr.* 2.257.527 pounds or 182.2 "
Potatoes—Irish	108,298,060 bushels	65.796,793 bushels	*decr.* 4,242,071 bushels or 3.9 "
" sweet		88,259,196 "	
Wine	124.734 gallons	221,240 gallons	*incr.* 96.506 gallons or 77.3 "
Silk cocoons	61,552 pounds	10,843 pounds	*decr.* 50,709 pounds or 82.3 "
Value of home-made manufactures	29,023,380 dollars	27,481,399 dollars	*decr.* 1,541,981 dollars or 5.3 "

IV. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

1. *General Statistics.*

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st June, 1850—not including any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500—amounted in round numbers to $530,000,000

Value of raw material, fuel, etc., used during the preceding year $550,000,000

Number of persons employed " " 1,050,000

Aggregate cost of labor " " $240,000,000

Value of articles consumed " " $1,020,300,000

The total capital invested in manufactures in 1840, was $267,726,579, and hence the manufacturing capital of the Union has duplicated in the succeeding decade.

* In the census of 1850, all horses, asses, and mules in cities are omitted, and those only or mainly employed in agriculture enumerated.

2. *Statistics of the Principal Manufactures.*

STATES.	COTTON GOODS.					WOOLEN GOODS.				
	No. of estab. in operation.	Cap. invested.	Value of raw material.	No. of hands employed.	Value of entire products.	No. of estab in operation.	Cap. invested.	Value of raw material.	No. of hands employed.	Value of entire products.
Maine	12	$3,329,700	$1,573,110	3,739	$2.596.356	36	$467,600	$495,940	624	$ 753,300
New Hampshire	44	10,950.500	4,839,429	12,122	8,830,619	61	2,437,700	1,267,329	2 127	2,127.745
Vermont	9	202,500	114.415	241	196,100	72	886,300	830,684	1,393	1,579.161
Massachusetts	213	28,455,630	11.289,309	28,730	19,712,461	119	9,089.342	8,671,671	11,130	12.770,565
Rhode Island	158	6.675.000	3.484,579	10,875	6,447,120	45	1.013,000	1,463,900	1,758	2.381,825
Connecticut	128	4,219.100	2.500,062	6.186	4,257,522	149	3,773.950	3.325,709	5,488	6.465,216
New York	86	4,176.920	1,985,973	6,320	3,591,989	249	4,459.370	3,838.292	6,674	7.030,604
New Jersey	21	1,483.500	666.645	1,712	1,109,524	41	494,274	548,367	898	1,164,446
Pennsylvania	208	4,528.925	3,152.530	7,663	5,322.262	380	3,005,064	3,282,718	5,726	5,321,866
Delaware	12	460.100	312.068	838	538,439	8	148,500	204.172	140	251,010
Maryland	24	2,236.000	1,165,579	3.022	2,120,504	38	244,000	165.568	362	295,140
Virginia	27	1,908,900	828,375	2,963	1,486,384	121	392.640	488.899	668	841,013
North Carolina	28	1,058,800	531,903	1,619	831,342	1	18,000	13,950	30	23,750
South Carolina	18	857.200	295,971	1,019	748.338	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	35	1,736,156	900,419	2,272	2,135,044	3	68,000	30,392	78	88,750
Florida	—	80,000	30,000	95	49.920	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	12	651,900	237,081	715	382,260	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2	38,000	21,500	36	30,500	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	1	8,000	10,000	8	15,000
Arkansas	3	16.500	8,975	31	16 637	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	33	669,600	297,500	891	510,624	4	10,900	1,675	17	6,310
Kentucky	8	239,000	180,907	402	273,439	25	249,820	205,287	318	318,819
Ohio	8	297,000	237,060	401	394,700	130	870,220	578 423	1,201	1,111,027
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	15	94,000	43,402	129	90.242
Indiana	2	43,000	28,220	95	44,200	33	171.545	120.486	246	205.802
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	16	154.500	115,367	178	206,572
Missouri	2	102,000	86,446	155	142,900	1	20.000	16,000	25	56,000
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,000	3.500	7	13,000
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	9	31,225	32,630	25	87,992
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	85,000	67,000	144	100,000	1	700	1,630	2	2,400
Total	1,094	74.501.031	34.835.056	92.286	61.869.184	1,559	28,118,650	25,755,988	39.252	43,207,555

MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

STATES.	Capital invested.	Quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed.							Hands empl'd	Quantities of liquor produced.		
		Bushels of barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of apples.	Hhds. of mola's.	Tons of hops.		Barrels of ale, etc.	Gallons of whisky and high wines.	Gallons of rum.
Maine	$17,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	5	—	—	220,000
Vermont	7,000	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	800	—	—
Massachusetts	457,500	80,000	19,400	26.600	—	—	55,130	29	131	25,800	120,000	3,786,000
Rhode Island	17.000	12,500	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	3,900	—	—
Connecticut	15.500	—	20,000	20,000	—	—	10	2	20	—	130,000	1,200
New York	2,585,900	2,062,250	1,647,266	990.067	6,707	60,940	24,500	581	1,380	644,700	9,231.700	2,488,800
New Jersey	409,655	103.700	254.000	58,400	—	409,700	—	42	197	34.750	1.250.530	—
Pennsylvania	1,719.960	550,105	1,483,555	517,180	24,790	51,200	10	263	911	189,581	6.548,810	1,500
Maryland	247,100	76,900	166,100	54.300	460	—	—	25	126	26,380	787,400	—
Virginia	100,915	20,000	250,700	62,680	450	—	—	14	123	5,500	879,440	—
North Carolina	21.930	—	64,650	4,700	—	—	—	—	75	—	153.030	—
South Carolina	3.475	—	18.100	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	43.900	—
Georgia	7,150	—	20,150	2,500	1,500	—	—	—	15	—	60.450	—
Alabama	500	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	2	—	—	3,000
Louisiana	8,500	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	3,000	—	—
Kentucky	168,895	65.650	551,350	30,520	—	5,000	—	18	274	19,500	1,491.745	—
Tennessee	66,125	3,000	258,400	5,480	—	—	—	—	159	—	657,000	—
Missouri	298.900	124.440	309,200	24,900	—	—	—	31	179	44.850	939.400	—
Ohio	1,262,974	330,950	3,588,140	281,750	19,500	—	—	178	1,033	96,943	11,865.150	—
Indiana	334.950	118,150	1,417,990	48,700	1,000	—	—	18	287	11,005	4,639,980	—
Illinois	393,400	98,000	703.500	48.700	2,200	—	—	30	274	27.925	2,315,600	—
Michigan	139,425	32,030	212,300	19.150	—	—	—	16	98	10,320	690,900	—
Iowa	19.500	—	51,150	7,200	—	—	—	—	19	—	160,600	—
Wisconsin	98.700	91,020	29,900	9.200	—	—	—	28	98	31.320	127,000	—
New Mexico Ter.	7.300	—	2,000	12,900	—	—	—	—	21	—	42,000	—
Utah Territory	3.000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	300	—	—
Dist. of Columbia	12,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1.350	—	—
Total	8 334.254	3.787.195	11,067,671	2.143.927	56.517	526.840	61,675	1.294	5.487	1.177.924	42,133,955	6.500,500

Statistics of the Principal Manufactures—(continued).

STATES.	PIG IRON.				CAST IRON.				WROUGHT IRON.			
	No. of estab. in operation.	Cap. invested.	Value of raw material used.	Value of entire products.	No. of estab. in operation.	Cap. invested.	Value of raw material used.	Value of entire products.	No. of estab. in operation.	Cap. invested	Value of raw material used.	Value of entire products.
Maine	1	$214,000	$14,939	$36,616	25	$150,100	$112,570	$265,000	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1	2.000	4,900	6,000	26	232,700	177,060	371,710	2	$4.000	$5,600	$10,400
Vermont	3	62.500	40,175	68,000	26	290,720	160,603	460,831	8	62.700	66.194	163,986
Massachusetts	6	469,000	185,741	295,123	68	1,499,050	1,057,904	2,235,635	6	610.300	221,194	428,320
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	20	428,800	258,267	728,705	1	208,000	111,750	222.400
Connecticut	13	225,600	289,225	415,600	60	580,800	351.369	981,400	18	529.500	358,780	667.560
New York	18	605,000	321.027	597,920	323	4,622,482	2,393,768	5,921.980	60	1,131.300	838,314	1,423.968
New Jersey	10	967,000	332,707	560,544	45	593,250	301,048	686,430	53	1,016,843	320,950	629,273
Pennsylvania	180	8,570,425	3,732,427	6,071,513	320	3,422,924	2,372,467	5,354.881	131	7,620,066	5,488,391	8,902.907
Delaware	—	—	—	—	13	373,500	153,852	267,462	2	15.000	19,500	55,090
Maryland	18	1,420,000	560,725	1,056,400	16	359,100	259.190	685,000	17	780,650	439,511	771,431
Virginia	29	513,800	158,307	521,924	54	471,160	297,014	674.416	39	791,211	591,448	1,264 995
North Carolina	2	25,000	27,900	12,500	5	11,500	8.341	12,867	19	103,000	28,114	66,980
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	6	185,700	29,128	87,683	—	—	—	—
Georgia	3	26,000	25,840	57,300	4	35,000	11,950	46,200	3	9,200	5,986	15,384
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	3	11,000	6,770	22,500	10	216.625	102,085	271,126	1	2,500	3,000	7,500
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	8	100,000	50,370	117,400	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	8	255,000	75.300	312,500	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	2	16,000	8,400	55,000	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	23	1,021.400	254.900	676,100	16	139,500	90,035	264,325	42	755,050	385.616	670,618
Kentucky	21	924,700	260,152	604,037	20	502.200	295.533	744,316	4	176,000	180,800	299,700
Ohio	35	1,503,000	630,037	1,255,850	183	2,063,650	1,199,790	3,069,350	11	620,800	604,493	1,076,192
Michigan	1	15,000	14,000	21,000	63	195.450	91,865	279,697	—	—	—	—
Indiana	2	72,000	24,400	58,000	14	82,900	66.918	149,380	3	17,000	4,425	11,760
Illinois	2	65,000	15.500	70,200	29	260,400	172.330	441,185	—	—	—	—
Missouri	5	619,000	97,367	314,600	6	187.000	133.114	336,495	2	42,100	24,509	68,700
Iowa	—	—	—	—	3	5,500	2.524	8.500	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1	15,000	8,250	27,000	15	116,350	86,930	216.195	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	1	5,000	8.530	29,740	—	—	—	—
D. of Columbia	—	—	—	—	2	14,000	18,100	41,696	—	—	—	—
Total	377	17,346,425	7,005,289	12,748,777	1,391	17,416,361	10,846,355	25,108,155	422	14,495,220	9,698,109	16,747,074

V. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—RAILROADS, ETC.

In no other particular can the prosperity of a country be more strikingly manifested than by the perfection of its roads and other means of internal communication. The system of railroads, canals, plank-roads, post-routes, river navigation, and telegraphs possessed by the United States, presents an indication of its advancement in power and civilization more wonderful than any other feature of its progress. In truth, the country in this respect occupies the first place among the nations of the world.

The primary design of nearly all the great lines of railway in the United States has been to connect the sea-coast with the distant interior; to effect which object it was necessary to cross the Alleghanies, which intersect every line of travel diverging to the West from the great commercial cities of the sea-board.

The following are some of the vast enterprises which have been undertaken to accomplish this great purpose, which have either been finished or are in such a state of progress as leaves no doubt of their being brought to a successful issue within a few years:

First. The railroads connecting Portland, the commercial capital of Maine, with the British provinces, and through their public works, the St. Lawrence River and the lakes, with the Western States of the Union.

Second. The railroads from Boston westward, connecting at Albany with the roads of Central New York, and, by the more northern route, traversing New Hampshire and Vermont, continuing toward the West by the Ogdensburg Railroad, and bringing Montreal, the chief commercial city of Upper Canada, into communication with the capital of New England.

Third. The New York and Erie Railroad, extending from New York city to Lake Erie, and intended to form a part of a continuous line from the Hudson to the Mississippi—a project likely to be effected within the ensuing ten years.

Fourth. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with numerous diverging branches, to points north and south of the general direction. This great route will reach St. Louis by a nearly due west course through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Pennsylvania section will be completed about the end of 1853.

Fifth. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most magnificent works of the day, passes from Baltimore, through Maryland and Virginia, to Wheeling, on the Ohio. At the latter point it will form a connection with the system of roads traversing the West and North-west.

Sixth. The roads proposed to be constructed under authority of Virginia, and already commenced, intended to establish communication between tide-water and the interior, and south-western parts of that State, and to continue the same through Tennessee to the Mississippi.

Seventh. The several lines of railroad from Charleston and Savannah, penetrating South Carolina and Georgia, concentrating in north-eastern Alabama, and reaching the level region of the Mississippi by the valley of the Tennessee River. These roads, by their western continuation, will intersect lines running to every important point between the mountains and the Mississippi River.

Eighth. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from the Mexican gulf to the mouth of the Ohio, and the Illinois Central Railroad to the lakes, a distance in a straight line of about 1,100 miles.

It will be seen at a glance that the leading idea in all these vast enterprises was to overcome the barrier presented by this chain of mountains, to a direct and unrestricted intercourse between the sea-board and the West, and to supply the want of those natural channels of commerce, navigable rivers, extending into the section we desire to reach. The enormous aggregate of expense of the numerous works specified above, undertaken with this one object, and their importance as public improvements, may be estimated from the following brief notice of the New York and Erie Railroad, which occupies the third place in our preceding enumeration: The longest continuous line of railroad in the world, and that in the construction of which the greatest natural obstacles have been overcome, is that which extends from the Hudson River, through the southern counties of New York, to Lake Erie. Its length is 469 miles, and it has branches of an additional length of 68 miles. Nearly its whole course is through a region of mountains. The bridges by which it is carried over the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and other streams, and the viaducts upon which it crosses the valleys that intercept its route, are among the noblest monuments of power and skill to be found in our country. The most of these works are of heavy masonry; but one of them is a wooden bridge, 187 feet in height, with one arch, the span of which is 275 feet. One of the viaducts is 1,200 feet long, and 110 feet high. The aggregate cost of this important work was $23,589,000, and the expense of construction was $42,333 per mile.

The following table presents, in a convenient form, some of the principal facts connected with railroads in the United States on the 1st January, 1852 and 1853.

States, etc.	1852. Miles of railroad completed.	Miles of railroad in course of construction.	Total.
Maine	315	127	442
New Hampshire	489	47	536
Vermont	380	59	439
Massachusetts	1,089	67	1,156
Rhode Island	50	32	82
Connecticut	547	261	808
New York	1,826	745	2,571
New Jersey	226	111	337
Pennsylvania	1,146	774	1,920
Delaware	45	11	56
Maryland	376	125	501
Virginia	478	818	1,296
North Carolina	249	385	634
South Carolina	340	298	638
Georgia	754	229	983
Florida	—	—	—
Alabama	121	190	311
Mississippi	93	273	366
Louisiana	63	—	63
Texas	—	32	32
Tennessee	112	748	860
Kentucky	93	414	507
Ohio	828	1,892	2,720
Michigan	427	—	427
Indiana	600	915	1,515
Illinois	176	1,409	1,585
Missouri	—	515	515
Wisconsin	20	421	441
	10,843	10,898	21,741

States.	1853. No. of miles in operation.	No. of miles in progress.	Total.
Maine	394	111	505
New Hampshire	500	42	542
Vermont	427	—	427
Massachusetts	1,140	66	1,206
Rhode Island	50	32	82
Connecticut	627	198	825
New York	2,123	924	3,047
New Jersey	254	85	339
Pennsylvania	1,244	903	2,147
Delaware	16	11	27
Maryland	521	—	521
Virginia	624	610	1,234
North Carolina	249	248	497
South Carolina	599	296	895
Georgia	857	691	1,548
Florida	23	—	23
Alabama	236	728	964
Mississippi	95	875	970
Louisiana	63	200	263
Texas	32	—	32
Tennessee	185	509	694
Kentucky	94	661	755
Ohio	1,385	1,755	3,140
Indiana	755	979	1,734
Michigan	427	—	427
Illinois	296	1,772	2,068
Missouri	—	515	515
Wisconsin	50	470	520
Total	13,266	12,681	25,947

Measures are in progress for establishing railroads in California, with the object of connecting San Francisco with some of the principal towns of the State; and no doubt, ere the lapse of many years, that important division of the Union will be in possession of as large a proportion of these facilities for travel and business as her population and resources require.

From the brief sketch of American railroads should not be excluded some mention of several projects which are not only closely connected with the interests of the United States, but possess something of national importance. The first of these, in point of vastness of design, is the enterprise of building a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The routes proposed in this great work are almost as numerous as the persons who claim the merit of having first suggested and brought forward the scheme of thus completing the chain of railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union. No scientific survey of any route west of the frontier of Missouri has been made, but it is not probable that any could be found that would bring the line of travel between the Mississippi and the ocean within the limit of 1,600 miles.

The natural obstacles to be overcome are the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, the deserts between the Missouri and the former chain, and those of the great basin, the flying sands, and the want of timber. Further explorations may lead to the discovery of means to overcome these difficulties. Should the cost not exceed the average of Western roads, it would form no objection to the enterprise, since it would be only about $32,000,000, or only twenty-five per cent. more than has been expended upon the Erie Railroad—less than fifty per cent. greater than the aggregate expenditure upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and not two-thirds of that incurred by the State of Massachusetts on her railroads. The only question, then, affecting the probability of the construction of the Pacific Railroad is that of practicability.

This can only be determined by thorough surveys of some or all of the routes proposed, from the valley of the Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the Upper Mississippi. If this road were completed, and the route continued westward by steamship to Calcutta, it would reduce the time required for the circuit of the globe, by the American overland route, to 93 days, as follows: from New York to San Francisco, 4 days; to Hong-Kong, 25 days; to Calcutta, 6 days; to Bombay, 13 days; to England, 35 days; to New York, 10 days. Total, 93 days.

Another project for connecting, by the means of cheap and rapid conveyance, the two coasts of our confederacy, which deserves, as it has received, very great attention, is the proposition to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. Its feasibility is established. The length of the road, according to the report of the surveyors, will be 166 miles from sea to sea; but only about 80 miles from the head of navigable water on either side.

The cost of the road, with all the necessary equipments, station-houses, etc., is estimated at $7,848,000. The time expected to be required for its construction is three years. With this connecting link of communication completed, the voyage from New Orleans to San Francisco will be performed in eight or nine days.

For the purpose of comparison, the subjoined statement has been prepared, showing the number of miles of railroads, with their costs, according to the most generally received authorities in all the countries of Europe in which those improvements have been introduced:

COUNTRIES.	Miles.	Aggregate cost.	Cost p. mile
Great Britain and Ireland	6,890	$1,218,000,000	$177,000
German States, including Prussia and Austria	5,332	325,875,000	61,000
France	1,018	238,905,000	254,000
Belgium	532	46,288,000	49,000
Russia	200	15,000,000	75,000
Italy	170	15,000,000	88,000
	14,142	1,859,068,000	131,300

By these statistics it is made to appear that the average cost of European railroads was $131,300 per mile. The average cost of American railroads completed previous to the commencement of the present year was $34,307 per mile. The excess of expenditure, therefore, in the construction of European roads over those in the United States, is $95,993 per mile, or about 280 per cent.; but it may be remarked that the average cost of construction in the United States of all the roads does not exceed $27,300 per mile; so that the actual excess is $103,000 per mile.

The foregoing statements develop the striking fact that the United States possess an extent of railroad nearly equal to that of the rest of the world combined; and, at our present rate of progression, we are likely, in a few years, far to exceed it.

VI.—COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

1. *Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the Value of Exports to and Imports from each Foreign Country, and the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country, during the year ending June 30, 1850.*

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of imports.	AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.	
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.		Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. States.	Entered the U. States.	Cleared from the U. States.
Russia	$666,435	$198,506	$864,941	$1,511,572	12,877	5,048	2,121	3,990
Prussia	70,645	27,991	98,636	27,469	240	—	—	1,887
Sweden and Norway	668,580	51,610	720,190	1,032,117	3,391	649	23,554	9,822
Swedish West Indies	98,176	1,166	99,342	2,193	449	2,454	45	382
Denmark	165,874	20,706	186,580	527	396	502	592	3,242
Danish West Indies	867,140	114,818	981,958	267,459	12,940	19,375	956	2,690
Hanse Towns	4,820,780	885,742	5,206,522	8,787,874	23,331	21,156	65,664	68,016
Hanover	—	—	—	—	2,751	—	3,978	260
Holland	2,188,101	416,564	2,604,665	1,686,967	17,884	14,968	11,967	22,753
Dutch East Indies	180,583	262,952	443,485	444,404	3,689	4,070	—	3,320
Dutch West Indies	364,335	56,683	421,018	530,146	22,964	9,283	3,248	164
Dutch Guiana	97,014	5,425	102,439	71,043	3,892	4,932	123	364
Belgium	2,168,357	375,403	2,543,760	2,404,954	23,033	21,428	5,756	4,068
England	64,686,959	4,210,271	68,897,230	72,118,971	489,889	440,582	421,530	269,078
Scotland	3,021,740	183,679	3,205,419	2,746,670	18,906	15,759	55,026	17,276
Ireland	1,025,031	42,693	1,067,724	293,788	10,022	10,014	77,507	22,972
Gibraltar	186,307	60,482	246,789	44,269	2,334	7,650	290	806
Malta	75,329	39,051	114,380	11,854	168	2,665	236	456
British East Indies	502,613	156,846	659,459	2,865,016	23,537	29,389	—	2,188
Cape of Good Hope	143,219	—	143,219	72,206	773	1,912	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	841	—	—
Honduras	171,984	16,551	188,535	178,690	4,386	4,225	615	1,932
British Guiana	502,776	22,663	525,439	14,591	2,738	11,642	904	2,537
British West Indies	3,612,802	178,644	3,791,446	1,126,968	69,302	93,883	49,230	39,071
Canada	4,641,451	1,289,370	5,930,821	4,285,470	889,755	919,515	447,372	456,527
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	122	4,137	1,695	12,420
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	17,434	8,793
British American Colonies	3,116,840	501,374	3,618,214	1,358,992	55,465	75,293	333,426	521,112
Other British possessions	—	—	—	397	1,223	917	—	428
France on the Atlantic	16,934,791	1,724,915	18,659,706	25,835,170	106,307	114,589	32,637	17,616
France on the Mediterranean	1,015,486	158,155	1,173,641	1,702,855	8,560	14,158	10,215	8,676
French West Indies	269,377	18,291	287,668	75,684	2,859	11,227	4,627	211
Miquelon and French Fisheries	2,517	—	2,517	—	618	905	—	1,008
French Guiana	43,405	1,382	44,787	12,551	1,224	1,334	98	98
Bourbon	12,575	2,200	14,775	10,005	—	—	266	762
French possessions in Africa	—	—	—	—	359	—	—	180
Spain on the Atlantic	605,659	28,558	634,217	380,181	17,538	13,706	4,779	10,583
Spain on the Mediterranean	3,256,362	96,855	3,353,217	1,702,214	12,827	9,867	22,894	34,297
Teneriffe and other Canaries	20,524	5,065	25,589	85,223	2,173	647	1,215	1,376
Manilla and Philippine Islands	16,817	1,450	18,267	1,336,866	10,259	3,165	1,176	2,592
Cuba	4,530,256	460,041	4,990,297	10,292,398	249,307	254,018	33,030	29,703
Other Spanish West Indies	816,062	93,591	909,653	2,067,866	41,768	30,744	3,074	3,108
Portugal	172,978	5,236	178,214	339,763	2,768	2,976	5,018	7,531
Madeira	136,874	6,527	143,401	114,729	1,586	4,132	336	1,379
Fayal and other Azores	14,421	2,152	16,573	16,328	1,050	908	1,717	161
Cape de Verde	47,043	2,167	49,210	—	—	1,886	—	611
Italy	1,567,166	239,904	1,807,070	2,105,077	—	—	—	—
Sicily	50,577	13,024	63,601	$22,629	31,417	3,326	9,511	1,633
Sardinia	170,764	86,136	256,900	205	1,883	7,791	7,399	6,300
Tuscany	45,664	23,468	69,132	—	6,701	2,537	7,871	969
Ionian Islands	—	—	—	—	803	—	—	—
Trieste and other Austrian ports	1,179,893	312,111	1,492,004	467,601	4,398	5,968	2,205	6,889
Turkey	204,397	53,344	257,741	801,023	6,076	2,689	429	—
Hayti	1,211,007	139,181	1,350,188	1,544,771	44,690	47,981	6,289	8,127
Mexico	1,498,791	514,036	2,012,827	2,135,366	22,585	20,518	36,089	30,104
Central America	57,225	12,967	70,192	261,459	3,549	3,290	653	1,722
New Grenada	970,619	285,600	1,256,219	591,992	104,176	101,753	5,295	6,237
Venezuela	678,462	340,008	1,018,470	1,920,247	11,536	8,509	2,708	2,697
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	846	887	1,280	370
Brazil	2,723,767	473,347	3,197,114	9,324,429	62,965	58,113	9,363	3,569
Argentine Republic	718,331	346,311	1,064,642	2,653,877	13,930	16,107	13,081	9,260
Cisalpine Republic	60,024	1,518	61,542	—	90	867	1,185	1,167
Chili	1,297,133	125,588	1,422,721	1,796,877	14,510	41,279	18,369	25,383
Peru	258,939	16,789	275,728	170,753	5,100	10,332	1,808	7,340
China	1,485,961	119,256	1,605,217	6,598,462	21,969	17,830	7,445	3,106
Liberia	—	—	—	—	993	1,039	—	—
West Indies generally	67,934	—	67,934	9,417	—	3,843	—	349
South America generally	22,256	50,442	72,698	86,659	—	1,365	2,586	549
Europe generally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia generally	315,463	13,321	328,784	402,599	945	6,213	—	—
Africa generally	730,932	28,334	759,266	524,722	8,531	8,492	384	631
South Sea Islands	169,025	20,837	189,862	—	1,101	2,642	1,891	1,477
Equador	24,414	10,511	34,925	4,618	331	299	828	1,185
Sandwich Islands	—	—	—	64,474	9,267	31,623	4,195	11,970
All other places	—	—	—	26	39,065	33,787	458	866
Total	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318	2,573,016	2,632,788	1,775,628	1,728,214

2. *Statement of the Commerce of each State, from July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850.*

STATES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.							VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total of American & foreign produce.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.				
Maine	$1,135,998	$400.820	$1,536.818	$14,564	$5,530	$20.094	$1,556.912	$609.155	$247.256	$856,411
N. Hamp.	2,835	5,887	8.722	—	205	205	8.927	19,962	29.117	49.079
Vermont	404.749	—	404.749	26.157	—	26,157	43.906	463.092	—	463 092
Massachus'ts.	7.000,103	1,253,370	8,253 473	1,898.497	529,793	2,428,290	10,680.763	22,106,011	8,268.673	30.374.684
Rhode Island	205.969	330	206.299	9.966	—	9,966	215 265	251,708	6 595	258 303
Connecticut	241.262	—	241 262	668	—	668	241.930	311.927	60,463	372 390
New York	33,934,409	7,568,391	41,502,800	7,086,687	4,123,302	11,209,989	52,712.789	88,147,721	22,975.803	111,123.524
New Jersey	—	1.655	1.655	—	—	—	1.655	—	1.494	1.494
Pennsylvania	3,428,150	621,314	4,049,464	363,225	88,917	452,142	4,501,606	10,795,462	1,270,692	12,066,154
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4,657,185	1,932,296	6,589,481	250,861	127,011	377,872	6,967.353	5,529,682	594,519	6,124,201
Dist. of Col.	72.175	8.213	80,388	200	—	200	80.588	59.219	600	59.819
Virginia	2,365,241	1,047,917	3,413,158	2,488	—	2,488	3,415.646	172.878	253.721	426 599
N. Carolina	259.616	156.885	416.501	—	—	—	416.501	179.249	144.443	323.692
S. Carolina	6,467,201	4.979.691	11.446.892	400	508	908	11.447,800	1,313.658	620.127	1,933.785
Georgia	2,622,152	4.929.791	7.551.943	—	—	—	7,551,943	306.883	330 081	636.964
Florida	1,113.978	1.493.990	2.607,968	15,656	—	15,656	2.623.624	30.241	65.468	95.709
Alabama	4.601,515	5,943,343	10 544.858	—	—	—	10,544.858	103,134	757.228	865,362
Louisiana	20,927,751	16,770,526	37,698,277	328.930	78,143	407,073	38,105,350	8,107,929	2,652,570	10,760,499
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.966	—	27.966
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359.643	—	359.643
Ohio	117,989	99,543	217,532	—	100	100	217,632	398.999	183.505	582.504
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190.987	—	190,987
Michigan	57,232	74.813	132.045	—	—	—	132.045	144.102	—	144.102
Illinois	1,232	16,437	17.649	—	—	—	17,699	7,783	7.922	15.705
Texas	—	24,958	24,958	—	—	—	24.958	14,652	10,998	25,650
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89,616,742	47,330,170	136.946.912	9.998,299	4 953.509	14.951,808	151,898,720	139,657,043	38,481,275	178,138,310

3. *Statement of the Navigation of each State.*

STATES.	TONNAGE ENTERED UNITED STATES.						TONNAGE CLEARED FROM U. STATES.					
	AMERICAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.		AMERICAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine	253	53.309	1.040	89,877	1,293	143,186	585	111.123	1,046	91.014	1,631	202.137
New Hampshire	9	3.572	101	7.472	110	11.044	5	682	102	7,531	107	8.213
Vermont	330	86.828	174	12.607	504	99,435	322	81,073	20	1.783	342	82,856
Massachusetts	1,345	339 508	2,732	271.941	4,077	611,449	1,149	272.278	2,757	274.674	3,906	546,952
Rhode Island	100	17.847	19	2.075	119	19.922	94	16.770	16	1.705	110	18.475
Connecticut	109	22.580	79	11.572	188	34.152	87	17.515	69	9.802	156	27.317
New York	4,137	1,502,290	3,832	775.430	7,969	2,277,720	3,610	1,411,557	3,693	737,589	7,303	2,149.096
New Jersey	—	—	17	1.601	17	1.601	1	150	10	981	11	1.131
Pennsylvania	352	100,009	185	32,361	537	132,370	309	81,276	170	30,342	479	111.618
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	295	70.427	143	29,161	438	99,588	359	89,296	162	37,523	521	126.819
D. of Columbia	7	1 260	2	154	9	1.414	8	1.520	2	200	10	1.720
Virginia	69	12.190	88	18.775	157	30,965	187	42 091	98	23,367	285	65,458
North Carolina	140	19.185	38	9.115	188	28.300	212	30,739	62	11.493	274	42.232
South Carolina	163	52.711	142	44.205	305	96.916	205	72.222	170	52.830	375	125.052
Georgia	47	11.883	71	45.134	118	57.017	58	21,039	83	51.524	141	72.563
Florida	56	7.518	39	10.462	95	17.980	60	10,022	42	12.134	102	22.156
Alabama	40	11.914	112	84.106	152	96.020	76	32.268	106	80.717	182	112 985
Louisiana	524	175,969	374	174,884	898	350,853	493	211,800	350	158,137	843	369.937
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	178	21,628	136	18.243	314	39,871	137	15,485	131	18,322	268	33,807
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	97	7,254	394	49.709	491	56.963	112	7.982	390	46,719	502	54.701
Illinois	18	6.690	4	648	22	7.338	4	1,043	5	998	9	2.041
Texas	3	494	13	3.177	16	3.671	3	591	12	3.017	15	3.608
California	140	47,950	355	82,914	495	130,864	303	104.266	320	75,862	623	180,128
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8.412	2.573.016	10.100	1,775,623	18.512	4.348.639	8.379	2.632,788	9.816	1.728.214	18.195	4,361,002

4. *Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States on the 30th of June, 1850.*

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district
	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaq'y Me.	10,530 73	9,454 73	19,985 51
Machias ... "	2,267 65	19,050 67	21,318 37
Fr'man's B. "	1,643 21	30,525 27	32,168 48
Penobscot.. "	5,713 40	31,237 38	36,950 78
Belfast..... "	13,869 79	31,725 48	45,595 32
Bangor .... "	9,362 31	15,906 49	25,268 80
Waldoboro'. "	38,488 13	57,847 25	96,330 38
Wiscasset .. "	6,024 41	12,217 08	18,241 49
Bath ..... "	76,687 65	27,117 25	103,625 90
Portland... "	60,304 43	26,197 86	86,502 34
Saco..... "	1,570 00	1,153 30	2,723 30
Kennebunk "	9,101 34	2,247 82	11,349 21
York ..... "	—	1,361 45	1,361 45
Portsmouth. N. H.	14,978 92	8,117 41	23,096 33
Burlington . Verm.	—	4,530 32	4,530 32
Newburyp't. Mass.	16,213 57	7,048 29	23,261 86
Ipswich.... "	—	578 39	578 39
Gloucester . "	2,873 08	19,601 00	22,474 08
Salem ..... "	20,316 74	8,599 34	28,916 13
Beverly.... "	—	3,173 04	3,173 04
Marblehead. "	1,349 11	5,493 31	6,842 42
Boston..... "	270,510 09	50,177 17	320,687 26
Plymouth .. "	3,966 88	6,755 31	10,722 24
Fall River.. "	2,251 08	10,850 76	13,101 84
N. Bedford. "	119,026 45	8,933 69	127,960 09
Barnstable . "	5,520 32	85,581 67	91,102 04
Edgartown. "	5,464 26	2,145 28	7,609 54
Nantucket . "	25,787 80	3,174 83	29,012 68
Providence. R. I.	9,177 14	7,534 64	16,711 78
Bristol ..... "	11,247 12	1,951 27	13,198 39
Newport ... "	5,644 33	4,934 21	10,578 54
Middletown. Conn.	95 55	12,033 72	12,129 32
N. London . "	23,364 23	17,120 62	40,484 85
Stonington.. "	13,188 47	6,724 03	19,912 50
N. Haven .. "	4,994 65	10,736 70	15,731 40
Fairfield ... "	868 35	13,960 27	24,828 62
Champlain . N. Y.	—	2,745 74	2,745 74
Sackett's H'r. "	—	8,123 57	8,123 57
Oswego .... "	—	22,404 78	22,404 78
Niagara.... "	—	732 73	732 73
Genesee..... "	—	1,036 74	1,036 74
Oswegatchie "	—	1,985 34	1,985 34
Buffalo Cr.. "	—	39,679 00	39,679 00
Sag Harbor. "	10,953 68	4,211 69	15,165 42
Greenport.. "	4,236 29	4,319 46	8,555 75
New York.. "	441,336 76	394,230 80	835,867 61
C. Vincent.. "	—	2,496 92	2,496 92
Cold Spring. "	2,876 40	1,478 90	3,855 35
Perth Amboy N. J.	133 69	21,950 82	22,084 56
Bridgetown. "	—	14,472 24	14,472 24
Burlington.. "	—	7,578 67	7,578 67
Camden .... "	—	9,569 32	9,569 32
Newark..... "	77 58	6,551 05	6,628 63
L. Egg Har. "	—	6,182 75	6,182 75
G. Egg Har. "	—	14,084 14	14,084 14
Philadelphia Penn.	64,205 10	142,292 72	206,497 82
Presque Isle "	—	7,870 31	7,870 31
Pittsburg ... "	—	44,571 30	44,571 30
Wilmington. Del.	1,651 68	7,808 70	9,460 43
New Castle.. "	—	7,259 14	7,259 14
Baltimore... M'yl'd	90,669 82	58,349 51	149,019 33
Oxford ..... "	—	12,343 46	12,343 46
Vienna ..... M'yl'd	—	15,478 01	15,478 01
Snow Hill... "	—	9,511 51	9,511 51
St. Mary's... "	—	2,184 91	2,184 91
Town Creek "	—	2,226 81	2,226 81
Annapolis .. "	—	2,323 17	2,323 17
Georgetown D.of C.	2,796 19	14,214 42	17,010 61
Alexandria . Virg.	2,887 31	5,850 49	8,737 80
Norfolk ..... "	10,542 10	13,592 79	24,134 89
Petersburg.. "	948 76	1,759 27	2,708 03
Richmond .. "	3,160 80	5,297 40	8,458 25
Yorktown .. "	—	4,806 70	4,806 70
Tappahan'k. "	503 26	5,320 93	5,824 24
Accomac c.H. "	—	4,082 75	4,082 75
East River .. "	—	4,868 61	4,868 61
Yeocomico.. "	—	3,283 90	3,283 90
Cherrystone. "	—	1,232 08	1,232 08
Wheeling .. "	—	5,933 70	5,933 70
Wilmington. N.Car.	9,123 51	6,074 76	15,198 32
Newbern.... "	1,518 32	3,689 25	5,207 57
Washington. "	1,097 61	4,605 49	5,703 15
Edenton .... "	127 07	1,018 09	1,145 16
Camden .... "	1,269 11	10,678 88	11,948 04
Beaufort .... "	613 69	1,645 79	2,259 58
Plymouth ... "	1,183 88	1,144 54	2,328 47
Ocracoke.... "	—	1,428 15	1,458 15
Charleston .. S.Car.	15,377 48	17,915 10	33,292 58
Georgetown. "	1,749 19	1,030 31	2,779 50
Beaufort.... "	—	—	—
Savannah ... Geor.	10,437 16	9,293 67	19,730 83
Sunbury .... "	—	—	—
Brunswick .. "	—	533 81	533 81
Hardwick ... "	—	—	—
St. Mary's ... "	491 48	933 87	1,425 40
Pensacola ... Flor.	1,221 11	572 63	1,793 74
St. Augustine "	—	—	—
St. Mark's... "	—	353 07	353 07
St. John's ... "	—	309 72	309 72
Apalachicola "	—	2,050 36	2,050 36
Key West ... "	4,415 46	2,350 09	6,765 55
Mobile..... Ala.	7,403 67	16,753 88	24,157 60
Pearl River.. Miss.	—	1,367 34	1,367 34
Vicksburg... "	—	460 28	460 28
New Orleans. La.	83,668 55	165,040 49	248,709 09
Teche..... "	—	1,380 71	1,380 71
Nashville ... Tenn.	—	3,776 05	3,776 05
Louisville ... Ky.	—	14,820 19	14,820 19
St. Louis .... Miss.	—	28,907 47	28,907 47
Chicago..... Ill.	—	21,242 17	21,242 17
Cuyahoga ... Ohio	—	35,315 84	35,315 84
Sandusky ... "	—	7,328 49	7,328 49
Cincinnati... "	—	17,188 80	17,188 80
Miami ..... "	—	2,629 20	2,629 20
Detroit..... Mich.	—	36,893 89	36,893 89
Michilim'kinac "	—	1,250 55	1,250 55
Galveston . . Tex.	415 92	2,892 88	3,308 85
Saluria..... "	—	588 52	588 52
Astoria..... Oreg.	1,063 43	—	1,063 43
San Francisco Calif.	15,285 12	2,306 65	17,591 77
Point Isabel. Tex.	401 35	274 28	675 63
Total.....	1,585,711 22	1,949,743 01	3,535,454 23

5. *The general Statement of Tonnage Accounts from June 30, 1849, to June 30, 1850.*

	Register'd tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
1850.		
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners in the year ending 30th June, 1850....	13,467	13,467
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the year.....		
To amount of tonnage lost at sea in the year ending 30th June, 1850.....	4,666	6,753
	23,724	34,748
30th June.		
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage (marked A).....	1,585,711	3,535,454
To this difference in the enrolled tonnage, which is presumed arises from transfer to the account of registered...	—	50,175
	1,627,570	3,640,599

	Register'd tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
June 30th, 1849.		
By balance of tonnage, per statement, rendered for the year ending 30th June, 1849.....	1,438,941	3,334,015
June 30th, 1850.		
By amount of tonnage built, registered, enrolled, and licensed in the year 1850	157,612	272,218
By this amount, being an increase of the registered tonnage.....	31,016	31,016
By this amount, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under 20 tons.....	—	3,349
	1,627,570	3,640,599

6. *A comparative View of the registered and enrolled Tonnage of the United States, showing the Tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery; also, the proportion of the enrolled and licensed Tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade, Cod Fishery, Mackerel Fishery, and Whale Fishery, from* 1815 *to* 1850, *inclusive.*

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Regis'd tonnage in whale fish'y.	Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the—			
					Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mack'l fish'y.	Whale fishery.
	Tons and 95ths.							
1815....	854.294 74	513.833 04	1,368.127 78	—	435.066 87	26.570 33	—	1,229 92
1816....	800.759 63	571,458 85	1,372.218 53	—	479.979 14	37,869 80	—	1,168 00
1817....	809.724 70	590.186 66	1.399.912 41	4.874 41	481.457 92	53,990 26	—	349 92
1818....	606.088 64	619.095 51	1.225.154 20	16,134 77	503.140 37	58.551 72	—	614 63
1819....	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260.751 61	31,700 40	523 556 20	65,044 92	—	686 35
1820....	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280.166 24	35.391 44	539,080 46	60.842 55	—	1,053 66
1821....	619,896 40	679.062 30	1,298.958 79	26,070 83	559.435 57	51,351 49	—	1,924 40
1822....	628.150 41	696.548 71	1,324,699 17	45.449 42	573.080 02	58.405 35	—	3,133 50
1823....	639.920 76	696.644 87	1.336.565 68	39.918 13	566,408 88	67,621 14	—	585 37
1824....	669.972 60	719.190 37	1.389,163 02	33.165 70	589.233 01	68,419 00	—	180 08
1825....	700,787 08	722.323 69	1,423,110 77	35.379 24	587,273 07	70.626 02	—	—
1826....	737,978 15	796.210 68	1,534.189 83	41,757 32	666.420 44	63.761 42	—	226 83
1827....	747,170 44	873.437 34	1,620.607 78	45,653 21	732.937 65	74.048 81	—	328 94
1828....	812,619 34	928,772 52	1,741,391 87	54,621 08	758.922 12	74.947 74	—	180 34
1829....	650.142 88	610.654 88	1.260,797 81	57.284 38	508.858 10	101,796 78	—	—
1830....	576,675 38	615,311 10	1,191,776 43	38,911 82	516.978 18	61.554 57	35,973 38	792 87
1831....	620,451 92	647.894 32	1,267.846 29	32,315 79	539.723 74	60.977 81	46,210 80	481 82
1832....	686.989 77	752,460 39	1.439.450 21	72 868 84	649.627 40	54.027 70	47.427 72	377 47
1833....	750,126 72	856,123 22	1,606,149 94	101.158 17	744,198 60	62.720 70	48.725 43	478 39
1834....	857,438 42	901,468 67	1,758.907 14	108,060 14	783.618 65	56.403 70	61.082 11	364 16
1835....	885.821 60	939,118 49	1,824,940 14	97.640 00	792.301 20	72.374 18	64.443 11	—
1836....	897,774 51	984,328 14	1,882.102 65	144,680 50	873.023 21	63.307 37	64.424 25	1,573 26
1837....	810.447 29	1,086,288 40	1,896,685 69	127.241 81	956.980 60	80,551 89	46.810 90	1,894 86
1838....	822.591 86	1.173.047 89	1.995.639 80	119,629 89	1.041.105 18	70.064 00	56.649 16	5,229 55
1839....	834.244 54	1,262.234 27	2.096,478 81	131.845 25	1.153.551 80	72.258 68	35,983 87	439 69
1840....	899,764 74	1,280,999 35	2.180,764 16	136,926 64	1,176.694 46	76,035 65	28,269 19	—
1841....	845,803 42	1.184.940 90	2,130.744 37	157.405 17	1.107.067 88	66.551 84	11,321 13	—
1842....	975.358 74	1.117.031 90	2,090.390 69	151.612 74	1.045.753 39	54.804 02	16.096 83	377 31
1843....	1,009.305 01	1,149.297 92	2.158.601 93	152.374 89	1.076.155 59	61.224 25	11,775 70	142 33
1844....	1,068.764 91	1,211.330 11	2.280,095 07	168.293 63	1,109.614 44	85.224 77	16,170 66	320 14
1845....	1,095.172 44	1,321,899 57	2,417,002 06	190.695 65	1,190.898 27	69.825 66	21.413 16	206 92
1846....	1,131,286 49	1.431.798 32	2.562.084 81	186,980 16	1.289.870 89	72.516 17	36.463 16	439 58
1847....	1.241.312 92	1.597.732 80	2.839,045 77	193.858 72	1.452.623 35	70.177 52	31.451 13	—
1848....	1.360,886 85	1,793,155 00	3.154.041 85	192.176 90	1.620,988 16	82.651 82	43.558 78	432 75
1849....	1 438.941 53	1,895 073 71	3.334,015 29	180,186 29	1,730.410 84	42.970 19	73.853 78	—
1850....	1.585 711 22	1.949.743 01	3.535,454 23	146.016 71	1,755.796 42	85.646 30	58,111 94	—

7. *A Statement of the Number of Vessels built in the several States, and the Aggregate Tonnage of each for the year ending* 30*th June*, 1850.

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage.—Tons and 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.		
Maine	127	75	115	3	6	326	91.211 73
New Hampshire	8	—	2	—		10	6,914 32
Vermont	—	—	—	—	1	1	77 41
Massachusetts	51	19	46	3	2	121	35,886 14
Rhode Island	5	—	5	3	1	14	3,587 15
Connecticut	3	7	27	9	1	47	4.819 79
New York	26	4	50	112	32	224	58.342 73
New Jersey	1	1	35	17	3	57	6.201 68
Pennsylvania	7	1	39	107	31	185	21.409 93
Delaware	—	—	12	3	1	16	1.848 82
Maryland	16	5	125	—	4	150	15,964 80
District of Columbia	—	—	—	8	—	8	288 17
Virginia	1	1	27	—	5	34	3.584 09
North Carolina	1	2	23	2	5	33	2,651 59
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	2	—	3	5	683 82
Florida	—	—	2	—	—	2	79 75
Alabama	—	—	3	—	—	3	113 66
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1	—	16	3	4	24	1,592 33
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	34	34	6.460 69
Missouri	—	—	—	—	5	5	1.358 82
Illinois	—	2	7	3	1	13	1.691 21
Ohio	—	—	4	11	16	31	5.214 62
Michigan	—	—	5	6	3	14	2,061 63
Texas	—	—	—	—	1	1	105 54
Oregon	—	—	2	—	—	2	122 42
Total	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272.218 54

8. *Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels built, and the Tonnage thereof, in the several States and Territories of the United States from* 1815 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*

YEARS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	Total tonnage—Tons and 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.		
1815	136	224	680	274	—	1,314	154,624 39
1816	76	122	781	424	—	1,403	131.668 04
1817	34	86	559	394	—	1,073	86,393 37
1818	53	85	423	332	—	893	82,421 20
1819	53	82	473	242	—	850	79.817 86
1820	21	60	301	152	—	534	47.784 01
1821	43	89	248	127	—	507	55.856 01
1822	64	131	260	168	—	623	75 346 93
1823	55	127	260	165	15	622	75.007 57
1824	56	156	377	166	26	781	90 939 00
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	114.997 25
1826	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126 438 35
1827	58	133	464	241	88	984	104.342 67
1828	73	108	474	196	33	884	98 375 58
1829	44	68	455	145	43	755	77,098 65
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094 24
1831	72	95	416	94	34	711	85.962 68
1832	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144.539 16
1833	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161.626 36
1834	98	94	406	180	68	937	118.339 37
1835	25	50	302	100	30	507	46 238 52
1836	93	65	444	164	124	890	118,627 49
1837	67	72	507	168	135	949	122.987 22
1838	66	79	501	153	90	898	113,135 44
1839	83	89	439	122	125	858	120.988 34
1840	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309 23
1841	114	101	310	157	78	782	118,893 71
1842	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083 64
1843	53	34	138	173	79	482	63.617 77
1844	73	47	204	279	163	766	103.537 29
1845	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146.018 02
1846	100	164	576	355	225	1.420	188,208 93
1847	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732 67
1848	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318.075 54
1849	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256.577 47
1850	247	117	547	290	159	1.360	272,218 54

VII. STATEMENT OF THE DUTIES, REVENUES, AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1849 AND 1850.

RECEIPTS.	1849.	1850.
From customs	$28,346,738 82	$39,668,686 42
From sales of public lands	1,688,959 55	1,859,894 25
From miscellaneous sources	1,038,649 18	1,847,218 33
Total receipts	$31,074,347 50	$43,375,798 90
Avails of stocks, treasury notes, etc., issued	$28,588,750 00	$4,045,950 00
Balance in treasury 1st July, 1848 & 1849	153,534 60	2,189,964 28
Total means	$59,816,632 10	$49,606,713 18

EXPENDITURES.	1849.	1850.
Civil list	$2,865,615 88	$3,042,770 07
Foreign intercourse	7,972,832 01	4,838,594 76
Miscellaneous	3,179,192 66	6,958,360 24
Interior department	—	3,400,524 87
War department	17,290,936 68	9,401,239 16
Navy department	9,869,818 20	7,928,813 18
Public debt	16,453,272 39	7,437,366 41
Total expenditures	$57,631,667 82	$43,002,168 69
Balances 1st July '49 & '50	$2,184,964 28	$6,604,544 49

VIII. STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT 30TH NOVEMBER, 1850.

DENOMINATION OF DEBT.	Rate per cent.	When redeemable.	Amount.
Principal and interest of old funded and unfunded debt. Treasury notes of 1812 and Yazoo scrip	—	On presentation	$119,585 98
Debt of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act 30th May, 1836	5½	$60,000 per annum	900,000 00
Outstanding treasury notes issued previous to 22d July, 1846, payable or fundable	—	On presentation	139,011 64
Outstanding treasury notes issued under act 26th June, 1846, payable or fundable	—	On presentation	25,850 00
Outstanding treasury notes issued under act 28th Jan. 1847, payable or fundable	—	On presentation	44,700 00
Stock issued for treasury notes 1837–1843, under act 28th Jan. 1847	6	1st January, 1868	154,928 00
Loan of 15th April, 1842	6	31st Dec., 1862	8,198,686 03
" 3d March, 1843	5	1st July, 1853	6,468,231 85
" 22d July, 1846	6	12th Nov., 1856	4,999 149 46
" 28th Jan., 1847	6	1st Jan., 1868	27,135,122 00
" 31st March, 1848	6	1st July, 1868	15,740,000 00
Mexican indemnity stock	5	9th Aug., 1851	303,573 92
Total debt per statement 1st December, 1850			$64,228,238 38

IX.—COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.—1801 TO 1850, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.	Customs.	Internal and direct taxes.	Sales of lands and miscellaneous.	Aggregate of receipts.	Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.	Military establishments.	Naval establishments.	Aggregate of Expenditures.
1801....	$83,038,051	$111,363,511	$94,115,925	1,033,219	$10,750,779	$1,582,377	$167,726	$12,500,882	$1,114,768	$1,765,477	$2,111,424	$4,981,669
1802....	80,712,632	76,383,333	72,483,160	892,101	12,438,236	828,464	188,628	13,455,828	1,462,929	1,358,589	915,562	3,737,080
1803....	77,054,686	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147	10,479,418	287,059	165,676	10,932,153	1,842,636	944,958	1,215,281	4,002,825
1804....	86,427,121	85,000,000	77 699,074	1,042 494	11,098,465	101,139	487,527	11,687,231	2,191,009	1,072,017	1,189,833	4,452,859
1805....	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369	12,936,487	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	3,768,588	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224
1806....	75,723,271	129,000,000	101,536,963	1,208,735	14,667,698	75,865	765,246	16,508,809	2,891,037	1,540,481	1,649,641	6,081,109
1807....	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,268 548	15,845,522	47,784	466,163	16,359,469	1,697,897	1,564 611	1,722,064	4,984 572
1808....	65,196 318	56,990,000	22,430,960	1,242,595	16,363 550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	1,423,286	3,196,985	1,884,068	6,504,339
1809....	57,023,192	59 400,000	52,203,231	1,350 281	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	1,215,804	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,672
1810....	53 173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424 783	8,583,309	19,879	696,549	9,299,737	1,101,145	2,555,693	1,654,244	5,311,082
1811....	48,005,588	53 400,000	61,316,831	1,232 502	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	14,363,423	1,367,291	2 259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604
1812....	45,209 738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997	8,958,778	5,762	710,428	9,674,968	1,683,088	12,187,046	3,959 365	17,829,499
1813....	55,962 828	22,005,000	27 855,997	1,666 628	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	1,729,435	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082 397
1814....	81 487,846	12 965,000	6 927,441	1,159 209	5,998,772	8,882,482	1,185,971	11,017,235	2,208,029	20,608,366	7,311,291	30,127,636
1815....	99,833 660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,368,127	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411,634	2,898 871	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571
1816....	127,334 934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372 218	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	47,403,204	2,989,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432
1817....	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,911	26,283,348	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,454,610
1818....	103,466,634	121,759,000	93,281,133	1,225,184	17,176,385	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	8,835 839	7,019,140	2 953,695	13,808,674
1819....	95,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751	20,283,609	313 244	3,274,423	23,871,276	3,067,212	9,385,421	3,847,640	16,300,273
1820....	91 015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,280,166	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	2,592,022	6,154,518	4,387,990	13,134,530
1821....	89,987,428	62,585 724	64,974,382	1,298 958	13,004,447	98,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479
1822....	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,281	1,324,699	17,589,762	88,617	1,803,582	19,481,961	1,967,996	5,635,187	3,224,459	9,827,642
1823....	90,875,877	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336 565	19,088,433	44,580	916,528	20,049,586	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,503,766	9,784,155
1824....	90,269,778	80 549,007	75,986,657	1,389,163	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	18,903,609	7,155,308	5 270,255	2,904,582	15,330,145
1825....	83,788,433	96,340,075	99 535,388	1,423,112	20,098,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	2,748,544	5,692,831	3,049,084	11,490,459
1826....	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,595,322	1,534,190	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,785	24,763,345	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,218,902	13,062,316
1827....	73,987,357	79,484,068	82,324,827	1,620,608	19,712,283	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,641	2,314,777	5,675,742	4,263,878	12,254,397
1828....	67,475,044	88,509,824	72,264,686	1,741,392	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	2,886,062	5,701,203	3,918,786	12,506,041
1829....	58,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,26 ,978	22,681,966	25,838	1,517,175	24,224,979	3,092,214	6,250,580	3,308,745	12,651,489
1830....	48,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,548	1,191,776	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	3,228,416	6,752,689	3,239,429	13,220,534
1831....	39,123,192	103,191,184	81,310,583	1,267,816	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,856,183	13,863,768
1832....	24,322 235	101,029,266	87,176,943	1,439 450	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,381	31,107,040	4,574,841	7,982,877	3,956,370	16,514,088
1833....	7,001,699	108,118,311	90,140,433	1,601,150	29,032,509	8,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	5,051,789	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298
1834....	4 760,082	126,521,332	81,024,162	1,758,907	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,774	4,399,779	10,064,428	3,956,260	18,420,467
1835....	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,824,940	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	34,163,635	3,720,167	9,420,318	3,864,939	17,005,419
1836....	37,513	189,980,035	128,663,040	1,892 102	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	48,288,219	5,388,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	29,655,244
1837....	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,685	11,169,290	—	6,863,556	18,032,846	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	31,793,587
1838....	4,857,660	108,486,616	113 717,404	1,995,639	16,158,800	—	3,214,184	19,372,984	5,666,703	19,936 312	5,975,771	31,578,785
1839....	11,983,738	121,028,416	162 092,132	2,096 478	23,137 925	—	7,261,118	30,399,043	4,994,562	14,268,981	6,225,003	25,488,548
1840....	5,125,078	131,571,950	104,805,891	2,180,764	13,499,502	—	3,494,356	16,993,858	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,456	23,327,772
1841....	6,737,893	127,946 177	121,851,803	2,130,744	14,487,217	—	1,470,295	15,957,512	6,490,881	13,704,882	6,001,077	26,196,840
1842....	15,028 486	100,162,089	104 691,574	2,092,390	18,187,909	—	1,456,058	19,643,967	6,775,625	9,188,469	8,397,243	24,361,337
1843....	26,898 953	64 753,799	84 316,480	2,158 002	7,046,844	—	1,018,482	8,065,326	2,867,289	4,158,384	3,672,718	10,698,391
1844....	26,143,996	108 435,035	111,200,046	2,280,095	26,183,571	—	2,320,948	28,504,519	5 231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055
1845....	16,801,647	117,254,564	114 646,606	2,417,002	27,528,113	—	2,241,021	29,769,134	5,608,207	9,533,203	6,228,639	21,370,049
1846....	24,256,495	121,691,797	113,488,516	2,562,084	26,712,668	—	2,786,579	29,499,247	6,783,000	13,579,428	6,450,862	26,813,290
1847....	45,659,659	146,545,638	158 648,622	2 839,046	23,747,864	—	2,598,926	26,346,790	6,715,854	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093
1848....	65,804,450	154,977,928	154,036,436	3,154,041	31,757,070	—	3,679,679	35,436,750	5,585,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	42,811,970
1849....	64,704,693	147,857,439	145,755,820	3,334,015	28,346,738	—	2,727,608	31,074,347	14,017,640	17,290,936	9,869,818	57,631,667
1850....	64,228,238	178,138,318	136,946,912	3,535,454	39,668,686	—	8,707,112	43,375,798	14,839,725	12,801,764	7,923,313	43,002,168

X. STATISTICS OF COINAGE.

1. *Deposits for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in the Year* 1850.

GOLD.		
Coins of U. S., old stand.	$9,996	
Foreign Coins	1,308,740	
United States Bullion..	36,938,314	
Foreign Bullion	113,110	
Total of Gold		$38,365,160
SILVER.		
United States Bullion..	$269,253	
Foreign Bullion	143,192	
Foreign Coins	1,526,596	
Total of Silver		1,939,041
Total		$40,304,201

2. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in the Year* 1850.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Doub. Eagles	1,311,261	$26,225,220 00
Eagles	348,951	3,489,510 00
Half Eagles..	172,032	860,160 00
Quar. Eagles	358,219	895,542 50
Dollars	511,301	511,301 00
Total Gold ..	2,701,764	$31,981,733 50
COPPER.		
Cents	4,426,844	44,268 44
Half Cents ..	39,812	199 56
Total Copper	4,566,656	$44,467 50

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold & Copper Coins	7,268,420	$32,026,200
SILVER.		
Dollars	47,500	47,500
Half Dollars..	2,683,000	1,341,500
Quar. Dollars .	602,800	150,700
Dimes	2,441,500	244,150
Half Dimes ..	1,645,000	82,250
Total	14,588,220	$33,892,301

3. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from* 1792, *including the Coinage of the Branch Mints, from the Commencement of their Operations, in* 1838.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
				No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793-95	$71,485 00	$370,683 80	$11,373 00	1,834,420	$453,541 80
1796	102,727 50	79,077 50	10,324 40	1,219,370	192,129 40
1797	103,422 50	12,591 45	9,510 34	1,095,165	125,524 29
1798	205,610 00	330,291 00	9,797 00	1,368,241	545,698 00
1799	213,285 00	423,515 00	9,106 68	1,365,681	645,906 68
1800	317,760 00	224,296 00	29,279 40	3,337,972	571,335 40
1801	422,570 00	74,758 00	13,628 37	1,571,390	510,956 37
1802	423,310 00	58,343 00	34,422 83	3,615,869	516,075 83
1803	258,377 50	87,118 00	25,203 03	2,780,830	370,698 53
1804	258,642 50	100,340 50	12,844 94	2,046,839	371,827 94
1805	170,367 50	149,388 50	13,483 48	2,260,361	333,239 48
1806	324,505 00	471,319 00	5,260 00	1,815,409	801,084 00
1807	437,495 00	597,448 75	9,652 21	2,731,345	1,044,595 96
1808	284,665 00	684,300 00	13,090 00	2,935,888	982,055 00
1809	169,375 00	707,376 00	8,001 53	2,861,834	884,752 53
1810	501,435 00	638,773 50	15,660 00	3,056,418	1,155,868 50
1811	497,905 00	608,340 00	2,495 95	1,649,570	1,108,740 95
1812	290,435 00	814,029 50	10,755 00	2,761,646	1,115,219 50
1813	477,140 00	620,951 50	4,180 00	1,755,331	1,102,275 50
1814	77,270 00	561,687 50	3,578 30	1,833,859	642,535 80
1815	3,175 00	17,308 00	—	69,867	20,483 00
1816	—	28,575 75	28,209 82	2,888,185	56,785 57
1817	—	607,783 50	39,484 00	5,163,967	647,267 50
1818	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	31,670 00	5,537,084	1,345,064 50
1819	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	26,710 00	5,074,723	1,425,325 00
1820	1,319,080 00	501,680 70	44,075 50	6,492,509	1,864,786 20
1821	189,325 00	825,762 45	8,890 00	3,139,249	1,018,977 45
1822	88,980 00	805,806 50	20,723 39	3,813,788	915,509 89
1823	72,425 00	895,550 00	—	2,166,485	967,975 00
1824	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	12,620 00	4,786,894	1,858,297 00
1825	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	14,926 00	5,178,760	1,735,894 00
1826	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	16,344 25	5,774,434	2,110,679 25
1827	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	23,557 32	9,097,845	3,024,342 32
1828	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	25,636 24	6,196,853	1,741,381 24
1829	295,717 50	1,994,578 00	16,580 00	7,674,501	2,306,875 50
1830	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	17,115 00	8,357,191	3,155,620 00
1831	714,270 00	3,175,600 00	33,603 60	11,792,284	3,923,473 60
1832	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	23,620 00	9,128,387	3,401,055 00
1833	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	28,160 00	10,307,790	3,765,710 00
1834	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	19,151 00	11,637,643	7,388,423 00
1835	2,186,175 00	3,443,003 00	39,489 00	15,996,342	5,668,667 00
1836	4,135,700 00	3,606,100 00	23,100 00	13,719,333	7,764,900 00
1837	1,148,305 00	2,096,010 00	55,583 00	13,010,721	3,299,898 00
1838	1,809,595 00	2,333,243 00	53,702 00	15,780,311	4,206,540 00
1839	1,355,885 00	2,189,296 00	31,266 61	11,811,594	3,576,467 61
1840	1,675,302 50	1,726,703 00	24,627 00	10,558,240	3,426,632 50
1841	1,091,597 50	1,132,750 00	15,973 67	8,811,968	2,240,321 17
1842	1,834,170 50	2,332,750 00	23,833 90	11,743,153	4,190,754 40
1843	8,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	24,283 20	4,640,582	11,967,830 70
1844	2,230 00	2,235,550 00	23,987 52	9,051,834	7,687,767 52
1845	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	1,806,196	5,668,595 54
1846	4,034,177 00	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	10,133,515	6,633,965 00
1847	20,221,385 00	2,374,450 00	61,836 69	15,392,344	22,657,671 69
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	12,649,790	5,879,720 49
1849	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	12,666,659	11,164,695 82
1850	31,981,733 50	1,866,100 00	44,467 50	14,588,220	33,892,301 00
Total	$117,330,935 00	$77,447,564 90	$1,296,21 102	370,536,129	$195,074,710 92

XI. NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE SEVERAL STATES IN 1850.

STATES.	NUMBER PUBLISHED.				PERIODS AT WHICH PUBLISHED.							AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION.						
	Politics, etc.			Total number.	Daily.	Tri-weekly	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Daily.	Tri-weekly	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.
	Whig.	Dem.	Others.															
Alabama	20	23	18	61	6	4	1	49	1	—	—	9,177	550	—	24,120	750	—	—
Arkansas	3	5	6	14	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	7,250	—	—	—
California	—	—	7	7	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	20	10	21	51	8	4	—	33	1	2	2	12,300	1,600	—	34.816	1,200	500	2,200
Delaware	1	1	9	11	—	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	1,900	1,000	4,600	—	—	—
Florida	5	3	3	11	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	200	5.550	—	—	—
Georgia	5	11	40	56	5	4	—	41	—	6	—	3.470	1,126	—	50.188	—	12,700	—
Illinois	39	36	43	118	10	4	—	94	2	7	1	3.580	1,650	—	69,472	1,600	11.800	225
Indiana	43	36	42	121	9	2	—	97	—	1	—	8,984	1,500	—	49.734	—	2.000	—
Iowa	12	12	8	32	—	1	—	28	1	2	—	—	1.200	—	18,390	3.000	1.050	—
Kentucky	27	12	25	64	9	5	4	41	1	7	—	28.168	1.356	4,000	21.412	5,000	5,150	—
Louisiana	17	17	26	60	11	2	6	40	—	1	—	31,780	1,900	3.300	32.017	—	12,200	—
Maine	15	15	25	55	4	3	4	43	1	—	—	6,100	370	1,350	53.567	2,500	—	—
Maryland	21	16	28	65	6	4	—	54	1	2	—	56,700	1,000	—	56,087	2,000	7.700	—
Massachusetts	46	24	139	209	22	4	11	125	3	29	7	133.088	3,000	19,904	389.102	2.570	113.100	6,000
Michigan	16	21	30	67	3	—	1	53	2	4	—	5,000	—	200	31.568	2,600	13,300	—
Mississippi	16	21	19	56	—	2	2	50	—	—	—	—	3,500	888	26.482	—	—	—
Missouri	16	17	41	74	7	3	3	51	—	7	—	10,800	1,200	2,200	56.140	—	10,000	—
New Hampshire	10	10	21	41	2	—	—	36	1	2	—	—	—	—	58,426	600	1,150	—
New Jersey	22	20	19	61	8	—	—	50	—	3	—	6.950	—	—	35.944	—	960	—
New York	141	110	207	458	54	13	13	313	13	25	3	239,995	86,975	30,365	694.414	78.500	433.750	6.150
North Carolina	24	9	19	52	—	1	3	41	4	1	—	—	340	3.847	28.427	3.775	450	—
Ohio	103	93	106	302	28	6	4	222	7	20	—	93,656	1,961	2,800	211,862	32.930	65.500	—
Pennsylvania	96	102	130	328	25	3	1	275	8	12	2	152.076	500	600	526.642	130,800	159.700	1,900
Rhode Island	8	4	7	19	5	—	2	12	—	—	—	9.750	—	2,000	14 225	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	22	25	47	7	4	2	25	—	5	1	20,700	—	925	25,990	—	5,700	1,600
Tennessee	24	17	20	61	8	—	2	46	—	4	—	14,082	—	1,718	41.477	—	10,600	—
Texas	3	11	23	37	—	3	2	32	—	—	—	—	2,500	1.800	14.837	—	—	—
Vermont	14	7	15	36	2	—	1	31	—	2	—	550	—	2.200	41.206	—	2,000	—
Virginia	31	22	47	100	20	6	7	60	—	4	—	32.750	700	6,500	41.934	—	13.150	1,000
Wisconsin	11	29	9	49	6	5	—	36	—	1	—	3,365	1,525	—	23.624	—	1,500	—
District of Columbia	6	5	9	20	5	5	—	9	—	1	—	19,646	10,227	—	72,489	—	2,000	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—
Oregon	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,134	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	815	742	1,190	2,747	274	90	71	2,024	46	149	16	898,267	76,580	85,797	2,763.526	267,825	885,960	19.075

In addition to the above, Connecticut has one paper published three times a year, with a circulation of 500
Illinois one, issued eight times a year, circulation 1,000
Massachusetts three, issued yearly " 45,000
Do. four, " B. monthly " 7,000
New York one, " 4 times a week " 1,100
Ohio one, issued occasionally " 3.150
Do. one, " yearly " 6.000
Pennsylvania one, " do. " 2.500
South Carolina one, " B. monthly " 800
New Mexico one, " tri-monthly " 500

There are 84 newspapers in Indiana, 6 in Missouri, 191 in New York, 157 in Ohio, 16 in Pennsylvania, and 23 in Wisconsin, the returns for which do not show how often they are published. The above table has been prepared on the hypothesis that such are issued weekly. Those papers whose circulation is not given have not been considered in this estimate.

The progress of the United States has been as rapid as astonishing. The exhibits of the foregoing tables incontrovertibly attest the fact in every department of industry and economy. The mind, indeed, becomes bewildered in contemplating the subject. The States composing the American Union on the ratification of its independence were thirteen in number, viz.: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These States, the whole inhabited territory of which, with the exception of a few small settlements, was confined to the region extending between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, were those which existed at the period, they became an acknowledged separate and independent federal sovereign power. The thirteen stripes of the national standard continue to represent this number—the stars have increased to thirty-one, in accordance with the increase of additional sovereignties. The land area of these thirteen original States comprehended a superficies of 825,400 square miles. The United States as existing at the present time cover an area of about 3,260,000 square miles. The population at the first census in 1790 and that of 1850, compares as follows:

Classes.	Census 1790.	Census 1850.	Increase in 60 years. Absolute.	Per cent.
White persons	3,172,464	19,630,738	16,458,274	518.78
Colored " —free	59,466	428,661	369,195	620.85
" " —slave	697,897	3,204,089	2,506,192	359.10
" " —total	757,363	3,632,750	2,875,387	379.65
Total population	3,929,827	23,263,488	19,333,661	491.97

—with such expansion of territory and augmentation of population may not the republican citizen indulge a feeling of satisfaction and gratitude. It presents the true test of the condition of a people, and the soundness and beneficence of the institutions under which such extraordinary results have accrued.

The first accession of territory to the old Union was Louisiana, a territory extending from the British possessions in the north to the Gulf of Mexico (Texas excepted) on the south, and from the Mississippi on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. The area within these limits is about 1,200,000 square miles. This vast territory is now occupied by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, Minnesota Territory, and the extensive territory yet unsettled, extending westward of Iowa and Minnesota and north of the 43d parallel. Louisiana was purchased from the French in the year 1803. By the terms of the cession of this country, the United States also acquired the French claim to the territory west of the mountains.

Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819. It contains an area of 59,300 square miles, and is now one of the organized States of the Union. The act of cession secured to the United States not only the actual territory of Florida, but also the Spanish claim to all the territory between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains north of 42° latitude north. That portion of Florida now comprised in the States of Alabama and Mississippi was taken possession of by the United States as early as 1811.

Texas was admitted into the Union in 1845, and added to the federal limits an area of 237,300 square miles.

The line of demarkation between the British possessions and the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, which had remained in doubt for many years, was settled in 1846; and a positive possession of a country extending over a space of 341,500 square miles was thus secured to the Union. The right of the United States to this territory dates from 1792, and was based on the discovery of the Columbia River by an American citizen (and had been strengthened by the cession of the French and Spanish claims); but until the period above named it could not be said to form an integral part of the federal territory. This acquisition is now divided into the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

California Alta and New Mexico became parts of the Union by the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. The area of these Territories extends over about 596,500 square miles, and is now occupied by the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

Are the present limits of the Union the ultimatum of its expansion, or if not, where is to be the line of our nationality? Some there are whose ambitious views embrace the whole of North America and the Antilles in the American federation; others do not confine themselves to so limited an acquisition, but already, with prophetic eye, see the star-spangled banner floating over the whole western hemisphere, and embracing in its ample folds the isles of the Pacific, and claiming sovereignty over the oceans on both its sides; and again others foresee in the Union a palladium which

shall cover the earth and gather all nations into one great brotherhood. The future will unveil wonderful events. "Manifest destiny," indeed, points to an unlimited extension of the Union. Already the popular mind is made up on the propriety or policy of annexing Mexico, Cuba, and the Canadas, which in the course of time and favoring events will most certainly become States of, or States under the protection of, the United States. As the greater body attracts the lesser, so the more liberal government attracts a more despotic; and thus on a principle of nature the amalgamation will be consummated. But if the old world is too distant for annexation, there is some satisfaction in knowing that its people are willing to mingle their destiny with ours within our own territories, which are large enough to harbor and provide for the whole human family. The swelling tide of immigration to our shores bears witness to the superior attraction of our institutions to the millions on whom the iron heel of despotism presses hardest. "Excelsior!"

A few historical facts connected with the formation of the original Union, and the admission of new States, will not be out of place in this connection. On Monday, the 5th September, 1774, there was assembled at Carpenters' Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, a number of men who had been chosen and appointed by the several Colonies in North America, to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother country. This Congress resolved on the next day that each colony should have one vote only. On Tuesday, the 2d July, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States," etc., etc.; and on Thursday, the 4th July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people, Shortly after, on the 9th September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and that the "United States" should thenceforward be the style and title of the Union. On Saturday, the 15th November, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed to by the State delegates, subject to the ratification of the State legislatures severally. Eight of the States ratified these articles on the 9th July, 1778; one on the 21st July; one on the 24th July, and one on the 26th November of the same year; one on the 22d February, 1779, and the last one on the 1st March, 1781. Here was a bond of union between thirteen independent States, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, and executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid. On the 4th March, 1789, the present Constitution, which had been adopted by a convention and ratified by the requisite number of States, went into operation, and thus a more perfect union for the general good was formed. The dates at which the State legislatures severally ratified this instrument are given in the annexed table:

Original States.	Date of Ratification.	Original States.	Date of Ratification.
Delaware	7th December, 1787	South Carolina	23d May, 1788
Pennsylvania	12th " 1787	New Hampshire	21st June, 1788
New Jersey	18th " 1787	Virginia	26th " 1788
Georgia	2d January, 1788	New York	26th July, 1788
Connecticut	9th " 1788	North Carolina	21st March, 1789
Massachusetts	2d February, 1788	and	
Maryland	28th April, 1788	Rhode Island	29th May, 1790

The privilege of becoming members of the Union by ratifying the Constitution was confined to those States that were parties to the confederation by which the Constitution had been framed. The Constitution had been adopted by the convention on the 17th day of September, 1787. It required that nine States should ratify it before its provisions could go into effect. Congress, on the 13th September, 1788, determined that as a sufficient number of States had ratified it—eleven having done so—that it should become operative on the first Wednesday (the 4th) March, 1789. North Carolina and Rhode Island had not yet given it sanction; but as soon as they acceded to its provisions, they were admitted to a participation of its blessings.

The usual practice observed on the admission of new States is first to form a certain part of the country into a sort of colonial appendage, with a governor and other executive and judicial officers appointed by the President. When the population of such organized Territory becomes equal to the ratio which entitles a State to one member in the United States House of Representatives, the people are authorized to petition Congress for leave to frame a State Constitution, and this done, the admission of the State is only a matter of form. The ratio on which a Territory is entitled to claim admission is altered after each general census. At first it was about 40,000; but as 233 is now the maximum number of members allowed for the lower branch of the federal legislature, and as the population is about 23,300,000, the ratio is not far from 96,000. The petition is seldom questioned, except, perhaps, at times when sectional feelings prevail, and even then the usages of the country eventually enforce its demands. The only interference by Congress being as re-

spects boundaries, and that any constitution that may be framed by the new State shall be republican in its form and not discordant with that of the United States. All the Western and Southern States have been admitted on these principles; but in the case of Texas and California other principles have been necessarily adopted.

Eighteen new States have been admitted into the Union since the confederation of the original thirteen colonies, as follows:

1. *Vermont*, which formed a part of the territory of New York and New Hampshire, was admitted on the 4th March, 1791.

2. *Kentucky*, which was formerly a part of Virginia, was admitted on the 1st June, 1792.

3. *Tennessee*, formed from the territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina, and which afterward was known as the "Territory south of the Ohio River," was admitted on the 1st June, 1796.

4. *Ohio*, the first State formed from the "Territory north-west of the Ohio River"—a territory which had been ceded to the United States by Virginia and other claimants, and which was erected into a government as early as 1787, was admitted on the 29th November, 1802.

5. *Louisiana*, a part of the vast territory of the same name, purchased of France by the United States in 1803, and subsequently known as the Territory of Orleans, was admitted on the 8th April, 1812.

6. *Indiana*, the second State formed to the north-west of the Ohio, was admitted within its present limits on the 11th December, 1816.

7. *Mississippi*, which was formed from the territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia, was admitted on the 10th December, 1817.

8. *Illinois*, the third of the North-western States, was admitted on the 3d December, 1818.

9. *Alabama*, the second State formed from the South Carolina and Georgia cessions, was admitted on the 14th December, 1819.

10. *Maine*, originally a province of Massachusetts, but having been permitted to frame a State government by that State, was admitted on the 15th March, 1820.

11. *Missouri*, the second State formed from the French purchase, was admitted on the 10th August, 1821.

12. *Arkansas*, the third State formed from the Louisiana cession, was admitted on the 15th June, 1836.

13. *Michigan*, the fourth State formed from the Territory north-west of the Ohio River, was admitted on the 26th June, 1837.

14. *Florida*, which has the same limits as when ceded by Spain, was admitted on the 3d March, 1845.

15. *Texas*, which had been an independent Republic for the ten preceding years, was admitted by a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress on the 29th December, 1845.

16. *Iowa*, the fourth State formed from the Territory of Louisiana, was admitted on the 28th December, 1846.

17. *Wisconsin*, the fifth State formed from the Territory north-west of the Ohio River, was admitted on the 29th May, 1848.

And 18. *California*, having been governed as a State for upward of a year, was admitted on the 9th December, 1850; and though the last, it is by no means the least important of the members of the great confederacy.

Besides these thirty-one States which send representatives to Congress, in number according to their population, there are several local and dependent goverments, which are styled "Territories of the United States." Such are the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota. The Territory of Nebraska is not yet organized, nor has the vast territory set apart for the Indians any aggregate existence, but each nation, within its own limits, is governed by its own laws.

1. *Oregon* was erected into a Territory on the 14th August, 1848;
2. *Minnesota*, on the 3d March, 1849;
3. *Utah*, and
4. *New Mexico*, on the 9th September, 1850; and
5 *Washington*, originally a part of Oregon, was formed into a separate Territory at the session of 1852-53.

The only Territory now remaining without local government is that portion of the United States embraced in the Nebraska country, and the vast domain extending beyond Minnesota and Iowa westward to the Rocky Mountains and north of the 43d parallel of north latitude.

The District of Columbia, or Federal District, is under the immediate government of Congress, and is not represented in that body.

The statistics of population of the old colonies were obscure and uncertain at the commencement of the Revolution; but the population at that time could not have been far from 3,000,000, more or less. Since the peace a census has been taken at decennial periods.

In 1790 the number of inhabitants in the States amounted to 3,929,827, of which number 3,172,464 were white persons, 59,466 free colored persons, and 697,897 slaves.

In 1800 the population had increased to 5,305,941, of which number 4,304,489 were whites, 108,395 free colored, and 893,057 slaves.

In 1810 the population amounted to 7,239,814, viz.: 5,862,004 whites, 186,446 free colored, and 1,191,364 slaves.

In 1820 the whole number amounted to 9,638,191, viz.: 7,866,569 whites, 233,524 free colored, and 1,538,098 slaves.

In 1830 the population had increased to 12,866,020, of which 10,532,060 were whites, 319,599 free colored, and 2,009,043 slaves. In the aggregate of this census are included 5,318 seamen in the United States service.

In 1840 the census returned 17,069,453 inhabitants, viz.: 14,189,705 whites, 386,292 free colored, and 2,487,356 slaves. Included in the aggregate are 6,100 seamen in the United States service.

The census of 1850 gave the whole population at 23,263,488, of which number 19,630,738 were white persons, 428,661 free colored, and 3,204,089 slaves.

The per centum increase of the several classes, from one decennial period to another, was as exhibited herewith:

Classes.	1790-1800.	1800-10.	1810-20.	1820-30.	1830-40.	1840-50.
White persons	35.7	36.2	34.2	33.9	34.7	35.3
Colored " —free	82.2	72.2	25.2	36.8	20.8	10.9
" " —slave	27.9	33.4	29.1	30.6	23.8	28.8
" " —total	32.2	37.6	28.6	31.4	23.4	26.4
Total population	35.0	36.4	33.1	33.4	32.6	36.3

The above sums are independent of the Indian population, the enumerations of which have ever been uncertain, but what at the present time may probably amount to about half a million.

Sixty years since, says the census report of December, 1851, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.18 to 1. In 1850 it was 5.4 to 1, and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number, on the 1st June, would have been 4,686,410; so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost in this period 1,053,660.

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States. Dr. Chickering, in an essay upon emigration, published at Boston, in 1848—distinguished for great elaborateness of research—estimates the gain of the white population from this source at 3,922,152 No reliable record was kept of the number of immigrants into the United States until 1820, when, by the law of March, 1819, the collectors were required to make quarterly returns of foreign passengers arriving in their districts. For the first ten years, the returns under the law afford materials for only an approximation to a true state of the facts involved in this inquiry.

Dr. Chickering assumes, as a result of his investigations, that of 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States in 1820, 1,430,906 were foreigners, arriving subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers from 1790 to 1810, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 120,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the Census of 1840, supposes the number, from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these emigrants at the average rate of the whole body of the white population during these three decades, they and their descendants, in 1820, would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830, there arrived, according to the returns of the custom-houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years, 715,356. During this period, a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such from 1820 to 1830 at 67,992, and from 1830 to 1840 at 199,130—for the twenty years together, 267,123. During the same time a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by the omissions in the official returns.

From 1840 to 1850, the arrivals of foreign passengers in the ports of the United States have been as follows:

1840–41	83,504	1845	102,415	1849	296,610
1842	101,107	1846*	202,157	1850†	173,011
1843	75,159	1847	234,756		
1844	74,607	1848	226,524	Total	1,569,850

Within the last ten years there has probably been comparatively little immigration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been, may, perhaps, be considered as equaled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada, after landing at New York, many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term at twelve per cent., being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement.

Investigations instituted since the date of this report lead to the conclusion that the immigration through Canada virtually ceased with the ten years ending in 1840, and that during the decennial term from 1840 to 1850, at least 48,000 foreign immigrants passed from the United States into Canada in excess of the number which passed from that province into the States of the Union. This correction does not materially alter the table of immigration up to 1840, but slightly reduces the aggregate for the sixty years.

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the above estimates, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to our population from immigration from 1790 to 1850:

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830	203,979
Increase of the above	85,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840	762,369
Increase of the above	129,602
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	1,879,263
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850	1,521,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent.	183,942
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	719,361
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, living in 1850, together with descendants of immigrants	4,304,416

Should the population increase in the average ratio (say 33⅓ per cent. decennially) it has maintained for the past sixty years, the United States will contain in 1860, 31,018,000; 1870, 41,358,000; in 1880, 55,144,000; in 1890, 73,525,000; in 1900, 98,034,000; in 1910, 130,712,000; in 1920, 174,293,000; in 1930, 232,391,000; in 1940, 309,855,000: and in 1950, 413,139,000. Thus in one hundred years hence the United States may equal in its population that of China—a nation, the age of which reaches beyond the dawn of history.

That the mission of the United States is one of a high destiny, who can doubt. Its progress in the past and its prospects for the future are alike incomparable, for no other nation of the world has been so blessed with increase, nor has any ever adopted so mild, yet potent influences to guard its welfare. Of the past, present, and future of our country, Mr. Everett, one of America's greatest statesmen, thus speaks: "We live at an era as eventful, in my judgment, as that of '76, though in a different way. We have no foreign yoke to throw off, but in the discharge of the duty devolved upon us by Providence, we have to carry the republican independence which our fathers achieved, with all the organized institutions of an enlightened community, institutions of religion,

* This return includes fifteen months, from July 1, 1845, to 30th September, 1846.

† The report from the State Department for this year gives 315,333 as the total number of passengers arriving in the United States, but of these, 39,023 were citizens of the Atlantic States proceeding to California by sea, and 5,320 natives of the country returning from visits abroad. A deduction of 106,870 is made from the balance for that portion of the year from June 1 to September 30.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF STATES, ETC.

States and Territories.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850			Total.	Pop. to sq. m.	Page.
		Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.			
I. New England States:							
Maine	30,000	581,813	1,356	—	583.169	19.4	126
New Hampshire	9.280	317,456	520	—	317,976	34.2	177
Vermont	10,212	313.402	718	—	314.120	30.1	278
Massachusetts	7.800	985,450	9,064	—	994.514	126.1	144
Rhode Island	1,360	143,875	3,670	—	147,545	108.0	249
Connecticut	4.674	363,099	7,693	—	370,792	79.3	62
Total	63,326	2,705,095	23,021	—	2,728,116	43.1	
II. Middle Atlantic States:							
New York	46,000	3,048.325	49,069	—	3,097,394	67.6	194
New Jersey	8.320	465,513	23.820	222	489.555	60.0	184
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,258,463	53.323	—	2,311.786	50.2	235
Delaware	2,120	71,169	18,073	2.290	91.532	43.6	70
Maryland	9,356	417,943	74.723	90,368	583,034	62.3	133
Total	111,796	6,261,413	219,008	92,880	6,573,301	57.8	
III. District of Columbia	60	38,027	9,973	3,687	51,687	861.4	60
IV. Southern Atlantic States:							
Virginia	61,352	894.800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	23.1	285
North Carolina	45.000	553.028	27.463	288.548	869.039	19.3	210
South Carolina	24,500	274,567	8,956	384.984	668.507	27.3	255
Georgia	58,000	521.572	2,931	381.682	906.185	15.7	80
Florida	59.268	47.211	924	39,309	87.444	1.4	75
Total	248,120	2,291,178	94,607	1,567,051	3,952,836	15.9	
V. Central Slave States, etc.:							
Alabama	50,722	426,486	2,293	342.892	771.671	15.2	39
Mississippi	47,156	295.718	930	309.878	606.526	12.8	162
Tennessee	45,600	756.753	6.401	239.460	1,002.614	21.9	263
Kentucky	37.680	761,417	10,007	210.981	982.405	26.0	108
Louisiana	46,431	255.491	17,462	244.809	517.762	11.1	116
Texas	237.321	154,034	397	58,161	212.592	0.9	269
Arkansas	52,198	162,189	608	47.100	209.897	4.0	46
Missouri	67,380	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	10.1	168
Indian *Ter.*	187,171	—	—	—	—	—	102
Total	771,659	3,404,092	40,716	1,540,703	4,985,511	8.6*	
VI. Central Free States, etc.:							
Ohio	39.964	1,955,108	25,319	—	1,980,427	49.5	221
Indiana	33.809	977.628	10,788	—	988,416	29.2	94
Michigan	56.243	395.097	2,557	—	397.654	7.0	152
Illinois	55.405	846.035	5.435	—	851.470	15.3	87
Wisconsin	53.924	304,758	533	—	305.391	5.6	298
Iowa	50,914	191,879	335	—	192.214	3.7	103
Minnesota *Ter.*	83.000	6.038	39	—	6.077	0.1	159
North-West *Ter.*	587.564	—	—	—	—	—	220
Nebraska *Ter.*	136.700	—	—	—	—	—	176
Total	1,097,523	4,676,543	45,106	—	4,721,649	21.5*	
VII. Pacific States, etc.:							
California	188.981	91.632	965	—	92.597†	0.5	51
New Mexico *Ter.*	210.744	61.530	17	—	61.547	0.2	190
Utah *Ter.*	187.923	11,330	24	26	11,380	0.1	276
Oregon *Ter.* / Washington *Ter.*	341.463	13,088	206	—	13,294	0.1	231 / 296
Total	929,111	177,580	1,212	26	178,818	0.1	
Grand Total	3,221,595	19,553,928	433,643	3,204,347	23,191,673	1.4	

* In calculating these ratios, the area of the uninhabited and Indian territory is omitted.

† This is the United States Census ascertainment. The census taken by the State authorities in 1852 allows a population of 264,435.

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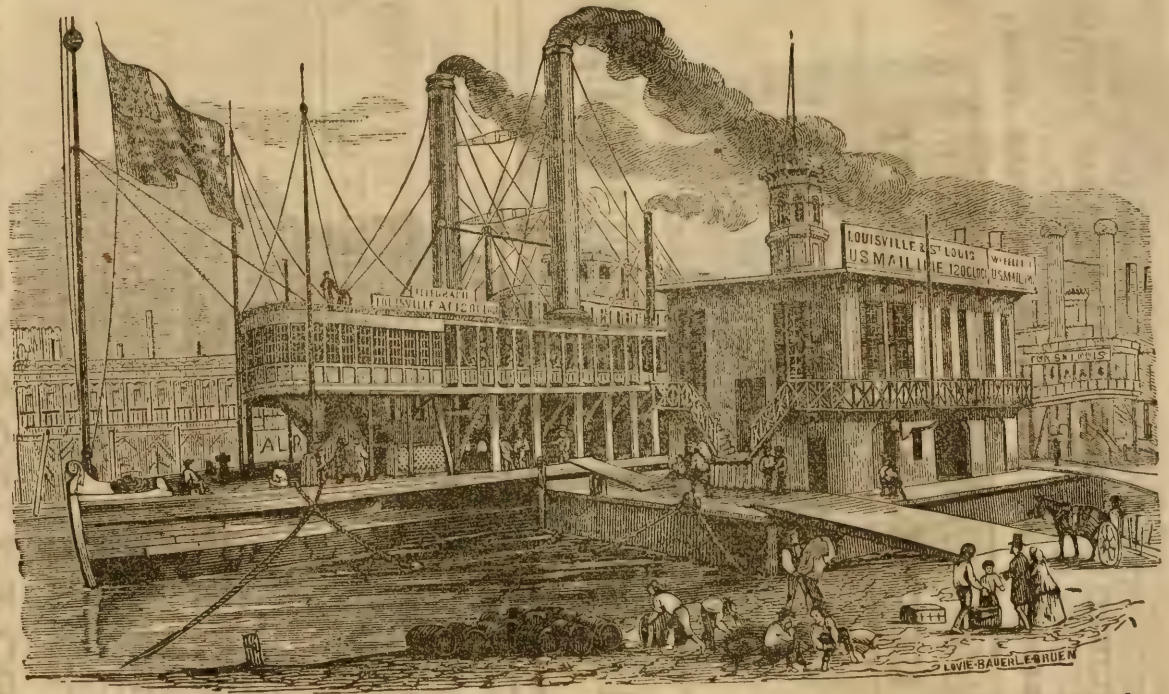
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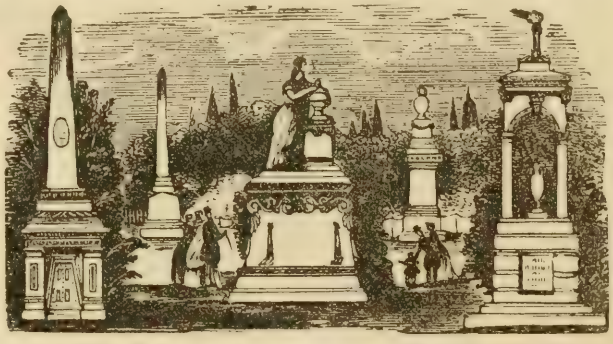
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THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ALABAMA is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia and Florida, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Mississippi, and extends generally between latitudes 31° and 35° north, and longitudes 85° 10′ and 88° 31′ west from Greenwich, or 8° 08′ and 11° 29′ from Washington; a narrow strip, however, extends south beyond the main body of the State between Florida and Mississippi, reaching the Gulf of Mexico, which it strikes in about 30° 10′. Its length from north to south, excluding the strip of land above mentioned, is 228 miles, and its breadth varies from 146 miles on the north line to 210 on the south line; and the area of the State is 50,722 square miles.

The north-eastern part of Alabama, being traversed by several ridges of the Alleghanies, which terminate in this State, is decidedly mountainous, but presents nowhere any considerable elevations. South of this mountain region the surface has a general declivity toward the Gulf of Mexico, first descending gradually from mountains to high hills, and then sinking to a vast plain, scarcely broken except by gentle swells; and the more southern portion is a dead level, but little above the water surface of the ocean. The southern half of the State consists of extensive prairies and pine-barrens, interspersed with alluvial river bottoms of great fertility: and the lands of the centre and north are generally covered with a good if not a very rich and productive soil. In the valley of the Tennessee, which occupies so large an area in the northern part of the State, alluvion is the prevailing formation; and the rich bottom-lands of this region are extensive, and form one of the best agricultural districts within the limits of the State.

With the exception of the Tennessee, which takes a circular sweep through Northern Alabama, but receives no considerable tributary on its southern side, all the rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico; nearly the whole surface, indeed, is drained into one single channel, the Mobile River, which by several large arms gathers up the waters of the whole southern slope, except those of a comparatively small tract in the south-east. The Chattahoochee, although a large stream, and washing the eastern border for more than a hundred miles, receives only a few inconsiderable streams from this State; and the Choctawhatchee, Conecuh, and Perdido are, in point of size, secondary rivers. The Mobile, the great river of Alabama, is formed by the junction of two large rivers, the Alabama and Tombigbee, 50 miles above Mobile Bay. A few miles below its junction it gives out a large branch, called the Tensaw, which receives also an arm from the Alabama, and reaches Mobile Bay at Blakely. The Tombigbee, or Western Branch of the Mobile, is formed by the confluence of two large streams, the Tombigbee Proper from Mississippi, and the Black Warrior from Northern Alabama. It admits vessels drawing five or six feet of water to St. Stephens, 93 miles from the bay, and steamboats to Tuscaloosa, on the Black Warrior, 285 miles, and to Columbus, on the Tombigbee Proper, in Mississippi, about 300 miles. The length of this river, by its tortuous channel, is about 450 miles, and it is boatable almost to its sources. The Alabama, or Eastern Branch, is navigable for vessels of six feet draft to Claiborne, 60 miles above its junction with the Tombigbee; 150 miles farther, to the mouth of the Cahawba, it has four or five feet of water, and to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, of which it is formed, it has in the shallowest parts three feet of water. Steamboats ascend it to Montgomery, 300 miles by the course of the river, and even to Wetumpka, on the Coosa, several miles above. The Coosa and Tallapoosa both have their rise in Georgia. The navigation of all these rivers, however, is interrupted during the season of low water in the summer months, and at best affords only a precarious means of transport for merchandise.

The sea-coast of Alabama extends only from the Perdido to the western line of the State, a distance of some 60 miles, but it contains Mobile Bay, one of the largest and deepest basins on the Gulf, and the great outlet of the navigable waters of the State. This fine sheet of water is about 30 miles long, and from three to 18 miles broad, and the main entrance has 15 feet of water at low tide, but vessels of more than eight or nine feet draft can not approach nearer than 10 or 11 miles from Mobile city, except at high water. Smaller vessels may go hence to New Orleans by an inland channel through Pascagoula Sound, a long, narrow lagoon, lying between a range of low sand-islands and the mainland. Perdido Bay, on the south-eastern edge of the State, is of little consequence to commerce, and is, moreover, difficult of access, on account of the sand-bars and islands which block its entrance to the sea.

Alabama has great mineral resources. The whole central region is underlaid with vast beds of iron ore, or occupied by coal measures of great thickness and extent. The coal found here is of a highly bituminous character, and well adapted for steamboats and factories, and being in juxtaposition with the iron ores, will greatly facilitate the progress of mining industry. The country in this region is also well wooded, fertile, and easily attained from all directions, and in the succession of events must eventually become of great importance to the whole South. Bloomeries and rolling mills, with other establishments for manufacturing iron, have already been erected, and the products of these have become both extensive and valuable. The principal seats of these operations are on the Cahawba and Coosa rivers. Besides coal and iron, Alabama yields lead ore, manganese, several descriptions of ochres, limestone, and marbles, and in the north-eastern section gold in considerable quantities has been collected. Lead ore, or galena, is found in the limestone formation, chiefly in Benton County: it is a pure sulphuret and granular, closely attached to the rock, and passes it in irregular bunches. The carbonate is also found, and in its neighborhood there are veins of calx spar and sulphate of barytes. Manganese occurs also in the limestone region, and has been used in the manufacture of chloride of lime. The ochres occur chiefly near Bucksville, and the red ochre found here is sufficiently rich to be used as an ore of iron. The marbles found in this State occur most plentifully on the Cahawba, and many of the beds afford specimens of great beauty: some are gray, with red veins; others are red and yellow, and specimens with greenish veins are not uncommon. There is also a buff-colored marble, filled with organic remains, and beds of white crystalline marble, clouded with red, occur. Black marble is also abundant. The compactness and thickness of these formations are such as to elicit a favorable opinion of their value, and cause them to be looked upon with great interest in connection with the

industrial resources of the State. The resources of Alabama, however, have never been thoroughly examined; but there can be little doubt, taking the present knowledge of its mineral deposits as an index, that the researches now being instituted, will result in further and more valuable disclosures of a vast wealth of mineral within its borders, and be the means of placing the State in the first rank of mineral-producing districts.

The soil, climate, and vegetation of Alabama vary with the position and elevation of its several parts. In the north, where mountain is the prevailing feature, the soil is but moderately fertile, but in the intervales there is much that can not be excelled. The climate is here moderate, and the vegetation hardy: it is the region of the cereals, and a fine grazing country. The central parts of this State, less elevated and undulating, are well watered, and in the river-bottoms the land is extremely rich and productive. The valley of the Alabama is one of the most fertile regions of the Union. In the south the climate is very warm, the soils rich, but with great exceptions, and the principal growths of a tropical character. The sugar-cane has been found to succeed well in the extreme southern strip between Florida and Mississippi, and indigo was formerly raised in considerable quantities; rice, also, grows well in the alluvial bottoms near the Gulf; but cotton, which thrives throughout the State, is the great agricultural staple. The natural growths and animals are in no way different from those of the neighboring States on the Gulf of Mexico. The most common of animals is the deer, and the country abounds in turkeys, partridges, geese, ducks, and various other species of smaller game; and fish in abundance may be taken in the rivers and bays.

Alabama is divided into 52 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

NORTHERN ALABAMA—18 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Benton	2,188	17,163	1,227	31	Jacksonville
Blount	1,127	7,367	753	9	Blountsville
Cherokee	2,039	13,884	1,126	15	Centre
De Kalb	1,251	8,245	616	8	Lebanon
Fayette	1,408	9,681	1,065	24	Fayette
Franklin	1,955	19,610	913	28	Russellville
Hancock	251	1,542	144	1	Hancock C. H.
Jackson	2,000	14,088	856	4	Bellefonte
Jefferson	1,140	8,989	752	4	Elyton
Lauderdale	1,868	17,172	1,180	32	Florence
Lawrence	1,469	15,258	930	24	Moulton
Limestone	1,429	16,483	649	28	Athens
Madison	2,046	26,427	1,080	92	Huntsville
Marion	1,108	7,833	573	5	Pikeville
Marshall	1,301	8,846	586	12	Warrenton
Morgan	1,103	10,125	584	13	Somerville
St. Clair	944	6,829	573	—	Ashville
Walker	799	5,124	909	11	Jasper

SOUTHERN ALABAMA—34 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Autauga	1,114	15,023	711	61	Kingston
Baldwin	397	4,414	121	38	Blakely
Barbour	2,306	22,682	1,325	39	Clayton
Bibb	1,153	9,969	654	13	Centreville
Butler	1,210	10,836	553	14	Greenville
Chambers	2,138	23,960	1,342	56	Chambers
Choctaw	760	3,737	445	—	Butler
Clarke	873	9,786	456	16	Clarkesville
Coffee	893	5,940	604	9	Wellborn
Conecuh	847	9,322	498	12	Sparta
Coosa	1,725	14,543	1,130	13	Rockford
Covington	503	3,645	138	6	Andalusia
Dale	928	6,346	697	—	Newton
Dallas	1,375	29,737	749	32	Cahawba
Green	1,780	31,441	1,310	71	Eutaw
Henry	1,142	9,019	671	—	Abbeville
Lowndes	1,354	21,915	874	2	Haynesville
Macon	1,849	26,898	1,203	19	Tuskegee
Marengo	1,353	27,831	818	4	Linden
Mobile	3,027	27,600	249	61	Mobile
Monroe	1,005	12,013	692	23	Claiborne
Montgomery	1,881	29,795	962	6	MONTGOMERY
Perry	1,332	22,285	1,006	21	Marion
Pickens	1,896	21,512	1,438	34	Carrollton
Pike	1,973	15,920	1,533	5	Troy
Randolph	1,904	11,581	969	23	Weedowee
Russell	1,411	19,548	1,049	4	Crawford
Shelby	1,170	9,536	693	9	Columbiana
Sumter	1,342	22,250	668	12	Livingston
Talladega	1,861	18,624	998	21	Talladega
Tallapoosa	2,037	15,584	1,270	18	Dadeville
Tuscaloosa	1,914	18,056	1,115	32	Tuscaloosa
Wilcox	983	17,352	666	6	Camden
Washington	258	2,713	141	—	Old Washington

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 73,070; of families, 73,786; and of inhabitants, 771,671; viz., whites 426,507—males 219,728, and females 206,779; fr. col. 2,272—males 1,047, and females 1,225, and sl. 342,892. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 157, fr. col. 1, sl. 28—total 186; *blind*—wh. 164, fr. col. 3, sl. 141—total 308; *insane*—wh. 208, fr. col. 2, sl. 35—total 245; and *idiotic*—wh. 363, fr. col. 0, sl. 142—total 405. The number of free persons born in the United States was 420,032, the number of foreign birth 7,638, and of birth unknown 11,091. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 215, N. Hamp. 151, Verm. 155, Mass. 654, R. I. 74, Conn. 612, N. York 1,443, N. Jer. 271, Penn. 876, Del. 73, Md. 757, Dist. of Col. 66, Virg. 10,387, N. Car. 28, 521, S. Car. 48,663, Ga. 58,997, Flor. 1,060, *Alabama* 237,542, Miss. 2,852, La. 628, Tex. 55, Ark. 91, Tenn. 22,541, Ky. 2,994, Ohio 276, Mich. 13, Ind. 93, Ill. 114, Mo. 158, Ia. 7, Wis. 3; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 941, Ireland 3,639, Scotland 584, Wales 67, Germany 1,068, France 503, Spain 163, Portugal 39, Belgium 4, Holland 1, Turkey 1, Italy 90, Austria 33, Switzerland 113, Russia 10, Denmark 18, Norway 3, Sweden 51, Prussia 45, Greece 7, Africa 18, British America 49, Mexico 39, Central America 3, South America 2, West Indies 28, Sandwich Islands 3, and other countries, 116.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1820	85,451	571	41,879	42,450	127,901	—	—
1830	190,406	1,572	117,549	118,121	309,527	181,626	142.0
1840	335,185	2,039	253,582	255,571	590,756	281,229	90.8
1850	426,507	2,272	342,892	345,164	771,671	180,915	30.6

The general statistics of the resources, products, manufactures, wealth, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period, are as exhibited in the following summary:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Farm lands, improved 4,435,614 acres, and unimproved 7,702,067 acres. Cash value of farms $64,323,224. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, was 41,964—in Northern Alabama 14,216, and in Southern Alabama 27,748. Value of farming implements and machinery, $5,125,663.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 128,001; asses and mules, 59,895; milch cows, 227,791; working oxen, 66,961; other cattle, 433,263; sheep, 371,880; and swine, 1,904,540. The live-stock of 1840, compared with the live-stock of 1850, exhibits the following results:

Description.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Horses	143,147 head	128,001 head	44,749 head, or 31.3 per cent.
Asses and mules		59,895 "	
Milch cows	668,018 "	227,791 "	57,997 " or 8.9 "
Working oxen		66,961 "	
Other cattle		433,263 "	
Sheep	163,243 "	371,880 "	208,537 " or 127.9 "
Swine	1,423,873 "	1,904,540 "	480,667 " or 33.8 "

—in 1850, the value of live-stock was estimated at $21,690,112.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 657,118 pounds; butter, 4,008,811 pounds; cheese, 31,412 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $4,823,485. The wool crop, represented in the census of 1840, amounted to 220,353 pounds, and hence the increase of the crop in 1850 was 436,765 pounds, or in the ratio of 198.2 per centum. In 1840, the average clip per fleece was 21.6 ounces, and in 1850, 28.3 ounces—making an increase per fleece amounting to 6.7 ounces, or 12.4 per centum—a fact which is sufficiently indicative of the surprising success of sheep-farming in the extreme Southern States. A similar increase is apparent in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 294,044 bushels; rye, 16,261 bushels; Indian corn, 22,446,552 bushels; oats, 1,503,288 bushels; barley, 3,958 bushels; and buckwheat, 348 bushels. These crops compared with those of 1840, give the following results:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	828,052 bushels	294,044 bushels	*decr.* 534,008 bushels, or 64.4 per cent.
Rye	51,008 "	16,261 "	*decr.* 34,747 " or 68.1 "
Indian corn	20,947,004 "	22,446,552 "	*incr.* 2,499,548 " or 11.9 "
Oats	1,406,353 "	1,503,288 "	*incr.* 96,935 " or 6.9 "
Barley	7,692 "	3,958 "	*decr.* 3,734 " or 48.5 "
Buckwheat	58 "	348 "	*incr.* 290 " or 500.0 "

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 2,311,252 pounds; peas and beans, 892,701 bushels; and potatoes—Irish 246,001 bushels, and sweet 5,475,204 bushels. The rice crop of 1840 was only 149,019 pounds. The potato crop of the same year amounted to 1,708,356 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 164,990 pounds; ginned cotton, 564,429 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 32,685 tons; clover-seed, 138 bushels; other grass seed, 547 bushels; hops, 276 pounds; flax, 3,921 pounds; flax-seed, 69 bushels; silk cocoons, 167 pounds; sugar—maple 643 pounds, and cane 8,242,000 pounds; molasses, 83,428 gallons; beeswax and honey, 897,021 pounds; wine, 220 gallons, etc. The principal of these, compared with the crops returned in the census of 1840 exhibit the following movement:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	273,302 pounds	164,990 pounds	*decr.* 108,312 pounds, or 39.6 per cent.
Cotton	117,138,823 "	225,771,600 "	*incr.* 108,532,777 " or 92.6 "
Hay	12,718 tons	32,685 tons	*incr.* 19,967 tons or 156.9 "
Sugar—maple	10,143 pounds	643 pounds	*incr.* 8,232,500 pounds, or — "
" cane		8,242,000 "	
Wine	177 gallons	220 gallons	*incr.* 43 gallons, or 24.3 "

—the value of orchard products in 1850 was $15,408, and of market-garden products $84,821.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were produced to the value of $1,934,120. The same description of goods returned in the census of 1840 were valued at $1,656,119.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested on 1st June, 1850, $0,000,000; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year then ending, $0,000,000; average number of hands employed 00,000—male 0,000, and female 0,000; monthly cost of labor $000,000—male 000,000, and female $00,000; value of manufactures produced in the year, $4,464,006. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and producing to the annual value of $500, was 1,022—in the Northern District 341, and in the Southern District 681, and these were distributed to the counties as shown in the general table. Of the whole number 12 were cotton factories; 14 iron works—3 making pig iron, 10 making castings, and one making wrought iron; and 149 were tanneries. The total capital invested in manufactures, in 1840, amounted to $2,130,064.

The condition of the *iron* manufacture is exhibited in the annexed summary:

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	*dollars*	11,000	216,625	2,500	230,125
Ore used	*tons*	1,838	—	—	1,838
Pig iron used	"	—	2,348	120	2,468
Coke and charcoal used	*bushels*	145,000	31,300	30,000	206,300
Value of raw material, etc.	*dollars*	6,770	102,085	3,000	111,855
Hands employed	*number*	40	212	14	266
Monthly cost of labor	*dollars*	700	77,447	3,360	81,507
Iron produced	*tons*	522	1,915	100	2,537
Value of year's products	*dollars*	22,500	271,126	7,500	301,126

—in 1840, Alabama had in operation 1 furnace, producing annually 30 tons, and 5 forges producing 75 tons, and the total capital invested in the manufacture was $9,500.

Capital invested in *cotton* manufactures, $651,900; value of all raw material, etc., consumed, $237,081; cotton consumed, 5,208 bales; hands employed, 715—males 346, and females 369; average monthly cost of labor, $6,999—male $4,053, and female $2,946; products of the year—sheeting, etc., 3,081,000 yards, and yarn 790,000 pounds; entire value of products $382,260. The total capital invested in the cotton manufacture, in 1840, amounted to $35,575.

Capital invested in *tanneries* $200,570; value of raw material, etc., used, $158,247; hands employed 462—males 457, and females 5; average monthly cost of labor $7,745—male $7,700, and female $45; sides of leather tanned during the year 158,066, and skins tanned 13,922; value of annual products $335,911. According to the census of 1840, there were in the State, 142 tanneries; sides of sole leather produced 36,705, and sides of upper leather 42,777; hands employed, 800; capital invested $147,463.

In the manufacture of *spirituous liquors*, a capital of $500 was invested; 2 hands employed; 25 hogsheads of molasses used, and 3,000 gallons of rum produced. In 1840 there were in the State, 188 distilleries producing annually 127,230 gallons spirits; and 7 breweries, producing 200 gallons ale, etc.; hands employed 220, capital invested $34,212.

The manufactures, others than the above specified, consist chiefly of such as are found in all agricultural countries; but at some of the large towns there are machine shops, and a variety of other manufactures.

Foreign commerce and navigation.—Mobile is the only port of Alabama open to the foreign trade. For the year ending 30th June, 1850, the commercial movement was as follows: *value of exports* (all domestic produce) $10,544,858—in American vessels $4,601,515, and in foreign vessels $5,943,343; and *value of imports* $865,362—in American vessels $108,134, and in foreign vessels $757,228. The shipping employed in the carrying trade was as follows:

Nationality of shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	40	11,914	444	76	82,268	974	116	44,182	1,418
Foreign	112	84,106	4,057	106	80,717	3,896	218	164,823	7,953
Total	152	96,020	4,501	182	112,985	4,870	334	209,005	9,371

The shipping owned in the State at the date referred to, amounted to 24,157 tons, of which shipping amounting to 7,403 tons was registered—1,405 tons "permanent," and 5,998 tons "temporary;" to 16,003 tons was enrolled and licensed 'permanent," and 751 tons was "licensed under 20 tons." Of the aggregate 12,028 tons were navigated by steam-power, and chiefly employed on the rivers. During the year, *three* schooners (113 tons) were built. The following table will exhibit the movement of foreign commerce in this State, from 1818 to 1850 inclusive:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1818	$96,857	$———	1829	$1,693,958	$233,720	1840	$12,854,694	$574,651
1819	50,906	———	1830	2,294,954	144,823	1841	10,981,271	530,819
1820	96,636	———	1831	2,413,894	224,435	1842	9,965,675	363,871
1821	108,960	———	1832	2,736,387	107,787	1843	11,157,460	360,655
1822	209,748	36,421	1833	2,527,961	265,918	1844	9,907,654	442,818
1823	200,387	125,770	1834	5,670,797	395,361	1845	10,538,228	473,491
1824	460,727	91,604	1835	7,574,692	525,955	1846	5,260,317	259,607
1825	692,635	113,411	1836	11,184,166	651,618	1847	9,054,580	390,161
1826	1,527,112	179,554	1837	9,671,401	609,385	1848	11,927,749	419,396
1827	1,376,364	201,909	1838	9,668,244	524,548	1849	12,823,725	657,147
1828	1,182,559	171,909	1839	———	———	1850	10,544,858	865,362

Internal Trade and Communication.—The greater part of Alabama as yet depends on wagons over common earth roads, for the transportation of its productions and supplies; and those places distant from the rivers and railroads are consequently almost isolated from the commercial world. The river navigation, however, is extensive, in its various courses measuring at least 2,000 miles. The great body of the products of the State find their way to Mobile, the commercial emporium; some are shipped by the Chattahoochee, for Apalachicola, and some—but in a smaller degree—by Tennessee River, to the Ohio, whence they are conveyed to New Orleans by the Mississippi, or by way of the Illinois Canal and the great lakes to a northern market. The cotton crop, passing in these various channels, may be estimated at one seventh the whole by the Chattahoochee, one sixteenth by the Tennessee, and the remainder by the system of rivers centering at Mobile Bay. The progress of the State in building railroads is as yet limited; the great line from Mobile to the Ohio River is completed within Alabama, and is progressing in Mississippi; the Tuscumbia and Decatur Railroad, now merged into the Charleston and Memphis railroad, crosses the State in the north; the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, 209 miles long, extends from Selma to Guntersville; the Montgomery and West Point Railroad is 86 miles long, and there are several other important lines chartered, and some in progress; these have been of comparatively small benefit as yet, but when opened for commerce, and their exterior connections built, the effect they will have in stimulating production and consumption will be felt in every direction—the latent mineral wealth of the State will be disentombed, the fine cotton lands on the rivers will be entered and cultivated, mechanic trades will be demanded everywhere, and the whole country will experience a beneficial change in its material welfare. Besides these avenues of commerce, Alabama has two canals, the "Muscle Shoal Canal," and the "Huntsville Canal;" the former 35¼ miles long from Florence, along the north bank of the Tennessee, and designed to overcome the obstruction caused by the shoals; and the latter extending from Triana on the Tennessee, 16 miles, to Huntsville.

Banks.—In January, 1850, there was one bank in the State—the Bank of the State of Alabama—with branches at the principal points. Its aggregate condition, as published in the General Bank returns by the Federal Government, is exhibited in the following figures: *Assets*—loans and discounts, $2,116,591; stocks, $71,018; real estate, $152,601; other investments, $1,229,201; due by other banks, $928,209; notes of other banks, $16,029, and specie, $1,307,392; and *liabilities*—capital, $1,500,000; circulation, $2,558,868; deposits, $1,216,319; due other banks, $20,740; and other liabilities, $395,124.

Government.—The Constitution provides that every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State one year, and in the county, city, or town three months next preceding, may vote for the election of all constitutional officers.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen by a plurality of votes for two years; he must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the State four years.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Representatives: the Senate of 33 members, elected for four years, one half biennially, and the House of 100 members, elected for two years. The qualifications extend only to age and residence. The Assembly meets in Montgomery on the second Monday in November, every second year, commencing 1827.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and two associate Justices, a Reporter, Attorney General, and Clerk; a Court of Chancery, with separate chancellors for the three districts of the State; Circuit Courts, each with a Judge, Solicitor, etc.; County, or Probate Courts, etc. The judges of the Supreme and Chancery Courts are elected by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature for six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, and holds its sessions at the capital, annually, on the first Monday of January and June, for the hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal or writ of error from the Chancery, Circuit, and Probate Courts. The volumes of reported decisions are 37 in number. For chancery legislation the State is divided into 3 Divisions and 37 Districts, in each of which at least one court is held annually. Circuit courts have jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases in the State, and hold two sessions (spring and fall) in each county annually. The State is divided into nine Circuits. In Mobile County, criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to the Special City court of Mobile, which holds three terms each year, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts, except in real actions. The judges of probate are also clerks of the court and registers of deeds for their respective counties. Circuit judges, the judge of the City court of Mobile, and judges of Probate, are elected by the people for six years.

Alabama, under the law regulating the distribution of Representatives to Congress, has a delegation of *seven* members.

Finances.—On the 31st December, 1850, the foreign debt of the State amounted to $6,693,888 98, and the domestic debt to $1,845,220 99—total debt $8,539,109 97. The annual liabilities of the State are—interest on debt $418,627 70, and the estimated current expenses of the government $97,678—total $516,305 70. The immediate means of the treasury on the 1st Nov., 1849, were—balance from former dates $538,792 44, taxes for 1850 $487,987 48, and interest on $1,100,000 U. S. 6 per cent. stock owned by the State $66,000—total $1,092,779 92, from which deduct annual disbursements, and the balance will be $596,474 22, of which $438,016 is the amount of notes of the State bank in the treasury. The real balance then is $178,458 22, which sum is moreover liable for $60,000, appropriated for the rebuilding of the State House, burnt in December, 1849. The State has resources besides the United States Stock, and the treasury balance above alluded to, amounting to $1,766,907 64, its interest in the State bank, etc., all which may be applied to the discharge of the public debt.

The *militia* force of the State, according to the returns of 1850, consisted of an aggregate of 58,048 men of all arms, of which number 2,387 were commissioned officers, and 55,661 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 32 were general officers, 170 general staff-officers, 760 field-officers, etc., and 1,425 company officers. Every white male citizen, between 18 and 45 years of age, unless disabled or excused by law, is subject to military duty.

Provision was made by the Legislature of 1851 and 1852, for establishing a *State institution* called the Alabama Insane Hospital, the selection of the site of which was intrusted to the Governor. The same Legislature also appropriated $5,000 for organizing and sustaining an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Education.—The means of education in Alabama are ample; nor have the people been unmindful of its importance. Throughout the State are schools for the poor, and in all the cities and towns, academies and schools of a higher class are numerous. As a State formed from the territorial lands of the Union, it enjoys the benefit of the Congressional grant of school lands, which are becoming every day more valuable; and with increased means the several beneficiary schools become more efficient. Besides its schools and academies, however, there are several colleges of a high grade, at the head of which stands the University of Alabama, an institution second to none in the South. The following is a list of the most important of these institutions, with their statistics to 1850:

Colleges, etc.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Alumni.	Students.	Vols. in libr.
University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1831	9	197	91	7,123
La Grange College (Meth.)	La Grange	1830	6	111	70	3,700
Spring Hill College (R. C.)	Spring Hill	1830	12	—	70	4,000
Howard College (Bapt.)	Marion	1841	5	17	70	2,050
Howard Theol. Inst. (Bapt.)	Marion	1843	2	—	10	1,000
Law Dept. Univ. of Ala.	Tuscaloosa	—	1	—	—	—

—all of which are in a flourishing condition both as respects their systems and the patronage they receive from the citizens.

Public Libraries.—One State library 3,000 volumes; 1 social—1,454 volumes; 4 college—13,000 volumes; 2 students'—2,623 volumes; 30 public school—1,000 volumes. Total—37 libraries, 18,077 volumes.—*Report of Libr. of Smithsonian Institution*, 1851.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in Alabama on the 1st June, 1850, was 60, of which the political principles of 16 were whig, of 22 democratic, and of 6 neutral and independent—total political papers 44; and there were 2 devoted to literature, 1 to religious subjects, and the attributes of 13 were not specified. Of the whole number 6 were issued daily, 4 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 48 weekly, and 1 semi-monthly. The aggregate circulation of the dailies was 9,177 copies at each issue; of the tri-weeklies, 550 copies, of the semi-weekly, —— copies; of the weeklies, 24,120 copies; and of the semi-monthly, 750 copies—making in the aggregate about four million and a quarter copies annually. The counties, etc., in which published are as follows: Barbour, 3 weekly; Benton, Butler, Choctaw, and Cherokee, each 1 weekly; Coosa, 1 weekly and 1 tri-weekly; Clarke and Chambers, each 1 weekly; Dallas and Franklin, each 2 weekly; Greene, 3 weekly; Henry, Jackson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Limestone, and Lauderdale, each 1 weekly; Montgomery, 3 daily, 3 tri-weekly, and 3 weekly; Madison, 3 weekly; Marshall, 1 weekly; Macon, 2 weekly and 1 semi-monthly; Marengo, 2 weekly; Mobile, 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly; Morgan, 1 weekly; Perry, Pickens, Sumpter, and Talladega, each 2 weekly; and Tuscaloosa, 3 weekly.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in Alabama are as exhibited in the annexed table:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	505	158,880	$227,297
Christian	13	3,550	6,165
Congregational.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	16	6,220	76,300
Free	5	1,800	2,300
Friends	—	—	—
German Ref.	—	—	$ —
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	1	200	250
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	531	150,675	276,939
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	150	58,705	222,775
Roman Catholic.	5	5,200	$300,000
Swedenborgian.	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	4	1,125	1,650
Unitarian	1	1,000	6,000
Universalist	1	250	400
Minor Sects	3	1,000	12,000

—making an aggregate of 1.235 churches, with accommodation for 388.605 persons, and valued as property at $1.132.076. Alabama is a Protestant Episcopal Diocese of the same name, and with West Florida constitutes the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mobile.

Pauperism and Crime.—Whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, 363—352 natives, and 11 foreigners; and whole number of paupers at date above specified 315—306 natives, and 9 foreigners. Annual cost of support $17,559. The whole number of convicts in the Alabama Penitentiary at Wetumpka, 1st Oct., 1851, was 156, of which number 153 were white persons—149 males, and 4 females; and 3 were free persons of color. Offenses against the person 55, and against property 101. Ages—under 20 years, 15; from 20 to 30, 69; from 30 to 40, 35; from 40 to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 12; over 60, 2; unknown 2.

Historical Sketch.—The thrilling and romantic, yet terribly fatal adventures of De Soto, introduced the European for the first time to the wilds of Alabama. After a long and disastrous march through Florida and Alabama, the cavalcade of this heroic chieftain arrived by the waters of the beautiful Coosa. The province of this name extended over 300 miles, and embraced the present counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, and Coosa. From Coosa, the expedition advanced toward Tallapoosa, and eventually to the town of Tallassee. Crossing the Tallapoosa, they were received by the chief of the country with apparent hospitality. The expedition reached soon after the banks of the Alabama. At Maubilia the savages precipitated themselves on the strangers in one of the most terrible battles recorded in the annals of history. In this battle, which lasted nine hours, 82 Spaniards were slain, and 45 horses perished, an irreparable loss in their condition. All their equipage and supplies were consumed in the flames of the burning town. The Mobilians were almost annihilated, 11,000 having been destroyed, among whom was probably the chief Tuscaloosa.

De Soto had been expecting the vessels of Maldonado to arrive at Pensacola, and learned at Maubilia that they had actually arrived. Notwithstanding this, and a knowledge of a conspiracy in his camp, he came to the desperate resolution to turn his back on the shipping and plunge again into the forests of the north. Crossing the Warrior, and interrupted by daily savage attacks, the expedition reached the Tombigbee. Quarrels growing out of the cruel oppressions of the Spaniards soon led to a general outbreak and an engagement, scarcely less sanguinary than that of Maubilia. The subsequent fate of De Soto may be briefly told. After the battle, which was on the Yazoo River, he crossed the Mississippi, spent a year in Arkansas, and returning to the great river, death ended his fortunes. He sleeps beneath its waters, which had never before been disturbed by civilized man, but which have since ministered to the wants of millions and millions of a race more hardy, energetic, and adventurous than even the Spaniard himself.

At the time of De Soto, Alabama was inhabited by the Coosas, Tallassees, Mobilians, and Choctaws. Being nearly destroyed by his invasion, their places were filled by the Muscogees and Alabamas, who were of Mexican origin, and were driven out of that country by Cortez. Wandering a long time in the wilderness, the Muscogees reached at last, and settled upon, the banks of the Ohio, almost to the Wabash. They had previously met and vanquished the Alabamas, driving them to the Yazoo, whence they again drove them to the Alabama, near the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. Further pressed by the warlike Muscogees, the unfortunate Alabamas were dispersed a third time and sought an asylum among the Choctaws and other tribes, while the Muscogees overspread Georgia to the banks of the Savannah. Receiving at last into their tribe the relics of the Alabamas, the Tookahatchee, the Tuskegees (who were allowed to occupy the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa), the Ozeallies, the Uchees, and fugitives of the Natchez, after the terrible massacre of the French, the Muscogee confederacy increased in strength and power, until it became the most formidable in the country, receiving the name of "Creek" from the number of beautiful streams meandering through its limits.

Various relics of the aborigines still exist in Alabama. The mounds found in this State are by some attributed to a period anterior to the Indians; but it is known that the Natchez constructed such as late as 1730. In Alabama they are found upon the Tennessee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Cahaba, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, and upon being opened are found to contain bones, stone ornaments, pottery, and sometimes gold and silver ornaments, layers of charcoal, ashes, etc. The ditches which have been discovered at Cahaba, at the falls of Little River, and at Talladega Springs are attributed to Indian origin, and are thought to have been built for the purposes of defense. At Little River are four or five caves, which have been called "De Soto's Rock Houses," from the fact of their exhibiting the marks of intelligent occupation. Their walls have been smoothed by the hands of man. The cuttings upon rocks in various parts of the State are also attributed to the Indians, who used the pieces for the fabrication of pipes, mortars, bowls, etc. These cuttings are especially noticeable near the Tallapoosa River, and at Elyton, in Jefferson County.

We now come to the period when the French began to occupy Alabama. Bienville, the governor of Louisiana, sailed up the Bay of Mobile, and at the mouth of Dog River commenced to build a fort, etc. This was in 1702, and seventeen years before the founding of New Orleans. The site of Mobile, however, was removed, nine years later, to the mouth of Mobile River, its present position. Besides the numerous Indian wars of the colonists and their contests with the Spaniards, their appears to be little in the history of the French period to attract notice. The traders from Carolina and Virginia had also caused great annoyance. To stop their expeditions, Bienville located a fort upon the Alabama at Tuskegee. In 1721 three French war ships loaded with African slaves arrived at Mobile. Ultimately the disasters of the colonists forced the abandonment of both Mobile and Biloxi.

At the conclusion of the long and bloody wars of Europe, and with the adoption of the pacification of Paris in 1763, France had divested herself of her whole North American interests. The western bank of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth, but including the island of New Orleans on the other bank, passed into the hands of Spain; while Great Britain succeeded to Canada, all the territories east of the Mississippi as far south as the Bayou Iberville and the whole of

Florida. The whole of Alabama and Mississippi, and that portion of Louisiana north of a line drawn through the Bayou Iberville, the Amite, Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea and east of the Mississippi River, became thus a British possession, known until 1781 as West Florida, and the province of Illinois. Alabama was divided on the parallel of 32° 28′ between West Florida and Illinois in nearly equal divisions; and Montgomery and Wetumpka, which are but fifteen miles apart, were in different jurisdictions. The Florida portion only was then in European occupation, having Pensacola as its seat of government.

George Johnson, the first English governor, organized the government, garrisoned the fort at Mobile, and that of Toulouse up the Coosa. The government was purely military. Its earliest history was marked by great sufferings among the English inhabitants of Mobile who died in great numbers from habits of intemperance, exposure, and a contagious disease introduced by one of the regiments. The exports of Mobile in 1772 were indigo, raw hides, corn, cattle, tallow, rice, pitch, bear's oil, tar, tobacco, timber, shingles, cured fish, etc. Cotton was cultivated in small quantities.

The charter of Georgia granted to that colony the right to all lands lying westward to the Mississippi, and that State considering its title perfect to all the lands within these limits, proceeded to grant them to companies for the purpose of settlement. There were two sets of these grants known as the "Yazoo grants," both of which have acquired a celebrity in history. By the first, 5,000,000 acres in Mississippi were granted to the South Carolina Yazoo Company, and 7,000,000 to the Virginia Yazoo Company, and 3,500,000 acres in Alabama to the Tennessee Company—the first paying $60,000, the the second $93,000, and the last $46,000. The United States authorities opposed these grants, and this combined with the opposition of the Indians prevented their immediate settlement; and the several companies having failed to meet the instalments upon their purchases, the grants were eventually rescinded by Georgia herself. Several years afterward other and more considerable grants were made by Georgia. For the sum of $250,000 the Georgia company received a tract embracing parts of many of the present wealthiest counties of Alabama and Mississippi—18 in Alabama and 21 in Mississippi; for $150,000 the Georgia Mississippi Company received a tract embracing parts or the whole of two or three of the present counties of Alabama and 31 counties of Mississippi; for $35,000 the Upper Mississippi Company received that part of Mississippi now embraced in the counties of De Soto, Marshall, Tippah, Tishemingo, and part of Tunica; and for $60,000 the Tennessee Company received a tract in North Alabama, embracing most of the present counties of Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, De Kalb, Cherokee, Marshall, Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin, Marion, Walker, and Blount. This second Yazoo sale was followed by a storm throughout the country. It was denounced in the message of General Washington, and Congress instructed the attorney-general to investigate the titles of Georgia to the territory; but the legislature of that State being convened again, and all the adherents and supporters of the grants having been defeated before the people upon the allegation of bribery and corruption on the terms of the sales, they were declared null and void, and even the papers upon which they were written were committed to the flames, and consumed by fire drawn direct, as it were, from heaven, through a sun-glass.

At this period Alabama was almost entirely in the occupation of the natives. There was a garrison of Spanish troops at Mobile and also at St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee, with trading posts upon the Oconee, and on other points in the south and west. The whole country beyond the present limits of Georgia was now purchased by the United States, and the Mississippi Territory established, with Winthrop Sargent as its first governor. This territory extended from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi, and from 31° to 32° 28′ north lat. Fort Stoddard was erected near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and the county of Washington laid out, embracing a space out of which twenty counties in Alabama and twelve in Mississippi have been subsequently carved. Claiborne succeeded as governor.

Louisiana having been ceded by Spain to France and re-ceded to the United States, a great controversy arose as to whether it included the country south of 31° and between the Mississippi and Pearl River, known as the *Baton Rouge District*, and that south of the same parallel, between the Pearl and the Perdido, known as the *Mobile District*. The Spaniards claimed these as West Florida, and only gave them up after long struggles and negotiations. In 1811 the United States seized upon these districts, and thus secured to the present States of Alabama and Mississippi and the eastern portion of Louisiana outlets on the Gulf of Mexico. After this event there followed a series of terrible and bloody Indian wars upon the soil of Alabama, and the war with England, in which General Jackson figured so gloriously, might add a bright page to the history of this State. The British having been defeated at New Orleans repaired to Fort Boyer, near Mobile Point. Twenty-five vessels anchored within a distance of five miles, thirteen ships approached within three miles, and 5,000 men landed and encamped. The Americans capitulated to a force of twenty times their own. This was the last act of the war, as the news of the treaty of peace had reached the Territory.

Alabama began now its career of rapid progress. Settlers flocked to the Tombigbee, over which and the Black Warrior (acquired from the Chickasaws) the jurisdiction of the Mississippi Territory was extended. In 1816 a cession was received from the Indians of all the territory from the head waters of the Coosa westward to Cotton Gin Point, and to a line running from thence to Caney Creek, on the Tennessee. The Americans continued to press into the territory. The following year the limits of the present State of Mississippi were defined and the territorial government of Alabama established. The seat of government was fixed at St. Stephen's. William W. Bibb was appointed governor, and the first legislature was convened in 1818. "The flood-gates of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia were now hoisted, and the mighty streams of emigration poured through them, spreading over the whole territory of Alabama. The axe resounded from side to side and from corner to corner. The stately and magnificent forests fell. Log cabins sprang as if by magic into sight. Never before nor since has a country been so rapidly peopled."—*Pickett.* The time had now come when, from the rapid increase of population, Alabama might take her place among the States of the confederation. By the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1819, it was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, and at the present time occupies an enviable position among its neighbors in reference alike to its resources, industry, and general wealth.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: William W. Bibb, 1817; and Constitutional Governors: William W. Bibb, 1819; Israel Pickens, 1821; Israel Pickens, 1823; John Murphy, 1825; John Murphy, 1827; Gabriel Moore, 1829; John Gale, 1831; John Gale, 1833; Clement C. Clay, 1835; Arthur P. Bagby, 1837; Arthur P. Bagby, 1839; Benjamin Fitzpatrick, 1841; Benjamin Fitzpatrick, 1843; Joshua L. Martin, 1845; Reuben Chapman, 1847; Henry W. Collier, 1849; Henry W. Collier, 1851.

Montgomery, on the Alabama River, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the east by Tennessee and Mississippi, on the south by Louisiana, and on the west by the Indian Territory and Texas; and extends generally between the latitudes 33° and 36° 30′ north, and the longitudes 89° 30′ and 94° 30′ west from Greenwich, or 12° 28′ and 17° 28′ west from Washington. Its length from north to south is 242 miles, and its breadth from east to west varies from 170 miles on the south line to 258 miles on the 36th parallel, where it is widest. The area of the State is 52,198 square miles.

The surface of Arkansas presents great variations in its configuration. Along the Mississippi River, which demarks its boundary on the east, and for 30 to 50 miles inland, the country is low and widely interspersed with lakes and swamps, and, with inconsiderable exceptions, is annually overflowed by the floods of the Mississippi, Arkansas, and St. Francis.

In regard to the country west of the Mississippi, says Col. Long, it is proper to observe, that the broad valley of the Lower Mississippi, which is terminated to the north by the hilly country, connected with a continuous rocky bar, or reef, traversing the beds both of the Mississippi and the Ohio, about 12 miles above their junction, and denominated the Grand Chain of those rivers respectively, and which stretches southward, interrupted by a single hill, or ridge, elevated more than a few feet above the reach of the highest floods; that this entire valley region, once probably an arm or estuary of the ocean, and inhabited by the monsters of the deep, but long since reclaimed by the immense alluvion precipitated over the Grand Chain, in cataracts incomparably more grand and stupendous than that of Niagara, and borne thither on the backs of countless floods, is one continued and almost boundless flat, broken only by a multiplicity of water-courses, lagoons, and bayous, some of them tributary to the Mississippi, and others supplied from it, and exhibits an aspect variegated rather than embellished by the inequalities just mentioned, together with countless swamps, slashes stagnant pools, etc. Across this valley there are as yet no passes by land secure from frequent and protracted interruptions, occasioned by overflows from the rivers by which it is traversed, nor is there any encouraging prospect that roads can be hereafter constructed to any tolerable advantage, except in a very few instances.

The country through which the St. Francis River passes is one continuous swamp. The surface presents, in ordinary times, an alternating appearance of lakes, bayous, cypress lands, and marshy ground; the lakes free from any growth of timber, except of cypress, growing in the water close to the banks, and the bayous, also free from timber, but frequently lying in broad and deep valleys, wooded not less thickly than the high ground, and containing comparatively little undergrowth. The valleys are in many cases inundated to the depth of 15 or 20 feet, or even more. The ponds are mostly filled with very large cypress trees, growing in the water, where its depth does not exceed 3 or 4 feet, except in time of overflow. The marshy ground is filled with trees of immense size, principally gum and sycamore, in the lower places, and white oak and hickory in those that are a little higher and dryer, having occasionally brakes of cane very thickly set, and frequently rising to the height of 20 and 30 feet, and of proportionate diameter.

Farther west the surface rises, and toward the centre of the State becomes moderately hilly, and farther west still it rises into the Ozark Mountains. There are numerous and extensive prairies interspersed throughout, but much of the land is well wooded, and in many places it is covered with a heavy forest.

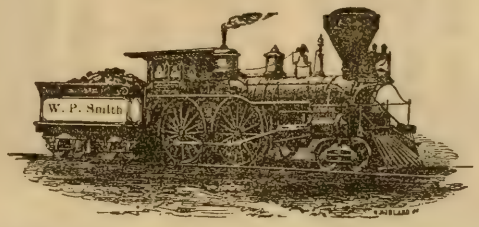
Of the highlands that have been called the Ozark or Masserne Mountains, our knowledge is very imperfect. They consist of several low ridges, irregular in their direction, and seldom rising to an elevation of more than 1,500 or 2,000 feet. They appear to be composed chiefly of secondary rocks, limestone, clay slates, and sandstones, traversed in many places by dykes of greenstone, granite, and sienite. Those portions of this region which have been examined are found to be rich in metallic minerals, of which iron and lead, copper and zinc exist in great profusion. Coal and salt also abound; and there are valuable thermal and sulphurous springs. The Hot Springs of the Washita are remarkable for their high temperature, but are not powerfully impregnated with any mineral substances; they burst forth in great numbers and volume in a small valley lying between two lofty ridges of sandstone, and vary in temperature from 105° to 151 *Fahr.* There are said to be more than seventy of these springs, several rising from the bed of a small stream which flows through the valley, and others issuing from the bounding ridges, at various heights. The Washita oilstones, or novaculites, so much esteemed, are found in this region.

The climate of Arkansas is temperate, but subject to sudden and frequent variations; and the whole country is exposed to the effect of the cold north winds which render the central portions of the United States so cheerless in the winter season. The same winds traverse southward to the equator, and are known in the Gulf of Mexico as the "northers," the terror of seamen navigating that sea. Yet in the spring, summer, and fall the seasons are highly propitious to agriculture, and here cotton, Indian corn, and, in fact, all the great staples of the country find the climate highly congenial. The soils vary from the most sterile to the most fertile, and on the margins of all the rivers the productiveness is unbounded. On most of these the soil is a rich alluvion deposited from the washings of the floods, deep and wide, covering millions of acres. Back from the rivers the soil becomes more and more sterile, and in many parts it is unfit for culture, either from scarcity of water or from metallic impregnation. The principal growths are pines, cypresses, sycamores, and oaks, according to the formation, and on the prairies, which are extensive, is that rank grass for which this description of land is so famous. On the whole, Arkansas has many advantages for agriculture, and it has many disadvantages. Where the latter exist, however, they are fully compensated for by the abundance of its minerals. It is also well stocked with wild animals, as the buffalo, deer, elk, beaver, otter, rabbit, raccoon, wild cat, catamount, wolf, bear, etc., which are valuable for their skins, and there is also a plentiful supply of wild turkeys, geese, quails, and other species of birds.


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The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which forms the grand central link in this great chain of communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, terminates at Washington and Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg on the West—at which places it unites with Railroads, Steamships, Sailing Vessels, &c., &c., for all points in the great West, the Southwest and the expanding Northwest.

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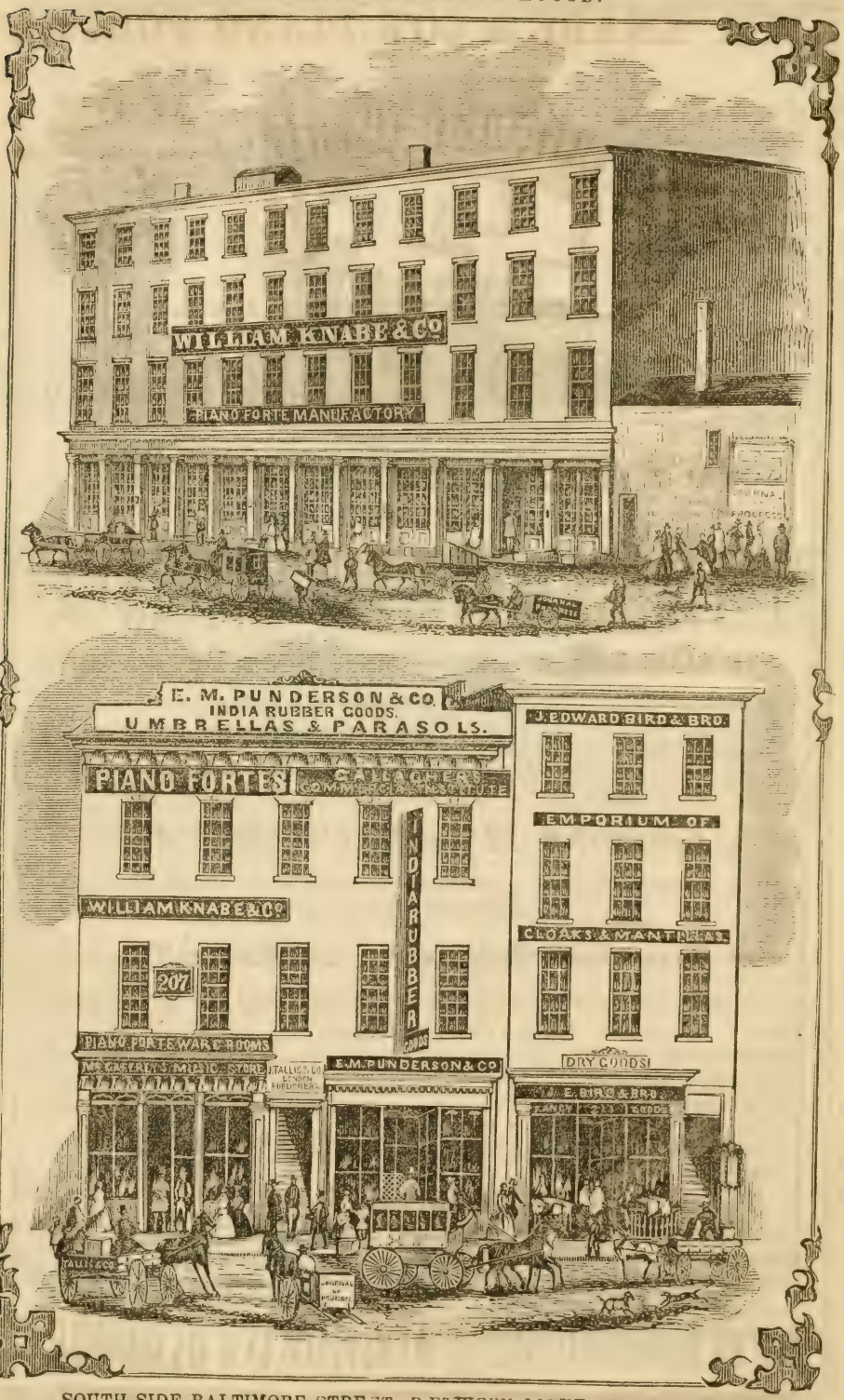
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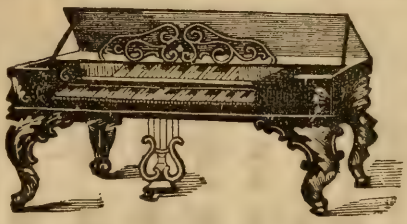
OPPOSITE THE EUTAW HOUSE.



SOUTH SIDE BALTIMORE STREET, BETWEEN LIGHT AND CHARLES.

WM. KNABE & CO'S PIANO FORTES.

FIRST
PREMIUM
AND HIGHEST HONORS
Awarded at the
Annual Fair of the
MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
HELD
Nov. 1855, & Nov. 1856.



WM. KNABE,

(SENIOR PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF KNABE, GÆHLE & CO.)

Continues the Manufacture and sale of

GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO FORTES,

UNDER THE NAME OF

WILLIAM KNABE,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 NORTH EUTAW STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EUTAW HOUSE.

NEW SALES ROOM—207 Baltimore Street, Between Light and Charles.

Thankful for the extensive patronage received by the late firm, the undersigned respectfully informs the public, that since the death of one of his partners, Mr. Henry Gæhle, by which the partnership was dissolved, he has purchased the entire large stock of unfinished Pianos, lumber and other prepared materials belonging to the late firm. He will therefore continue the business at the old stand as above, and will endeavor not only to sustain the well established reputation of the late firm, but to excel all former efforts in perfecting the Piano Forte.

In addition to the old established warehouses and factory on Eutaw, near Baltimore street, we have, for the accommodation of customers, opened a magnificent SALES ROOM, 207 Baltimore street, between Light and Charles, and have also started a very large new factory on South Eutaw street, fronting on West street, where he has now employed a number of the most experienced workmen.

In this factory he is making Pianos upon a new and improved scale, the first of which was deposited in the Fair of the Maryland Institute, held 1855, at which it took the *Highest Premium* over the unusual competition of fourteen Pianos exhibited by some of the best makers in Boston, New York and Baltimore. The same Pianos received, likewise, the highest honors awarded by the Institute at the late Fair, 1856, over the competition of eighteen Pianos from the best makers.

The judgment of the Institute was immediately afterwards confirmed at the Industrial Exhibition of Richmond, Va., where the First Premium was also awarded him in 1855 and 1856.

By the facilities combined in his two establishments, he is enabled to fill with promptness and satisfaction all orders with which he may be favored.

All Pianos built at his factory have full Iron Frames, being so constructed as to secure great additional strength without affecting the *tone*, and therefore will stand in any climate.

The greatest care is bestowed upon his work, and the selection of the best materials, and every Instrument turned out of his factory, can therefore be fully warranted by him, possessing all the qualities requisite for a good Piano.

All Instruments of my manufacture are also guaranteed for five years from the day of sale.

Particular attention is paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a *privilege of exchange* granted at any time within six months from the day of sale, should such instrument not give entire satisfaction.

Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Melodeons, of the best makers, at prices from $45 to $200. Pianos Exchanged, Hired and Tuned.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

GEORGE D. WINCHELL,

NORTH WEST CORNER OF

Race and Columbia Sts.

CINCINNATI,

MANUFACTURER OF

JAPANNED

AND

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TINWARE,

WATER

COOLERS AND FILTERS.

ALSO KEEPS

TINMEN'S

Machines and Tools,

FOR SALE AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The State is traversed or washed by several of the largest rivers in America. The Mississippi bathes its eastern front for more than 350 miles by its windings, but affords no sites suitable for large towns in the present condition of the country. The Arkansas, one of the largest tributaries of the Mississippi, traverses the whole breadth of the State through its centre by a very tortuous course of about 1,530 miles, and is navigable during the greater part of the year far above its western limits. The Red River flows through the south-western corner, which is thus rendered accessible to steamboats. All the other rivers, some of which are of great magnitude, empty themselves into these three, affording navigable facilities to almost every quarter of the State. The St. Francis is a large and full river, rising in the eastern highlands of Missouri. Its channel, however, is much obstructed by numerous rafts or jams of fallen trees, and above and below the northern boundary its waters are dispersed in such a manner as to render the navigation intricate and difficult. The "Spread," as it is called by the inhabitants, extends for the space of about 50 miles, with a width in some parts of 20 miles, and is attributed to the earthquake of 1811, at which time a large tract of country sunk considerably below the former level, and the waters of the rivers were dissipated in numerous lakes and branches. The White River has its sources in the south-westerly part of the State, and passes into Missouri, whence it soon returns, reaching the Mississippi in a general south-easterly course. Its length is not less than 600 miles; and although at present it is choked up in many places by accumulations of drift-wood, steamboats ascend it as far as Balerville, 260 miles, and on the removal of these obstructions will be able to ascend it 200 miles farther. The White River receives several large tributaries from Missouri, of which the Big Black, a navigable stream, is the principal; the Cache and Little Red River have their courses wholly within this State. The Arkansas receives no considerable tributary. The Washita, a noble river running through a fertile and beautiful region, drains nearly the whole southern part of the State; rising near the western border, it flows nearly parallel with the White River and the Arkansas, first east, and then south-east, and is navigable upward of 350 miles from its mouth. The Little Missouri, the Saline, the Bayou Bartholomew, the Bayou Bœuff, and the Bayou Maçon, are its principal tributaries.

Arkansas is divided into 51 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cul.	Manuf. Estab.	Capital.
Arkansas	328	3,245	153	0	Arkansas Post
Ashley	269	2,058	178	0	Hamburg
Benton	572	3,710	295	5	Bentonville
Bradley	440	3,829	303 e.	1	Warren
Calhoun	(erected since 1850)				Hampton
Carroll	686	4,614	541	1	Carrollton
Chicot	226	5,115	142	0	Columbia
Clark	537	3,995	362	2	Arkadelphia
Conway	595	3,583	387	3	Lewisburg
Crawford	1,247	7,960	499	10	Van Buren
Crittenden	360	2,648	192	0	Marion
Dallas	740	6,877	399	9	Princeton
Desha	350	2,900	118	2	Napoleon
Drew	430	3,275	277	9	Monticello
Franklin	617	3,929	454	3	Ozark
Fulton	288	1,819	222	0	Salem
Greene	436	2,593	345	0	Gainesville
Hempstead	855	7,672	550	8	Washington
Hot Springs	579	3,609	320	10	Hot Springs
Independence	1,159	7,767	694	10	Batesville
Izard	496	3,213	332	7	Athens
Jackson	447	3,086	232	4	Elizabeth
Jefferson	595	5,834	317	9	Pine Bluff
Johnson	777	5,227	526	24	Clarkesville
Lafayette	349	5,220	177	2	Lewisville
Lawrence	800	5,274	601	0	Smithsville
Madison	843	4,823	660	12	Huntsville
Marion	361	2,302	255	2	Yellville
Mississippi	284	2,368	170	2	Osceola
Monroe	310	2,049	183	0	Lawrenceville
Montgomery	319	1,958	215	6	Montgomery
Newton	288	1,758	230	0	Jasper
Perry	154	978	752	2	Perryville
Phillips	809	6,935	409	13	Helena
Pike	306	1,861	207	2	Murfreesboro'
Poinsett	350	2,308	264	0	Bolivar
Polk	139	1,263	155	1	Dallas
Pope	695	4,710	534	16	Dover
Prairie	328	2,097	155	0	Brownsville
Pulaski	808	5,658	306	14	Little Rock
Randolph	538	3,275	396	2	Pocahontas
St. Francis	643	4,479	348	0	Mt. Vernon
Saline	621	3,901	405	16	Benton
Scott	514	3,083	365	10	Winfield
Searcy	322	1,979	246	0	Lebanon
Sebastian	(erected since 1850)				Greenwood
Sevier	500	4,240	326	4	Paraclifta
Union	964	10,298	679	0	El Dorado
Van Buren	448	2,864	380	0	Clinton
Washington	1,430	9,849	850	27	Fayetteville
Washita	1,122	9,591	697	1	Camden
White	455	2,619	307	2	Searcy
Yell	473	3,341	230	20	Danville

The whole number of dwellings in the State at the above date was 28,252, of families 28,416, and of inhabitants 209,639, viz.: whites 162,068—males 85,699, and females 76,369; fr. col. 589—males 318, and females 271, and sl. 46,982. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 83, fr. col. 0, sl. 6—total 89; *blind*—wh. 75, fr. col. 1, sl. 5—total 81; *insane*—wh. 60, fr. col. 0, sl. 3—total 63; and *idiotic*—wh. 91, fr. col. 2, sl. 9—total 102. The number of free persons born in the United States was 160,345, the number of foreign birth 1,628, and of birth unknown 824. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 80, N. Hamp. 49, Verm. 82, Mass 174, R. I. 36, Conn. 121, N. Y. 537, N. Jer. 117, Penn. 702, Del. 51, Md. 1,326, Dist. of Col. 49, Virg. 4,737, N. Car. 8,772, S. Car. 4,587, Ga. 6,367, Flor. 38, Ala. 11,250, Miss. 4,463, La. 1,096, Tex. 336. *Arkansas* 68,206, Tenn. 38,807, Ky. 7,428, Ohio 1,051, Mich. 17, Ind. 2,128, Ill. 3,276, Mo. 5,328, Ia. 106, Wisc. 13, Calif. 6, Territories 9; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 196, Ireland 514, Scotland 71, Wales 11, Germany 516, France 77, Spain 3, Portugal 3, Belgium 2, Holland 2, Italy 15, Austria 0, Switzerland 12, Russia 6, Denmark 7, Norway 1, Sweden 1, Prussia 24, Sardinia 0, Greece 0, China 0, Asia 0, Africa 1, British America 41, Mexico, 68, Central America 0, South America 0, West Indies 7, Sandwich Islands 0, and other countries 50. The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free	Slave.	Total.	Total Pop.	Decennial Increase. Numer.	Per cent.
1820	12,579	77	1,617	1,694	14,273	—	—
1830	25,671	141	4,576	4,717	30,388	16,115	112.9
1840	77,174	465	19,935	20,400	97,574	67,186	221.1
1850	162,068	589	46,982	47,571	209,639	112,065	114.8

Arkansas is almost wholly occupied in agricultural pursuits; its manufactures are merely in their inception, nor has it the advantages of a seaward commerce. Nevertheless it has increased in population and material wealth within the decade preceding 1850, at a rate surpassed only by Iowa and Wisconsin among its sister States. The following statistics exhibit its condition at the latter date:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands 781,531 acres, and unimproved lands 1,816,684 acres—together valued at $15,265,245. Value of farming implements and machinery $1,601,296. Farms in cultivation 17,758.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 60,197; asses and mules, 11,559; milch cows, 93,151; working oxen, 34,239; other cattle, 165,320; sheep, 91,256; and swine, 836,727. These numbers, compared with the live-stock of 1840, give the following results:

Live Stock.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Horses	51,472 head	60,197 head	20,284 head, or 39.3 per cent.
Asses and Mules		11,559 "	
Milch Cows	188,786 "	93,151 "	108,924 " or 55.0 "
Working Oxen		34,239 "	
Other Cattle		165,320 "	
Sheep	42.151 "	91,256 "	49,105 " or 116.5 "
Swine	393,058 "	836,727 "	443,669 " or 112.8 "

—in 1850 the total value of live-stock is set down at $6,647,969.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 182,595 pounds; butter, 1,854,239 pounds; and cheese, 30,088 pounds. In the year 1840 the wool crop amounted to 64,943 pounds, and hence the increase of that of 1850 is 181.2 per centum. The clip of 1840 averaged 24.6 ounces per fleece, and that of 1850, 32.0 ounces—increase, 7.4 ounces to the fleece, or 30.1 per centum. The value of animals slaughtered during the year preceding 1st June, 1850, $1,162,913.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 199,639 bushels; rye, 8,047 bushels; Indian corn, 8,893,939 bushels; oats, 656,183 bushels; barley, 177 bushels; and buckwheat, 175 bushels. Comparison of the crops returned in the censuses of 1840 and 1850, gives the following results:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	105,878 bushels	199,639 bushels	*incr.* 93,761 bushels, or 88.5 per cent.
Rye	6,219 "	8,047 "	*incr.* 1,828 " or 129.4 "
Indian corn	4,846,632 "	8,893,939 "	*incr.* 4,047,307 " or 83.5 "
Oats	189,553 "	656,183 "	*incr.* 466,630 " or 246.2 "
Barley	760 "	177 "	*decr.* 583 " or 76.7 "
Buckwheat	88 "	175 "	*incr.* 87 " or 99.8 "

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 63,179 pounds; peas and beans, 285,738 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 193,832 bushels, and sweet, 788,149 bushels. The rice crop returned in the census of 1840, was 5,454 pounds, and the potato crop of that period amounted to 293,608 bushels; and hence the increase in the crops of 1850 appears to be—rice 57,725 pounds, or 1,058.3 per centum, and—potatoes 668,373 bushels, or 234.4 per centum.

Staple and Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 218,936 pounds; ginned cotton, 65,346 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 3,977 tons; clover-seed, 90 bushels, and other grass-seed, 436 bushels; hops, 157 pounds; hemp—water-rotted, 15 tons; flax, 12,291 pounds; flax-seed, 321 bushels; silk cocoons, 38 pounds; maple-sugar, 9,330 pounds; molasses, 18 gallons; beeswax and honey, 192,338 pounds; wine, 35 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products $40,141, and of market-garden products $17,150. The most important of the above crops compare with the like crops returned in 1840 as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	148,439 pounds	218,936 pounds	*incr.* 70,497 pounds, or 47.9 per cent.
Cotton	6,028,642 "	26,138,409 "	*incr.* 24,109,758 " or 399.7 "
Hay	568 tons	3,977 tons	*incr.* 3,391 tons or 579.8 "
Hemp	1,039½ "	15 "	*decr.** 2,035,709 " or 98.1 "
Flax		12,291 pounds	
Silk cocoons	95 pounds	38 "	*decr.* 57 " or 60.0 "

Home-made Manufactures produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $638,217. The same description of goods returned in the census of 1840 were valued at $489,750.

Manufactures.—Capital invested in manufactures on the 1st day of June, 1850, $338,154; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year then ending, $286,899; average number of hands employed 0,000—males 0,000, and females 000; monthly cost of labor $00,000—male $00,000, and female $0,000; value of products for the year $668,815. The whole number of manufacturing establishments, producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, was at the date specified 271, of which 3 were cotton factories (aggregate capital $16,500), and the remainder of various character, but chiefly such as are immediately necessary to the wants of an agricultural country, as saw mills, distilleries, carriage factories, blacksmith shops, wheelwright shops, tanneries, etc.; of the latter there were 51 (92 according to the tax list), with an aggregate capital of $42,100. The distribution of manufactures in Arkansas is very unequal: of the counties 15 have no manufactures, 17 have less than five establishments, 7 have five and less than ten, 7 have ten and less than fifteen, 2 have fifteen and less than twenty, and 3 have twenty and upward. The distribution are noted in the general table.

Commerce, Internal Communication, etc.—Arkansas has no direct intercourse with foreign countries. Its export staples, cotton, hemp and flax, corn, pork, beef, etc., are carried to New Orleans for shipment, and the great bulk of its supplies, dry-goods, groceries, etc., are drawn from the same quarter. On all the great rivers steamboats ply regularly, and in sufficient numbers for the present wants of the population. A large share of the produce of the country is also brought down in flat and keel boats, and other primitive ways. Few of the roads are good, being chiefly earth tracks, almost impassable in wet weather. No railroad exists throughout the State; but there are several projected, and the spirit of enterprise on the subject, appears to have become vitalized. The several conventions at New Orleans and Memphis have favorably reported on the prospects, and according to appearances, no long time can elapse before one or more of the great projects recommended are realized. The initial point of the system projected is Helena on the Missis-

* See NOTE on this matter of hemp and flax, under the head of the "State of Ohio."

sippi, where connection will be made with the roads eastward to the Atlantic ports. From this point a direct line will be built to Little Rock, the capital, with one extension from that place to the Red River to meet the Texas roads pointing east, and another extension by way of Van Buren and Fort Smith to be ultimately carried into the Indian Territory, this latter being a part and parcel of the Great Southern Pacific Railroad. From these trunk lines branches will be built, tapping the principal valleys, and giving to each section of the State facilities of direct railroad communication with the Mississippi River and New Orleans, the natural outlet of Arkansas products. A railroad is also projected from the main trunk, west of White River, northward through the fine agricultural and mineral regions of Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

Banks.—"No bank or banking institution shall be hereafter (1847) incorporated or established in this State." None are now in operation, and the old "State Bank" has for some time been in liquidation.

Government.—In accordance with the State Constitution, adopted 4th January, 1836, every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, and a citizen of Arkansas for six months next before the election, may vote in the district or county in which he resides.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members, and a House of Representatives of 75 members. Senators must be at least 30 years of age, inhabitants of the State for one year before the election, and of the district at the time, and are chosen for four years. Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, resident in their counties, and are chosen for two years. The Legislature meets at the capital biennially.

The governor is elected by a plurality of votes; he must be 30 years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and have resided in the State four years, and is chosen for four years (but is not eligible more than eight in any twelve years). His *veto* to any bill passed is negatived by a subsequent majority vote of each house. In case of his disability or death, first, the President of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the Representatives, becomes governor to the end of the term. The Secretary of the State, auditor, and treasurer, are elected by joint vote of the two houses.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, which has a chief and two associate justices, an attorney, clerk, and reporter; six circuit courts, each with a judge and attorney, and county courts, etc. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the Constitution. It holds two terms annually, in April and October, at the seat of government. The justices are elected by the General Assembly, by joint ballot, for eight years. Circuit courts have original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law, and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace; and in all matters of contract where the sum in controversy is over $100. Two terms are held annually in each circuit. The judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected by the people, the former for four years, and the latter for two years. The justices of the peace in each county form a county court, and have exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases below $100. The justices are elected in towns for two years.

Arkansas, under the law regulating the distribution of Representatives to Congress, has a delegation of two members.

Finances, State Debt, etc.—The specie receipts into the treasury from all sources from October 1st, 1848, to September 30th, 1850, amounted to $89,988, which with $12,682 in the treasury at the former date makes the total specie resources for the biennial period $102,670. Specie expenditures for the same period $44,054. Balance in the treasury 1st October, 1850, $58,616. Of this balance there was due—to the 500,000 acres fund $41,524, to the seminary fund $14,351, to the school fund $63, and to counties $589. Balance of specie applicable to the redemption of Treasurer's Warrants $2,289, Amount of Treasurer's Warrants outstanding on the 1st October, 1850, $16,862. Amount of funds to the credit of the State in the Bank of the State of Arkansas at the above date $74,726, and Arkansas bank paper in the treasury $2,001. The taxable property* in the State in 1849 and 1850 was as follows:

Specifications.	Number.	Value.
Polls	26,727	$———
Acres of land	4,987,919	———
Land and implements	—	15,762,190
Town and city lots	9,841	1,289,580
Slaves over 5 and under 60 years	32,399	13,455,976
Saw-mills	144	98,130
Tan-yard	92	28,130
Distilleries	38	2,680
Household furniture	—	39,660
Pleasure carriages	298	36,566
Horses and mares over 2 years old	45,916	1,716,780
Mules " "	7,230	358,809
Jacks and jennies over two years old	338	$34,580
Neat cattle " "	149,388	954,766
Merchandise		905,384
Money at interest, beyond that for which interest is paid		157,751
Capital in steamboats, ferries, and toll-bridges		23,433
Watches and jewelry		51,788
Capital invested in manufactures		19,682
Total value of taxable property		$34,995,835
Total tax		93,540

The whole revenue for the biennial period ending 30th September, 1850, amounted to $329,615, and the whole amount received from all sources $495,195. Total paid out $433,975. Balance of various accounts in treasury, 1st October, 1850, $61,219 76. The value of the taxable property and the amount of taxes levied in a series of years has been as follows:

Year.	Property.	Taxes.	Year.	Property.	Taxes.	Year.	Property.	Taxes.	Year.	Property.	Taxes.
1839	$23,283,691	$30,446	1842	$22,302,990	$30,402	1845	$20,765,514	$30,154	1848†	$28,904,596	$75,174
1840	22,011,433	31,095	1843	21,090,267	31,040	1846	21,159,857	28,860	1849†	33,406,612	87,936
1841	24,119,122	31,956	1844	19,940,348	26,752	1847†	27,178,875	70,498	1850†	34,995,885	93,540

The public debt bonds unredeemed 1st October, 1850, are thus stated:

For the State Bank.	Principal.	Payable.	Interest.	Aggregate.
39 five per cent. bonds	$39,000	1st Jan. 1887	$17,062	$56,062
936 six per cent. bonds	936,000	" 1868	519,480	1,455,480
Total	$975,000		$536,542	$1,511,542

—on which the annual accruing interest is $2,803 12, and $87,328 80—total $90,131 92.

* This tax list will serve to show how extremely inaccurate are the census returns of 1850. The census, for instance, returns the land in farms at 2,598,215 acres, instead of 4,987,919 acres. The State returns are undoubtedly correct, as any inaccuracies would be attacked by those having taxes to pay.

† Under new Revenue law.

Schools and Education.—Although Arkansas has had advantages to foster education equal to any others of the new States, her improvident legislators have not improved them. There are but few common schools in the State. In each township the 16th section is given by Congress for the support of schools, and the revenue arising from leases of salt springs, and from estrays sold, forms part of the school fund. There are academies and high schools in Little Rock, Fayetteville, Washington, Camden, and some other places. There is no State College, although Congress granted to the State seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of founding an institution of learning; this, by a law of the Legislature of 1849, and in utter defiance of the intentions of Congress, was distributed among the counties. The only effort to establish a college has been made by the Roman Catholics. In 1850 the Legislature granted them a charter for the College of St. Andrews, near Fort Smith, in Crawford County. The college has a president and five professors, and its course of studies embraces all the branches taught in the best institutions. The Ecclesiastical Seminary is located on the college grounds, and is considered one of the finest edifices in the Union. St. Mary's Academy, for young ladies, at Little Rock, is also a Catholic institution.

Public Libraries.—One State library; one social library—1,000 volumes, etc.

Periodical Press.—In all the State there are but 14 periodicals—13 are issued weekly, and one monthly. The aggregate circulation of the weekly papers is only 7,250 copies, or 377,000 copies annually. Of the whole number of papers, three are Whig in politics, and five Democratic, the remaining six being devoted to literature, religion, and various other subjects. Many single counties in New York and Ohio contribute more to literature than the whole of this State. There are published in Crawford County, 2 w.; in Hempstead, 1 w.; in Independence, 2 w.; in Johnson and Jefferson, each 1 w.; in Pulaski, 2 w.; in Phillipps, 2 w. and 1 m.; in Union and Washita, each 1 weekly.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in Arkansas according to the census of 1850 are as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	73	8,075	$19,790
Christian	—	—	—
Congregational	—	—	—
Dutch Reformed	—	—	—
Episcopal	2	350	4,250
Free	1	200	200
Friends	—	—	—
German Ref.	—	—	$—
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	73	14,250	27,070
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	25	7,200	28,275
Roman Catholic	6	1,400	$6,650
Swedenborgian	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	5	1,800	1,000
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	—	—	—
Minor Sects	—	—	—

—making a total of 185 churches, having accommodation for 39,930 persons, and valued as property at $89,815. Arkansas is a Missionary Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is comprised in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Little Rock.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support or relief within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 105, of which number 97 were native born, and 8 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers receiving support at that date was 67, all native born. Total cost of support $6,888. The State Prison at Little Rock was consumed by fire 28th March, 1850. At that date it had 32 inmates, all men, and chiefly convicted of larceny and counterfeiting.

Historical Sketch.—Arkansas, originally a portion of the Louisiana purchase, and more recently in connection with Missouri, a part of the territory of the latter name became a separate Territory on the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1820. In 1836 it was admitted within its present limits as an independent State. In 1800 the whole territory contained only 1,052 inhabitants, chiefly settled near the mouth of the Arkansas River, and consisting of Frenchmen, whose progenitors settled Arkansas Port, the oldest white settlement of the country. The early history of the State will be found intermingled with that of Louisiana and Missouri.

"Arkansas, with all that nature has done for her, is far behind her neighbors in improvements, population, and general prosperity. It is a source of humiliation to make these acknowledgments; but the truth should be told, *though the heavens fall.*" Such was the language of the Committee on Arkansas Railroads at the New Orleans Convention in 1851, and such must be the response of every intelligent resident of the State. With her increase of population and reviving prosperity, however, it is to be hoped that so magnificent a State, one so richly endowed and so blessed with a propitious climate and soil, will take heed and redeem itself from the just opprobrium of the enlightened among themselves, and of the world that is observant of its progress.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: James Miller, 1819; George Izard, 1825; John Pope, 1829; William S. Fulton, 1835; and—Constitutional Governors: James S. Conway, 1836; Archibald Yell, 1840; Samuel Adams (acting), 1844; Thomas S. Drew, 1844; Thomas S. Drew, 1848; John Selden Roane, 14th March, 1849; Elias S. Conway, 1852.

Little Rock, on the south side of the Arkansas, is the seat of government. It is 300 miles from the mouth of that river, and astronomically situate in lat. 34° 40′ N., and long. 92° 12′ W. from Greenwich.


CALIFORNIA
EUREKA

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

California occupies all that portion of California Alta* westward of the following line, to wit—beginning at the intersection of 42° north latitude, and 120° longitude west from Greenwich, or 42° 58′ from Washington; thence south in a direct course to 39° north latitude; thence south-east to where the Rio Colorado intersects the parallel of 35° north latitude, and thence down the mid channel of that river to the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Within these limits the surface measures 188,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 acres.

This grand division of California (the only part, indeed, to which the name properly applies) is traversed from north to south by two principal ranges of mountains, called respectively *Sierra Nevada*, which divides the region from the great basin, and the *Coast Range*, running almost parallel to, and at a short distance from, the Pacific coast. The main feature of this region is the long, low, broad valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers—the two valleys forming one—500 miles long and 50 miles broad. Lateral ranges, parallel with the Sierra, make the structure of the country, and break it into a surface of valleys and mountains—the valleys a few hundreds, and the mountains 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. These form greater masses and become more elevated in the north, where some peaks, as the Shasté, enter the regions of perpetual snows. The great valley is discriminated only by the names of the rivers that traverse it. It is a single geographical formation, lying between the two ranges, and stretching across the head of the Bay of San Francisco, with which a delta of 25 miles connects it. The two rivers rise at opposite ends of this long valley, receive numerous affluents—many of them bold rivers, becoming themselves navigable rivers—flow toward each other, meet half way, and enter the bay together in the region of tide water; making a continuous water line from one end to the other. The resources of this valley, mineral and agricultural, are immense, and perhaps no part of the world affords greater facilities for easy development. Gold and quicksilver are the most valuable of its mineral products. The soil and climate, though varying much with locality, are generally well suited for agriculture. Westward of the rivers, the soil is chiefly dry and unproductive; but on the east side the country is well watered and luxuriantly fertile, being intersected by numerous fine streams, forming large and beautiful bottoms of rich land, wooded principally with white oaks. The foot hills of the Sierra, which limit the valley, make a woodland country, diversified with undulating grounds and pretty vales. Near the Tulare lakes, and on the margins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, the surface is composed of level plains, gradually changing into undulating, and rolling toward the mountains. The region west of the Coast Range to the Pacific—the only portion inhabited before the discovery of gold—has long been the seat of numerous missions; and around these, generally situated in the most lovely vales, agriculture has converted the country into a perfect garden. All the cereals of temperate regions are cultivated, and the olive and grape thrive luxuriantly. Wheat is the first product of the north. The moisture of the coast seems particularly suited to the cultivation of roots, and to vegetables used for culinary purposes, which, in fact, grow to an extraordinary size. Few localities, indeed, can produce in such perfection so great a variety of grains and fruits.

The coasts of California are generally precipitous and rugged; and in relation to their extent present few good harbors. The bays of San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco are the finest, and their capacities extensive. San Francisco Bay is one of the most important in the world, not merely as a harbor, but also and mainly from the accessory advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country, general mildness of climate, connection with the great central valley, etc. When these advantages are taken into account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, its importance rises superior to all contingencies. Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate that of Italy; bold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and resources of its dependent country are the cynosure of the world. The bay is separated from the sea by low mountain ranges, and only a narrow gate, about a mile wide, affords an entrance. It is land-locked in every sense of the word, and protected on all sides from the weather. Passing through this narrow entrance, the bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having a total length of 70 and a coast of 275 miles. It is divided by projecting points and straits into three separate compartments, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisson bays. The surface is much broken by numerous islands—some mere rocks, and others grass-covered, rising to the height of 300 to 800 feet. Directly fronting the entrance, mountains, a few miles from the shore, rise about 2,000 feet above the water, crowned by forests of lofty cypress, which are visible from the sea, and make a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay. Behind, the rugged peak of Mt. Diavolo, 3,770 feet high, overlooks the surrounding country of the bay and the San Joaquin.

The shore presents a varied character of rugged and broken hills, rolling and undulating land, and rich alluvial tracts, backed by fertile and wooded ranges, suitable for towns, villages, and farms, with which it is beginning to be over-

* California Alta in its full extent, as acquired of Mexico, lies between 32° and 42° N. lat., and 106° and 124° W. long., and is bounded N. by Oregon, E. by the crest of the Rocky Mountains, S. by the Rio Gila and California Baja, and W. by the Pacific Ocean, on which it has a front of 900 m. The area included within these limits is 448,691 sq. m. This extensive territory is now divided into the State of California, Utah Territory, and (in part) the Territory of New Mexico.

spread. Such is the bay and proximate country and shore of San Francisco. It is not a mere indentation of the coast, but a little sea to itself, connected with the ocean by a defensible gate. The head of the bay is about 40 miles distant from the sea, and there commences its connection with the noble valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento.

The climate of California is so remarkable in its periodical changes, and for the long continuance of the wet and dry seasons, dividing as they do the year into about two equal parts, which have a most peculiar influence on the labor applied to agriculture and the products of the soil, and, in fact, connect themselves so inseparably with all the interests of the country, that it is deemed proper briefly to mention the causes which produce these changes, and which, it will be seen, must exercise an important and controlling influence on the commercial prosperity and resources of the country. It is a well-established theory, that the currents of the air under which the earth passes in its diurnal revolutions, follow the line of the sun's greatest attraction. These currents of air are drawn toward this line from great distances on each side of it, and, as the earth revolves from west to east, they blow from north-east and south-east, meeting, and, of course, causing a calm on the line. Thus, when the sun is directly, in common parlance, over the equator, in the month of March, these currents of air blow from some distance north of the Tropic of Cancer and south of the Tropic of Capricorn in an oblique direction toward this line of the sun's greatest attraction, and form what are known as the north-east and south-east trade-winds. As the earth in its path round the sun gradually brings the *line* of attraction north in summer, these currents of air are carried *with* it; so that about the middle of May the current from the north-east has extended as far as the 38th or 39th degree of north latitude, and by the 20th June, the period of the sun's greatest northern inclination, to the northern portions of California and the southern section of Oregon. These north-east winds, in their progress across the continent toward the Pacific Ocean, pass over the snow-capped ridges of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and are, of course, deprived of all the moisture which can be extracted from them by the low temperature of those regions of eternal snow; and consequently no moisture can be precipitated from them, in the form of dew or rain, in a higher temperature than that to which they have been subjected. They therefore pass over the hills and plains of California, where the temperature is very high in summer, in a very dry state; and, so far from being charged with moisture, they absorb, like a sponge, all that the atmosphere and surface of the earth can yield, until both become apparently perfectly dry. This process commences when the line of the sun's greatest attraction comes north in summer, bringing with it these vast atmospheric movements, which on their approach produce the dry season in California, which, governed by these laws, continues until some time after the sun repasses the equator in September; when, about the middle of November, the climate being relieved from these north-east currents of air, the south-west winds set in from the ocean, charged with moisture; the rains commence, and continue to fall—not constantly, as some persons have represented, but with sufficient frequency to designate the period of their continuance—from about the middle of November until the middle of May, in the latitude of San Francisco—as the *wet season*. It follows, as a matter of course, that the *dry season* commences first and continues longest in the southern portions of the State, and that the climate of the northern part is influenced in a much less degree by the causes heretofore mentioned than any other section of the country. Consequently, we find, that as low down as latitude 39°, rains are sufficiently frequent in summer to render irrigation quite unnecessary to the perfect maturity of any crop which is suited to the soil and climate. There is an extensive ocean-current of cold water which comes from the northern regions of the Pacific, or, perhaps, from the Arctic, and flows along the coast of California. It comes charged with, and emits in its progress, cold air, which appears in the form of fog when it comes in contact with a higher temperature on the American coast—as the gulf stream of the Atlantic exhales vapor when it meets in any part of its progress a lower temperature. This current has not been surveyed, and, therefore, its source, temperature, velocity, width, and course, have not been accurately ascertained. It is believed by Lieutenant Maury, on what he considers sufficient evidence—and no higher authority can be cited—that this current comes from the coasts of China and Japan, flows northwardly to the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and, making a circuit to the eastward, strikes the American coast in about latitude 41° or 42°, it passes thence southwardly, and finally loses itself in the tropics. Below latitude 39°, and west of the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, the forests of California are limited to some scattering groves of oak in the valleys and along the borders of the streams, and of red-wood on the ridges and on the gorges of the hills—sometimes extending into the plains. Some of the hills are covered with dwarf shrubs, which may be used as fuel. With these exceptions, the whole State presents a surface without trees or shrubbery. It is covered, however, with various species of grass, and, for many miles from the coast, with wild oats, which in the valleys grow most luxuriantly. These grasses and oats mature and ripen early in the dry season, and soon cease to protect the soil from the scorching rays of the sun. As the summer advances, the moisture in the atmosphere and the earth, to a considerable depth, soon becomes exhausted, and the radiation of heat from the extensive naked plains and hill-sides is very great. The cold, dry currents of air from the north-east, after passing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, descend to the Pacific, and absorb the moisture of the atmosphere to a great distance from the land. The cold air from the mountains and that which accompanies the great ocean-current from the north-west thus become united, and vast banks of fog are generated, which, when driven by the wind, have a penetrating or *cutting* effect on the human skin, much more uncomfortable than would be felt in the humid atmosphere of the Atlantic at a much lower temperature. As the sun rises from day to day, week after week, and month after month, in unclouded brightness during the dry season, and pours down its broken rays on the dry, unprotected surface of the country, the heat becomes so much greater inland than it is on the ocean, that an under-current of cold air, bringing the fog with it, rushes over the coast range of hills, and through their numerous passes, toward the interior. Every day, as the heat inland attains a sufficient temperature, the cold, dry wind from the ocean commences to blow. This is usually from 11 to 1 o'clock; and, as the day advances, the wind increases and continues to blow till late at night. When the vacuum is filled, or the equilibrium of the atmosphere restored, the wind ceases; a perfect calm prevails until about the same hour the following day, when the same process commences and progresses as before. And these phenomena are of daily occurrence, with few exceptions, throughout the dry season. These cold winds and fogs render the climate at San Francisco, and all along the coast of California, except the extreme southern portion of it, probably more uncomfortable to those not accustomed to it in summer than in winter. A few miles inland, where the heat of the sun modifies and softens the wind from the ocean, the climate is moderate and delightful. The heat, in the middle of the day, is not so great as to retard labor or render exercise in the open air uncomfortable. The nights are cool and pleasant. This description of climate prevails in all the valleys along the coast range, and extends throughout the country, north and south, as far eastward as the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. In this vast plain, the sea-breeze loses its influence, and the degree of heat in the middle of the day, during the summer months, is much greater than is known on the Atlantic coast in the same latitudes. It is dry, however, and probably not more oppressive. On the foot-hills of

the Sierra Nevada, and especially in the deep ravines of the streams, the thermometer frequently ranges from 110° to 115° in the shade, during three or four hours of the day, say from 11 to 3 o'clock. In the evening, as the sun declines, the radiation of heat ceases. The cool, dry atmosphere from the mountains spreads over the whole country, and renders the nights cool and invigorating.

The valleys which are situated parallel to the coast range, and those which extend eastwardly in all directions among the hills toward the great plain of the Sacramento, are of surpassing fertility. They have a deep, black, alluvial soil, which has the appearance of having been deposited when they were covered with water. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that the rising grounds on the borders of these valleys, and many hills of moderate elevation, have a soil precisely like that of the adjoining plains. This soil is so porous that it remains perfectly unbroken by gullies, notwithstanding the great quantity of water which falls in it annually during the wet season. The land in the northern part of the State, on the Trinity and other rivers, and on the borders of Clear Lake, as far as it has been examined, is said to be remarkably fertile. The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin has evidently been at some remote period the bed of a lake; and those rivers which drain it present the appearance of having cut their channels through the alluvial deposit after it had been formed. In fact, it is not possible that they could have been instrumental in forming the plain through which they pass. Their head-waters come from the extreme ends of the valley, north and south; and were it not for the supply of water received from the streams which flow into them from the Sierra Nevada, their beds would be almost, if not quite dry in the summer months. The soil is very rich, and, with a proper system of drainage and embankment, would undoubtedly be capable of producing any crop, except sugar-cane, now cultivated in the Atlantic States of the Union. There are many beautiful valleys and rich hill-sides among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, which, when the profits of labor in mining shall be reduced so as to cause its application to agriculture, will probably support a large population. There is said to be a rich belt of well-timbered and watered country extending the whole length of the gold region between it and the Sierra Nevada, some twenty miles in width. There is no information sufficiently accurate respecting the eastern slope of the great snowy range, to enable us to form any opinion of its general character or soil. Some of its valleys have been visited by miners, who represent them as equal to any portion of the country to the westward of it. The great valley of the Colorado, situated between the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Nevada, is but little known. It is inhabited by numerous tribes of savages, who manifest the most decided hostility toward the whites, and have hitherto prevented any explorations of their country, and do not permit emigrants to pass through it. Therefore parties from Santa Fé, on their way to California, are compelled to make a circuit of near a thousand miles northward to the Salt Lake, or about the same distance southward by the route of the Gila. Although this valley is little known, there are indications that it is fertile and valuable. The name of the river "Colorado" is descriptive of its waters; they are as deeply colored as those of the Missouri or Red River, while those of the Gila, which we know flows through barren lands, are clear. It would seem impossible for a large river to collect sediment enough in a sandy, barren soil, to color its waters so deeply as to give it a name among those who first discovered and have since visited its shores. The probability, therefore, is, that this river flows through an alluvial valley of great fertility, which has never been explored. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the Indians who inhabit it are hostile, and oppose, as far as they can, all persons who attempt to enter or explore it. This has been their uniform course of conduct respecting all portions of the continent which have been fertile, abounding in game and the spontaneous productions of the earth. As this valley is situated in the direct route from Santa Fé to California, its thorough exploration becomes a matter of very great importance, especially as it is highly probable that the elevated regions to the north of it, covered with snow during most of the year, will force the line of the great national railway to the Pacific through some portion of it. The soil situated west of the Sierra Nevada, and embracing the plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, covers an area, as nearly as can be estimated, of between fifty and sixty thousand square miles, and would, under a proper system of cultivation, be capable of supporting a population equal to that of Ohio or New York at the present time.

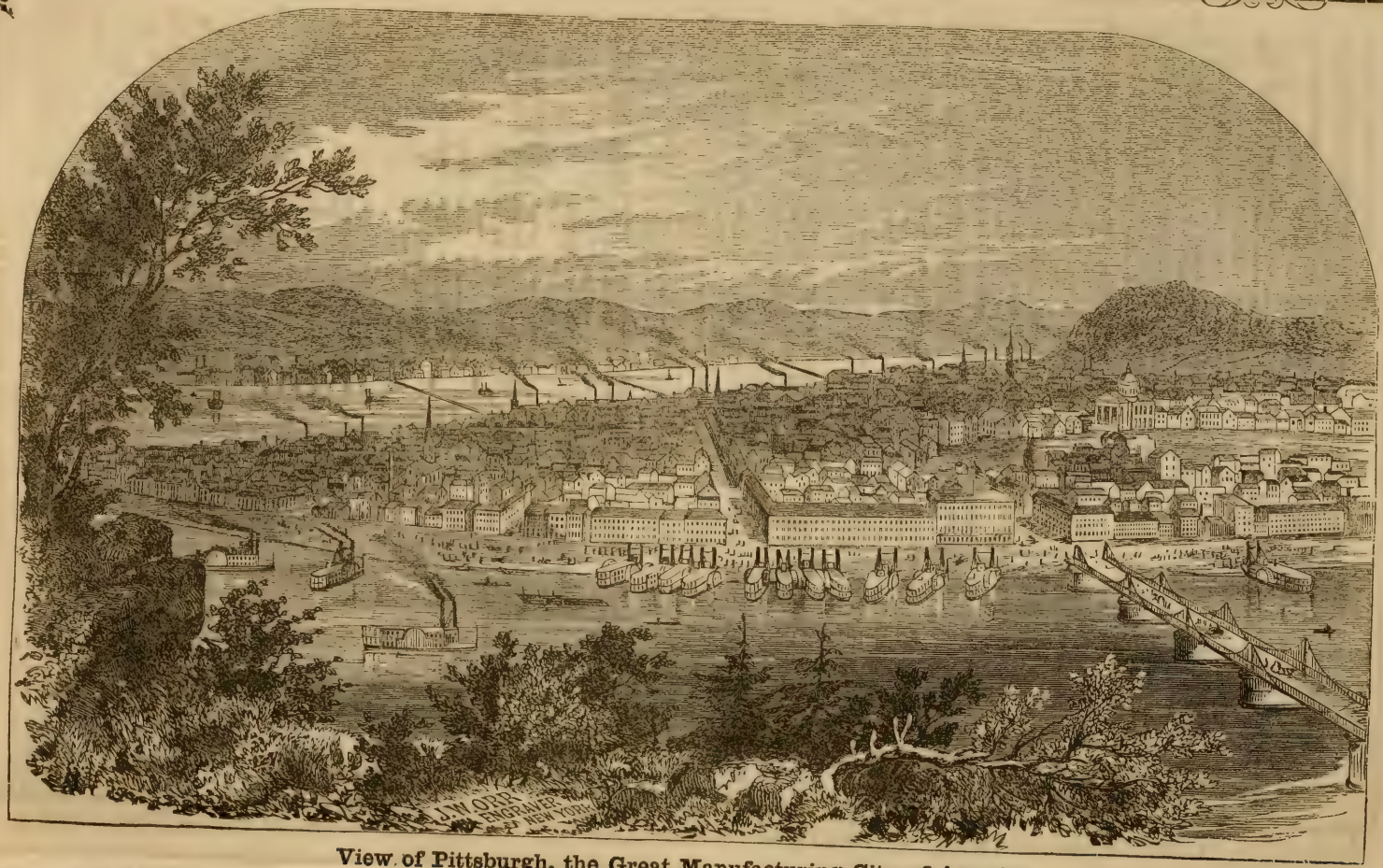
As already stated, the forests of California south of latitude 39°, and west of the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, are limited to detatched, scattering groves of oak in the valleys, and of red-wood on the ridges and on the gorges of the hills. It can be of no practical use to speculate on the causes which have denuded so large an extent of country, further than to ascertain whether the soil is or is not favorable to the growth of forest trees. When the dry season sets in, the entire surface is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and oats, which, as the summer advances, becomes perfectly dry. The remains of all dead trees and shrubs also become dry. These materials, therefore, are very combustible, and usually take fire in the latter part of summer and beginning of autumn, which commonly passes over the whole country, destroying in its course the young shrubs and trees. In fact, it seems to be the same process which has destroyed or prevented the growth of forest trees on the prairies of the Western States, and not any quality in the soil unfriendly to their growth. The absence of timber and the continuance of the dry season are apt to be regarded by farmers, on first going into the country, as irremediable defects, and as presenting obstacles almost insurmountable to the successful progress of agriculture. A little experience will modify these opinions. It is soon ascertained that the soil will produce abundantly without manure; that flocks and herds sustain themselves through the winter without being fed at the farm-yard, and consequently no labor is necessary to provide forage for them; that ditches are easily dug, which present very good barriers for the protection of crops until live fences can be planted and have time to grow. Forest trees may be planted with little labor, and in very few years attain a sufficient size for building and fencing purposes. Time may be usefully employed in sowing various grain and root crops during the wet or winter season. There is no weather cold enough to destroy root crops, and therefore it is not necessary to gather them. They can be used or sold from the field where they grow. The labor, therefore, required in most of the old States to fell the forests, clear the land of rubbish, and prepare it for seed, may here be applied to other objects. All these things, together with the *perfect security of all crops in harvest-time from injury by wet weather*, are probably sufficient to meet any expense which may be incurred in irrigation, or caused for a time by a scanty supply of timber. In the northern part of the State, above latitude 39°, and on the hills which rise from the great plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, the forests of timber are beautiful and extensive, and would, if brought into use, be sufficiently productive to supply the wants of the southern and western portions of the State.

The extent and value of the public lands suitable for agricultural purposes in California can not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy until some very important preliminary questions shall have been settled. It is not known whether the Jesuits, who founded the missions, or their successors, the Franciscans, ever did, or do now, hold any title from the Spanish crown to the lands which they occupied. Nor has any investigation been made to ascertain how far those titles, if they ever existed, have been invalidated by the acts of the priests or the decrees of the Mexican govern-

ment. A superficial view of the matter would be very apt to lead to the supposition that the Jesuits, so celebrated for wisdom and foresight, would not fail to secure that which, at that time, would probably have been obtained by merely asking for it—a royal decree, granting to them all the lands they might require in that remote country for ecclesiastical purposes. There have been some intimations to that effect, but nothing is distinctly known. These missions embrace within their limits some of the most valuable lands in the State, and it is very important that it should be ascertained whether they belong to the government or may be justly claimed by individuals. Most of the land fit for cultivation south of latitude 39°, and west of the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, is claimed under what purport to be grants from the Mexican government. On most of these grants the minerals and metals are reserved to the government; conditions were coupled with many of them which have not been complied with; in others, the boundaries described embrace two or three times as much land as the grant conveys. The Mexican law required all grants made by the provincial government, with few exceptions, to be confirmed by the supreme government. The great distance which separate them, and the unfrequent or difficult means of communication, made a compliance with the law so expensive and tardy that it came to be almost disregarded. There were other causes which led to this neglect. Previous to the treaty with Mexico and the immigration of American citizens to that country, land was not regarded as of much value, except for grazing purposes. There was room enough for all. Therefore, the claimants or proprietors did not molest one another, or inquire into the validity of titles. These extensive grants are described by natural boundaries, such as mountains, bays, and promontories, which, in many instances, might allow of a variation of several miles in the establishment of a corner with chain and compass. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States purchased all the rights and interests of Mexico to and in California. This purchase not only embraced all the lands which had not been granted by Mexico, but all the reserved minerals and metals, and also reversionary rights which might accrue to Mexico from a want of compliance on the part of the grantees with the conditions of their grants, *or a want of perfection in the grants.* The lands in the northern part of the State, above 39°, have not been explored or granted. They are supposed to embrace an area of about twenty millions of acres, a large portion of which is doubtless valuable for its timber and soil. Comparatively few grants have been obtained in the great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. This vast tract, therefore, containing, as is estimated, from twelve to fifteen millions of acres, belongs mostly to the government. South of this valley and west of the Colorado, within the limits of California, as indicated in her constitution, there are said to be extensive tracts of valuable unappropriated land; and, on investigation, it will probably appear that there are many of them in detached bodies which have not been granted.

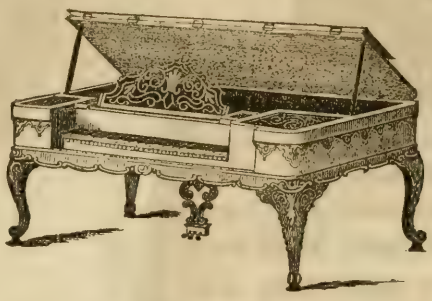
The gold region of California is between 400 and 500 miles long, and from 40 to 50 miles broad, following the line of the Sierra Nevada. Further discoveries may, and probably will, increase the area. It embraces within its limits those extensive ranges of hills which rise on the eastern border of the plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin and, extending eastwardly from 50 to 60 miles, they attain an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and terminate at the base of the main ridge of the Sierra Nevada. There are numerous streams which have their sources in the springs of the Sierra, and receive the water from its melting snows, and that which falls in rain during the wet season. These streams form rivers, which have cut their channels through the ranges of foot-hills westwardly to the plain, and disembogue into the Sacramento and San Joaquin. These rivers are from 10 to 15, and probably some of them 20 miles apart. The principal formation, or substratum, in these hills, is talcose slate; the superstratum, sometimes penetrating to a great depth, is quartz; this, however, does not cover the entire face of the country, but extends in large bodies in various directions—is found in masses and small fragments on the surface, and seen along the ravines, and in the mountains overhanging the rivers, and in the hill-sides in its original beds. It crops out in the valleys and on the tops of the hills, and forms a striking feature of the entire country over which it extends. From innumerable evidences and indications, it has come to be the universally-admitted opinion, among the miners and intelligent men who have examined this region, that the *gold, whether in detached particles and pieces, or in veins, was created in combination with the quartz.* Gold is not found on the surface of the country, presenting the appearance of having been thrown up and scattered in all directions by volcanic action. It is only found in particular localities, and attended by peculiar circumstances and indications. It is found in the bars and shoals of the rivers, in ravines, and in what are called the "dry diggings." The rivers, in forming their channels, or breaking their way through the hills, have come in contact with the quartz containing the gold veins, and by constant attrition cut the gold into fine flakes and dust; and it is found among the sand and gravel of their beds at those places where the swiftness of the current reduces it, in the dry season, to the narrowest possible limits, and where a wide margin is consequently left on each side, over which the water rushes, during the wet season, with great force. As the velocity of some streams is greater than that of others, so is the gold found in fine or coarse particles, apparently corresponding to the degree of attrition to which it has been exposed. The water from the hills and upper valleys, in finding its way to the rivers, has cut deep ravines, and, wherever it has come in contact with the quartz, has dissolved or crumbled it in pieces. In the dry season, these channels are mostly without water, and gold is found in the beds and margins of many of them in large quantities, but in a much coarser state than in the rivers, owing, undoubtedly, to the moderate flow and temporary continuance of the current, which has reduced it to smooth shapes, not unlike pebbles, but has not had sufficient force to cut it into flakes or dust. The dry diggings are places where quartz containing gold has cropped out, and been disintegrated, crumbled to fragments, pebbles, and dust by the action of water and the atmosphere. The gold has been left as it was made, in all imaginable shapes—in pieces of all sizes, from one grain to several pounds in weight. The evidences that it was created in combination with quartz, are too numerous and striking to admit of doubt or cavil; *they are found in combination in large quantities.*

A very large proportion of the pieces of gold found in these situations have more or less quartz adhering to them. In many specimens, they are so combined they cannot be separated without reducing the whole mass to powder, and subjecting it to the action of quicksilver. This gold, not having been exposed to the attrition of a strong current of water retains in a great degree its original conformation. These diggings, in some places, spread over valleys of considerable extent, which have the appearance of an alluvion, formed by washings from the adjoining hills, of decomposed quartz and slate earth and vegetable matter. In addition to these facts, it is beyond doubt true that several vein-mines have been discovered in the quartz, from which numerous specimens have been taken, showing the minute connection between the gold and the rock, and indicating a value hitherto unknown in gold mining. These veins do not present the appearance of places where gold may have been lodged by some violent eruption. It is combined with the quartz in all imaginable forms and degrees of richness. The rivers present very striking, and it would seem, conclusive evidence respecting the quantity of gold remaining undiscovered in the quartz veins. It is not probable that the gold



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in the dry diggings and that in the rivers—the former in lumps, the latter in dust—were created by different processes. That which is found in the rivers has undoubtedly been cut or worn from the veins in the rock, with which their currents have come in contact. All of them appear to be equally rich. This is shown by the fact that a laboring man may collect nearly as much in one river as he can in another. They intersect and cut through the gold region, running from east to west, at irregular distances of fifteen to twenty, and perhaps some of them thirty miles apart. Hence it appears that the gold veins are equally rich in all parts of that most remarkable section of country. Were it wanting, there are further proofs of this in the ravines and dry diggings, which uniformly confirm what nature so plainly shows in the rivers.

The quicksilver mines of California are believed to be numerous, extensive, and valuable. Hitherto this metal, so useful in the arts and mining, has been chiefly derived from Spain and Mexico, and its production been a monopoly. The best known mine in California is that near San José, which is claimed by Mr. Forbes, of Tepic, in Mexico. The cinnabar ore which produce the mineral lies near the surface, is easily procured, and the mine is believed to have been remarkably productive. Discoveries of other like mines are reported in other parts of the State, but little is publicly known respecting them, the belief being, however, that quicksilver will be eventually found in sufficient quantities for all purposes of extensive mining operations, if not for export. It is, undoubtedly, a fortunate circumstance, that nature, in bestowing on this State such vast metallic wealth, has thus provided, almost in its immediate neighborhood, inexhaustible stores of the only agent by which gold can be successfully separated from its matrices. It is also believed that California is rich in silver, copper, iron, and coal. A silver mine has been discovered a short distance from Monterey, which affords a very rich ore, and has been productive in comparison to the labor bestowed in operating it. In the neighborhood of San Francisco bituminous coal is abundant, and the indications noted in many other sections leave no doubt of the great extent of coal formation in the State. With regard to other metals, time and circumstances are required to develop our knowledge of them; but there can be but one opinion on the subject, that California is, in one part or other of its territory, bounteously supplied with all the more useful as well as the precious metals.

California offers a very interesting and but partially explored field of research to the botanist. Almost every variety of vegetation, from the luxuriant productions of the tropics, to the stinted and scanty growth of the frozen regions, may be found in this country. The labors of Douglas and others have made known to the world many of the most valuable and remarkable species. Of these it is possible here to mention only a few. Of the pine and oak, there are several noble and useful varieties in different parts of the country. One of these, *pinus Douglasii*, first described by Douglas, is probably the grandest of the whole vegetable kingdom. It is found on the mountains about the Bay of San Francisco, and in some other sections of California, generally on elevated localities. Specimens of this tree occur of the height of 240 feet, the base of whose trunks have a circumference of nearly 60 feet. The trunk is quite destitute of branches, until above more than half the altitude, when they grow outward and upward in such a manner as to give the top the form of an inverted pyramid. From the ends of the branches hang the cones or seed-vessels, from 12 to 15 inches in length, and egg-shaped. The seeds are as large as a good sized bean, and furnish a common article of food to the Indians, who collect large quantities of them in the autumn, and pound them into a kind of cake, which is baked on heated stones. The wood is very fine-grained, and contains a great quantity of resin. The *pinus Sabinii*, *p. Lambertiana*, *p. nobilis*, and *p. resinosa*, are also fine species, though less in size than their gigantic relative. The former is, however, a large tree, being often found 110 feet high, and from 10 to 12 in diameter. Among the elevated plains of Upper California it grows quite plentifully, as also on the low hills, near the coast, where it attains a larger size. The natives frequently build their fires against these trees to save the trouble of collecting fuel; by this means, also, a sweet gum is made to exude from the trunk, which serves them for sugar. The white oak grows on the low and level parts of the country. It is not generally a large tree, being from 40 to 50 feet high, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter at the base. The top is extremely thick and leafy, forming an almost impenetrable mass of boughs. It is in some places very abundant. The *quercus navalis* occupies the prairies, river banks, and lower hills, and is 4 or 5 feet in diameter, with branches of corresponding dimensions, extending horizontally from the trunk. The live oak (*q. virens*) grows only on the highlands. It is from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and from 60 to 70 in height. The maple, the ash, the beech, the chestnut, in several varieties, compose large portions of the forests. It is impossible to give a full description of the flowering shrubs and plants of California, so great is their variety and beauty. A species of raspberry (*ribes speciosum*) is one of the most elegant flowering shrubs of the country. It is exceedingly abundant in some localities, and, with its long crimson stamens, and its deep green leaves, presents an appearance truly lovely. The flowers bloom early in spring. In many places are found several species of *mimulus*, one of which is from 3 to 4 feet in height, and is a very showy plant. This country also has numerous species of *phlox* and *heuchera*, and innumerable quantities of *epilobium*, *œnothera*, or primrose, *pentstemon*, *papaver*, or poppy, *delphinium*, and *salvia*. A species of lily also grows here, the roots of which are eaten by the natives. The *Scilla esculenta* grows along the whole coast; this is called by the natives "*quamash*," and the root forms a very common article of food. To prepare this for eating, a hole is made in the ground, and a number of stones placed in it, on which a fire is kindled and kept burning until they are made hot, when the fire is extinguished, and the roots, wrapped in straw, leaves, and moss, are placed upon them. They are well roasted in a few hours, and are then taken off and hung up to dry. This root is also sometimes pounded and made into cakes, which are preserved for future use; the taste is sweet, and rather agreeable, but if eaten too freely they are apt to produce diarrhea. This plant is most abundant on the banks of rivers and on lowlands by the margins of forests, in which localities are also found several species of *pyrola*, *caprifolium* and *lupinius*, which sometimes cover an immense extent of land. The *arbutus* is also abundant in similar situations. The large species (*a. procera*), is a fine shrub frequently attaining a growth which entitles it to be called a tree. The *a. uva ursi* is found in almost every part of the colder sections of the country, and its berries are frequently eaten by the natives, and even by travelers. A very useful plant to the natives is the *helonias tenax*, the fibres of which are stronger than any hemp. Cords made of this are used by the Indians for the purpose of snaring deer and other animals, and one the thickness of the little finger is so strong as not to be broken by the largest elk. The gooseberry grows in California, and bears plentifully. The sand-hills and moors are covered with a great variety of syngenesious plants, and on the more fertile and humid soil grows a gaudy-flowered currant-bush, and a pretty species of honeysuckle. Perhaps the most remarkable shrub here is the *yedra*, a poisonous plant, which, however, affects some particular constitutions only. By contact with the skin, it produces tumors and violent inflammation. It is a slender shrub, preferring cool and shady places, and bearing a trefoil crenated leaf. Two roots—the plants of which are very beautiful—are used by the natives for soap; these are called *amolo* and *samate*. On the rocky coast of Monterey are immense collections of sea-weed, *fucus pyriformis*, which

are said to have gathered there in such abundance as to have saved several vessels from splitting on the rocks, when driven on them by the tempest.

The animal kingdom in California is made up of most of the zoological varieties found east of the Rocky Mountains, and of some few species peculiar to the region itself. The black bear (*ursus Americanus*) is an inhabitant of many districts, and in its habits and appearance differs little from its congener of the north; the barren-ground bear (*ursus arctus*) is of a lighter color, but in every other respect similar to the black bear; the grizzly bear (*ursus ferox*) is also a denizen, and is the most formidable wild animal of the country. The Polar bear (*ursus maritimus*) is sometimes seen on the northern coast, but is evidently a stranger, borne down on floating ice from the higher latitudes. The raccoon (*procyon lotor*), the American badger (*meles salradoira*), the glutton or wolverine (*gulo luscus*), the common weasel (*mustela vulgaris*), the ermine (*m. erminea*), the mink, martin, and skunk, are found in various parts, and are valuable for their furs. In many parts wolves are very numerous. The species mostly seen are the common wolf (*lupus Americanus*), the gray wolf (*l. griseus*), the dusky wolf (*l. nubilis*), the black wolf (*l. ater*), and the prairie wolf (*canis latrans*). Foxes are common, and of these two species exist, the red fox (*canis fulvus*) and the gray fox (*c. cinereo-argentatus*). Of the cat tribe there are several species, as the cougar or puma (*felis concolor*), the northern lynx (*f. canadensis*), the banded lynx (*f. fasciata*), and the red lynx (*f. rufa*). These inhabit mostly the dense forests and thickly-wooded sides of the mountains, preying on deer and other animals. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as well as on many parts of the coast, the common hair seal (*phoca vitellina*) is abundant, and follows the track of the salmon. The beaver (*castor fiber*) and the musk rat (*fiber zebethicus*) are also common, especially at the confluence of the Sacramento with the Bay. The quality of the fur of these latter animals, however, is inferior to that obtained more to the north. The moose (*cervus alces*) is found in all the woody and mountain regions, and near the coast, and the elk (*cervus canadensis*) roams through the valleys in immense herds. There are many other species of deer found in various parts, as the black-tailed deer (*c. macrotis*), the long-tailed or jumping deer (*c. leucurus*), etc.; and the prong-horned antelope (*a. furcifer*) is found in considerable numbers. The mountain sheep, or argali (*ovis montana*), inhabits the loftiest and coldest mountains; in its general appearance it resembles the large domestic sheep, but has horns out of all proportion to its body, and is covered with a coarse short hair, of a dingy brown color, which can scarcely be called wool. The bison (*bos Americanus*) is seldom seen, but is not altogether unknown to the hunter. The sea otter (*lutra marina*) is abundant along the coast, and at the mouths of rivers, and the land otter (*l. Braziliensis*) is found in many parts of the country. Of rats, mice, marmots, hares, rabbits, and squirrels, there are numerous species in all parts of the country.

Among the feathered tribes of California, the first worthy of notice is the great vulture (*sarcoramphos Californianus*), second only to the huge condor of South America, and closely allied to it in many respects. It is met with along the whole coast; it is solitary in its habits, rapacious, of enormous size, and singular in conformation and appearance, and seems to hold the same position in the scenery of this country as its European congener, the lammergeyer, in that of the Alps. It builds in the highest trees of the mountain forests, and only approaches the valleys in search of its carrion food. When full grown, it measures about 4 feet 8 inches from beak to end of the tail, and from 9 to 10 feet from tip to tip of its wings. Its color is brownish black, the bill and legs yellow, and its quills are much esteemed by the hunter for making tubes for his pipe. The turkey buzzard (*cathartes aura*) is also found here, but is not common, but the black vulture (*catharles atratus*) is found in every part. The golden eagle (*aquila chrysotus*), the bald eagle (*aquila leucocephala*), the osprey or fish-hawk (*aquila halioa*), the black hawk or peregrine falcon (*falco peregrinus*), the jer-falcon (*falco islandicus*), and several others of kindred species, but of lesser note, are found here, as the sparrow-hawk, the pigeon-hawk, and the gos-hawk—the latter identical with the European species so celebrated in the royal sport of falconry. Owls of various species are found throughout the country; and among the birds common to the temperate region of the continent may be mentioned the shrike, the robin, the cat-bird, the thrush, the lark, the red-wing, the cross-bill, the raven, the magpie, the jay, the wood-pecker in numerous varieties and species. In some parts of the south the humming-bird is quite numerous, and swallows of every description—barn, cliff, and bank swallows—are as common as in any other section of the Union. There is probably no other country which produces so many varieties of grouse, or in so great numbers. The bays, inlets, and rivers are alive with water-fowl, and the low lands near the outlets of some of the streams in the Pacific coast actually swarm with geese, ducks, widgeons, teal, cranes, curlews, snipes, and various other waders and swimmers. The swan (*cygnus buccinator*) is the largest swimming bird of the country, and seems to differ nothing from the same species elsewhere. The white pelican (*p. onocrotalus*) is found on the coast, and large numbers frequent the bays and harbors. Off the coast, too, may be seen the mighty albatross; specimens of enormous size are sometimes seen, measuring 4 feet in length and 10 or 12 across the wings.

The waters of California are replete with fish of every size and variety. The seas swarm densely, and the bays and rivers are alive with their peculiar denizens. The California Gulf produces great numbers of edible shell-fish. The oyster, the pearl-shell, the muscle, several species of haliotis, all afford either food or articles of trade and ornament to the inhabitants. In California fish are generally little sought after, the productions of the earth being so numerous and plentiful; but in the colder regions of the north they afford the common, and sometimes the sole subsistence of the natives. In the Columbia, as well as in the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and in almost every water-course having its outlet in the sea, the number of (*salmo*) salmon are almost incredible. On some of these rivers from two to three thousand are sometimes taken in a single day. The Indians sometimes capture them with a kind of wicker basket similar to that used by the fishermen on the Atlantic coast for taking lobsters. This is done in the spring, when the fish are on their passage up the stream. They are also taken with the spear, which consists of a sharp piece of bone fastened to the end of a shaft of wood 12 or 15 feet in length, and which the Indians use with great dexterity, frequently securing salmon of from 20 to 30 pounds in weight. The fish are dried or salted, and preserved for future use. They are also sometimes taken with only a small scoop net, fastened to the end of a pole. Douglas speaks of an individual measured by him which was 3 feet 5 inches long, and 10 inches broad, weighing 35 pounds. This size is not exaggerated specimens nearly or quite as large having often been seen. Some of the streams also abound with very fine salmon-trout, and with a small trout nearly resembling the one which affords so much sport to the anglers of the older States. The sturgeon (*accipenser transmontanus*) sometimes attains great size in the large rivers, being from 8 to 10 feet in length, and weighing nearly 500 pounds. In general, however, this fish is of much smaller dimensions. It is principally found not far from the mouths of the rivers. In the Bay of Monterey is a species of mackerel (*scomber colias*) in great plenty, and easily taken. Here, as well as in most other parts of the coast, also swim schools of a small fish resembling, if not identical with, the sardine of Italy, familiar to epicures. These are sometimes seen in such immense numbers that the surface of the water for a great distance around resembles a living mass, being kept in

constant commotion by their fins. Porpoises are very numerous in almost every bay on the whole coast, and in foul weather may always be seen playing their pranks on the waves, while far in the offing appears the spouting of the huge whale. The halibut, pilchard, skate, turbot, bonito, and many other species, are found in various parts of the sea-coast. The shell-fish are numerous and valuable, particularly in the gulf. Of these may be mentioned, oysters, which are often of large size and excellent flavor; muscles, several species of haliotis, patella, cardium, and turbo, besides the pearl oyster (*mya margaritifera*), the product of which, as an article of commerce, is well known. The pearls produced by these shell-fish are in this country of very fine water, though rather irregular in figure.

The estimates and ascertainments by census, of the population, resources, and productions of California have hitherto been very incomplete, and in reference to the population returned by the federal census of 1850, it can scarcely be considered as an approximation. The estimate made by General Douglass, of the State Senate, in the fall of the year 1850, is perhaps more nearly accurate, and is given below for what it is worth. The population by the census of 1850 is that returned to the Legislature by the census agent. The returns of 1852 are those of a census instituted by the State authorities, and those which will be adopted by the U. S. census department in the official exhibit of the condition of the State. The following are the population returns referred to:

Names of Counties.	Census 1850.	Douglass' Estimate.	Census 1852.
Butte	4,686	14,000	8,572
Calaveras	16,884	16,000	20,192
Colusi	115	(with Trinity)	612
Contra Costa	722	600	2,745
El Dorado	20,985	22,000 *estim.*	40,000
Klamath	(from Trinity)		530
Los Angeles	no returns	6,000	7,331
Marin	323	500	1,036
Mariposa	4,400	4,500	8,969
Mendocino	56	400	416
Monterey	1,872	2,000	2,728
Napa	414	1,600	2,116
Nevada	(from Yuba)		21,365
Placer	(from El Dorado)		10,784
Sacramento	11,000	12,000	12,589
San Diego	no returns	2,000	2,932
San Joaquin	4,000	5,000	5,029
San Francisco	21,000	25,000	36,151
San Louis Obispo	1,336	500	984
Santa Barbara	1,185	2,500	2,131
Santa Clara	3,502	5,000	6,664
Santa Cruz	674	1,000	1,219
Shasté	378	(with Trinity)	4,050
Sierra	(from Yuba)		4,855
Siskiyou	(from Trinity, Shasté, & Klamath)		2,240
Solano	580	1,600	2,835
Sonoma	561	1,600	2,337
Sutter	3,030	3,000	1,207
Trinity	659	10,200	1,764
Tuolumne	no returns	20,000	17,657
Tulare	(from Mariposa)		8,575
Yolo	1,003	1,000	1,807
Yuba	19,032	22,000	22,005
Total	117,538	180,000	264,435

—Humbolt County, from Trinity, and San Bernardino County, from Los Angeles, are counties erected since 1852.

The following summary of the census of the State in 1852, is abstracted from the report of W. Van Voorhies, Secretary of State, to the governor, and dated 25th January, 1853: "Immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature active measures were commenced, which have been prosecuted up to the present time, for the purpose of making a correct and complete exhibit of the population and resources of the State. This object, however, has been but imperfectly accomplished, in consequence, in some degree, of the intrinsic difficulties of so complicated and extensive an undertaking in a new and comparatively unknown country, but mainly owing to the mixed, unsettled, and fluctuating character of our population, the difficulty of thoroughly exploring the mountain counties, the hostile tribes of Indians infesting some sections, and the mistaken supposition on the part of many that the business of the census agent was in some way connected with taxation. Believing that the occasion of taking this census afforded an opportunity which might not be again soon enjoyed, of procuring interesting geographical, geological, mineralogical, and other information pertaining to the natural curiosities and features of the State, I embraced it, and instructed each of the census agents to collect whatever of notable objects might come within their observation. These instructions not having been received by some of them until they were far advanced in their labor, were only carried out in a portion of the counties. A number of the counties, however, are represented in this particular and much useful and interesting intelligence collected on these subjects. Even from the imperfect showing which is thereby made, it will be seen that our State contains within her borders almost every variety of minerals and many most inviting fields of investigation to the natural philosopher, the antiquary, and the statesman.

"A large number of the most important counties having failed to furnish any information on these subjects, we are left to conclude that much of the most useful and interesting matter in this branch remains yet to be developed.

"*Population.*—It will be observed that the county of El Dorado has not been as yet returned, either as respects population or productions. This is admitted to be one of the most populous and productive counties of the State. The vote cast in this county at the late general election was, as appears from the returns on file in this office, 11,252; and judging from the relation generally obtaining in this State between the vote and population, it should contain 40,000 inhabitants. This county cast a vote of 2,844 greater than any other county in the State. The county of San Francisco, with a population of 36,151, casts 8,408 votes. The county of Yuba, with a population of 20,005, casts a vote of 4,276. The county of Nevada, with a population of 21,365, casts a vote of 5,474. The county of Calaveras, with a population of 20,192, casts a vote of 5,132. The county of El Dorado, therefore, which cast a vote of 11,252, I set down as containing a population of 40,000; which is, in fact, an under estimate, preserving the parallel exhibited in other counties between the number of votes and inhabitants. Estimating the population of El Dorado at 40,000, makes the entire population of the State 264,435. This appears from the actual returns of the census, with the exception of El Dorado County, and the data upon which I have based the estimate of that county are given above. There can be no doubt, however, that in consequence of the difficulties previously mentioned, not more than five-sixths of the whole population of the State has been taken. The reports of all the census agents who have made returns, set forth the fact of their inability to obtain the whole population of their respective counties; adding then one-sixth to the population returned and that estimated for El Dorado County, gives the population of the State at 308,507, which is believed to be about correct. Our entire popular vote at the late general election was 76,890, according to the election returns on file in this office, estimating the population at four times the amount of the popular vote, which is below the ratio usually obtaining throughout this State, and far below that obtaining in other States of the Union, places our population at 307,560. This exhibit shows an

increase in the course of two years, taking the actual returns of the census, of 99,435, an annual increase of 49,717, and an increase of 30 per cent. per annum; of the increase per cent. per annum, the United States, according to the late census, was 3¼, showing a difference of increase between the State of California and the other States of the Union of 26¾ per cent. per annum. Taking, however, the estimated and more probable census of the State, namely, 308,507, and it gives an annual positive increase of 71,753, an increase of 43 per cent. per annum, and a difference of increase per cent. between California and other States of 39¾.

"This population is composed as follows:

White inhabitants, male	151,115
" " female	29,741
Citizens over 21 years of age	93,344
Negroes, male	1,637
" female	253
" over 21 years of age	1,259
Mulattoes, male	424
" female	98
" over 21 years of age	407
Indians (domesticated), male	19,675
" " female	12,864
Indians over 21 years of age	15,866
Foreign residents, male	50,631
" " female	4,360
" over 21 years of age	39,444
TOTAL.	
Whites	180,856
Citizens over 21 years of age	93,344
Negroes	1,890
Mulattoes	522
Indians (domesticated)	32,539
Foreign residents	54,991

"In this estimate the county of El Dorado is not included, which will probably add to the whites 30,000; to the citizens of the United States over 21 years of age 12,000; to the negroes 200; to the mulattoes 50; to the Indians 1,000; and to the foreign residents 5,000—making a final total of whites, 210,858; citizens over 21 years of age, 105,344; negroes, 2,090; mulattoes, 572; Indians (domesticated), 33,539; foreign residents, 59,991.

"The counties of Nevada, Placer, and Yuba have reported 9,809 Chinese. The other counties have embraced them without discrimination under the general head of foreign residents, the number is believed to approximate 25,000.

"*Productions and Capital.*—Under this head, I regret to state, that not only the county of El Dorado, entire, but that of Calaveras, also, in part, two of the most wealthy and productive of the State, have to be omitted, not having as yet been returned.

"A few of the counties have reported on the subjects of horticulture, manufactures, milling, farming, and farming utensils, separately, while the others have combined them under the general head of 'capital employed for other purposes.'

"The following items are not included under the general head above mentioned:

Capital employed in stock, farming, and gardening		$1,857,502 00
" "	fruits and orchards	866,910 00
" "	improvements and real estate	6,348,346 00
" "	farming utensils	125,940 00
" "	milling	240,850 00

—making the total capital employed for purposes other than those specified under general heads $49,800,981. Estimate of El Dorado and Calaveras counties, 10,000,000—making $59,800,981.

"The articles of sheep, hogs, and poultry, although not specifically required by law, have been reported upon from twenty counties, and are as follows: sheep, 82,867, at $12 each—$994,404; hogs, 38,976, at $10 each—389,760; poultry, 96,230, at $2 each—192,460; total value, $1,576,624.

"For the number of horses, mules, cows, beef cattle, work oxen, bushels of barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, corn, acres of land in cultivation, quartz-mills, capital invested in quartz mining, capital invested in Placer mining, capital invested in other mining, and capital employed for other purposes, reference is made to the statistics of different counties respectively.

"The following is the estimated value of the live-stock and agricultural products. These prices are given at an average much below the market value:

Live-stock.

Horses	at $30	$1,943,190 00
Mules	at 50	328 900 00
Cows	at 50	5,216,950 00
Beef cattle	at 25	7,884,800 00
Work oxen	at 50	1,453,250 00
		$17,827,090 00

Agricultural Products.

Barley	at $1 40 per bushel	$3,163,227 00
Oats	at 1 00 "	100,497 00
Wheat	at 2 40 "	652.231 00
Potatoes	at 1 50 "	2,089,755 00
Corn	at 2 50 "	156,330 00
		$6,162,040 00

The counties of Sonoma, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Napa, Mendocino, Los Angeles, and Contra Costa have reported 5,553,655 pounds onions, valued at	$186,000
The counties of Yolo, Sierra, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and Monterey have reported 2,359,250 cabbages, valued at	60,777
The counties of Sonoma, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Monterey have reported 30,271 bush. of beans, value	72,492
The county of Santa Barbara has reported 1,370 barrels olives, valued at	27,400
The counties of Santa Barbara and Santa Clara have reported 26,811 grape vines, valued at	26,811
The counties of Yolo, Sonoma, Sierra, Sacramento, and Mendocino have reported 490,990 lbs. turnips, valued	14.927
The county of Sacramento has reported 1,039,800 pounds tomatoes, valued at	32,408
The counties of Santa Clara and Sacramento have reported 1,107,500 pounds of carrots, valued at	33,225
The county of Sacramento has reported 358 acres of melons, valued at	17,900
The county of Sacramento has reported 460,000 pumpkins, valued at	46,000
The county of Santa Clara has reported 508,000 bricks, valued at	10,160
The county of Marin has reported 1,500,000 bricks per month, valued at (per annum)	360,000
The counties of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles have reported 73,462 gallons wine, value	146,924
And 73,056 gallons brandy	109,584
The counties of Santa Cruz and Nevada have reported capital invested in manufactures	6,800

"Showing total capital and productions of the State as follows:

Total capital employed for purposes other than those specified under general heads, including estimates for El Dorado and Calaveras..	$59,800,000
Live-stock	18,903,714
Agricultural products	6,162,040
Land in cultivation	1,107,480
Estimate for El Dorado and Calaveras	5,000,000
Horticulture, manufactures, etc.	$1,150,000
Quartz mining	5,871,405
Placer "	4,174,419
Other "	3,851,623
Estimate for El Dorado mining	2,500,000
	$108,520,681

"In the above estimate it will be observed that the value of no land except that in actual cultivation is included.

"With these facts now before us, it may not be uninteresting or devoid of utility to take a comparative view of our position in reference to the other States of the Union.

"*Horses.*—In these we are in advance of fifteen of the States. *Mules.*—In these we are in advance of twenty-six of the States. *Milch Cows.*—In these we are in advance of twelve of the States. *Work Oxen.*—In these we are in advance of eight of the States. *Sheep.*—In these, although having returns from only twenty counties, we are in advance of four States. *Swine.*—In these, although only twenty counties have reported, we are in advance of three States. *Value of Live-stock.*—In this we surpass twenty-two of the States. *Barley.*—In this we are only equaled by one State, New York. We raise more than one-half as much of this article as is produced in the whole Union besides. *Potatoes.*—In this again we stand next to New York, and raise one-fifth the quantity produced by the balance of the Union. *Wheat.*—In this we surpass ten of the States. *Oats.*—In this we cultivate more than three-fourths of our sister States. *Indian Corn.*—We produce less of this than any State of the Union. *Beans.*—In this we surpass nine of the States, notwithstanding only five counties have reported the quantity produced. *Hay.*—In this, though not returned from more than one-half counties, we exceed nine of the States. *Fruits.*—In these we excel all the States in variety, and one-half in quantity produced. *Mining.*—In this branch of industry we stand not only without a parallel, but without a competitor. *Agriculture.*—This important branch has been comparatively but little attended to in this State, and consequently in the value of cultivated land we are surpassed by all the States of the Union. The fact, however, that we excel most of them in the productions of the soil, shows the fertility and productiveness of our lands in a most favorable light. *Trade.*—Yolo, Trinity, Sutter, Santa Cruz, San Diego, Sacramento, and Nevada counties have reported merchandise to the amount of $4,000,000. The remainder of the counties have included this item, with others, under the general head of 'Capital' employed for other purposes—in these, too, we surpass more than one-half the States. *Minerals.*—The many interesting geological developments made by the census, place our State far in advance of all her sisters in the variety and importance of these great handmaids of science and civilization. Many matters of interest are touched upon in the reports of the different agents, which, on account of their isolated character, could not be arranged under general heads and classified. I have, therefore, endeavored to supply this defect by reference to them in this manner. It is needless to say the estimates submitted in this report are not claimed to be entirely accurate, but sufficiently so for practicable purposes. They will be found, I think, to present no exaggerated representation of our resources."

VALLEJO is the capital of the State; the Legislature of 1853, however, sat at Benicia.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District of Columbia, the seat of the Government of the United States, originally occupied a square of ten miles, on both sides of Potomac River, and comprised portions of Virginia and Maryland, ceded to the United States for the use of the federal government. In 1846, however, that portion of the territory south of the river was retroceded to Virginia; and hence the present territory lies altogether on its north bank, and contains only 60 square miles.

The Maryland act of cession was passed on the 23d December, 1788, and that of Virginia on the 3d December, 1789. Subsequent acts were passed by these States confirming the location.

This District was established in pursuance of the Constitution of 1789 (Sec. VIII—17), which declares that Congress shall "exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States;" and further, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved 16th July, 1790, which declared "that a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conecocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; and that the President be authorized to appoint three Commissioners to survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit, a district of territory under the limitations above mentioned."

By a proclamation of the President, dated 30th March, 1791, the following were defined as the boundaries of the territory: "Beginning at Jones' Point, being the upper cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line; then beginning again at the same Jones' Point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line; then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point."

The District of Columbia, as now demarked, contains only one county, that of Washington; and in this are comprised the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and what are denominated the country parts. The statistical condition of this county, etc., in 1850, as exhibited in the census of that year, is as follows:

Civil Divisions.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.	Farms.	Manuf.
Washington City, 1st Ward	940	991	5,543	—	10
" 2d "	1,057	1,068	6,934	—	72
" 3d "	982	982	5,908	5	116
" 4th "	1,216	1,216	8,780	—	101
" 5th "	716	769	4,137	4	21
" 6th "	645	661	3,714	20	17
" 7th "	789	892	4,985	—	18
Total	6,345	6,679	40,001	29	356
Georgetown, N. W. part	461	482	3,329	6	9
" other parts	713	733	5,017	3	50
Total	1,174	1,215	8,366	9	59
Country—E. of Turnpike	222	222	1,956	130	—
" —W. "	176	176	1,364	96	12
Total.	398	398	3,320	226	12
Grand Total	7,917	8,292	31,887	264	427

The following exhibits the caste and sexes of the population in the several civil divisions:

Civil Divisions.	White Persons. Male.	White Persons. Female.	Total.	Free Colored. Male.	Free Colored. Female.	Total.	Slave. Male.	Slave. Female.	Total.	Ag'te Popula.
Washington, 1st Ward	1,609	1,893	2,502	746	1,044	1,790	90	161	251	5,543
" 2d "	2,432	2,599	5,031	603	938	1,541	107	255	862	6,934
" 3d "	2,345	2,401	4,746	353	528	881	83	198	281	5,908
" 4th "	3,491	3,409	6,900	547	788	1,335	201	344	545	8,780
" 5th "	1,262	1,458	2,720	491	668	1,159	90	168	258	4,137
" 6th "	1,664	1,746	3,410	73	69	142	62	100	162	3,174
" 7th "	1,775	1,731	3,506	549	676	1,225	100	154	254	4,985
Total	14,578	15,237	29,815	3,362	4,711	8,073	733	1,380	2,113	40,001
Georgetown, N. W. part	1,255	1,364	2,589	189	252	432	119	209	328	3,349
" other parts	1,679	1,813	3,592	487	641	1,128	123	274	397	5,017
Total	2,904	3,177	6,081	667	893	1,560	242	483	795	8,366
Country—E. of Turnpike	582	596	1,178	121	111	232	294	252	546	1,956
" W. "	484	469	953	60	48	108	153	150	303	1,364
Total	1,066	1,065	2,131	181	159	340	447	402	849	3,320
Grand Total	18,548	19,479	38,027	4,210	5,763	9,973	1,422	2,265	3,687	51,687

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



History, Recording the Events of the Nation.

Of the whole free population, 42,956 were natives, 4,967 foreigners, and 77 of origin unknown. The native population originated as follows: Me. 87, N. Hamp. 84, Verm. 43, Mass. 331, R. I. 23, Conn. 135, N. Y. 817, N. Jer. 163, Penn. 1,164, Del. 99, *District of Columbia* 24,967, Md. 9,245, Virg. 4,950, N. Car. 100, S. Car. 100, Ga. 67, Flor. 26, Ala. 45, Miss. 55, La. 58, Tex. 7, Ark. 4, Tenn. 58, Ky. 90, Ohio 123, Mich. 28, Ind. 29, Ill. 24, Mo. 28, Ia. 1, Wisc. 2, Calif. 0, and Territories 8; and the foreign population was made up of persons from—England 682, Ireland 2,373, Scotland 142, Wales 29, Germany 1,404, France 80, Spain 20, Portugal 6, Belgium 14, Holland 4, Italy 74, Austria 3, Switzerland 36, Russia 2, Denmark 6, Sweden 5, Prussia 11, China 1, Asia 4, Africa 2, British America 32, Mexico 9, South America, 5, West Indies 15, and other countries 17.

Number of persons in the District suffering from physical infirmities was, in 1850, as follows: *deaf and dumb*—wh. 16, fr. col. 4, and sl. 1—total 21; *blind*—wh. 14, fr. col. 8, and sl. 1—total 23; *insane*—wh. 13, fr. col. 8, and sl. 1—total 22 and *idiotic*—wh. 7, fr. col. 4—total 11.

The progressive movement of the population has been as follows:

Date of Census.	White Persons.	Free Col.	Slave.	Total Popula.
1800	10,066	783	3,244	14,093
1810	16,079	2,849	5,395	24,023
1820	22,614	4,048	6,077	33,039
1830	27,563	6,152	6,119	38,834
1840	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712
1850	38,027	9,973	3,687	51,687

or if the County of Alexandria be included in the returns for 1850—and such, for comparison with former returns, will be necessary—the figures are as follows: white persons 45,240, free colored persons 11,386, and slaves 5,069—total 61,695.

The employments of the District embrace almost every branch of national industry. Its manufactures and commerce are extensive, and its agriculture, though confined chiefly to the production of city-market products, is in a highly flourishing condition. In relation to these subjects, the census of 1850 supplies the following returns:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands 16,267 acres, and unimproved lands, 11,187 acres, valued at $1,730,640 Number of farms, 264. Value of farming implements and machinery, $40,320.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 824; asses and mules, 57; milch cows, 813; working oxen, 104; other cattle, 123; sheep, 150; and swine, 1,635—valued in the aggregate at $71,643.

Agricultural Products.—Wheat, 17,370 bushels; rye, 5,509; Indian corn, 65,230; oats, 8,134; barley, 75; buckwheat 378; peas and beans, 7,754; Irish potatoes, 28,292; sweet potatoes, 3,497 bushels; tobacco, 7,800 pounds; hay, 2,279 tons, clover seed, 3 bushels; hops, 15 pounds; wine, 803 gallons; value of the products of orchards, $14,843; and of market-gardens, $67,222; beeswax and honey, 550; wool, 525 pounds; butter, 14,872 pounds; cheese, 1,500 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered, $9,038. Value of home-made manufactures, $2,075.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $1,000,000; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $1,000,000; average number of hands employed 1,000—males 500, and females 500; average monthly cost of male labor, $10,000, and of female labor, $5,000; annual value of products, $1,000,000. The whole number of manufacturing establishments, producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, was 427, and of these one was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, one in that of woolen goods, and two in making castings of iron—the remainder being distributed to a variety of handicrafts.

Commerce, Internal Communication, etc.—The foreign commerce of the District is limited. In the year ending 30th June, 1850, the exports and imports were as follows: Exports—domestic produce—in American vessels, $72,175: in foreign vessels, $8,213; total domestic produce, $80,388; foreign produce—in American vessels, $200: total exports, $80,588. Imports—in American vessels, $59,219; in foreign vessels, 600: total, 59,819—balance in favor of exports, $20,769. The number of vessels entered during the year was nine, of an aggregate burden of 1,414 tons; and the number cleared, ten vessels, of 1,720 tons. Of the vessels entered, two, and 154 tons were foreign, and of those cleared, two, and 200 tons—the remainder being American. Georgetown is the only port. Alexandria, formerly a district city, has eight times the amount of foreign commerce, owing probably to its being the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The tonnage owned within the District is 17,010 tons, of which 2,796 is registered, and the remainder enrolled and licensed, and employed in the coasting trade and on the canal. The steam marine measures 1,949 tons. During the year 1849-50, there were built 8 sloops and canal boats of 288 tons burden.

The district is connected with the interior by numerous fine turnpikes, and by railroads diverging from the neighborhood on both sides of the Potomac, and also through that river and its several branches. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through Georgetown, and extends to a western terminus at Cumberland, to which point and along the whole line of its route an active commerce with the District is carried on. The railroads of the District are the Washington Branch R. R., connecting it with Baltimore, and the West and South; and diverging from Alexandria, which is virtually a part of the metropolis, are the Orange and Alexandria R. R. (which connects at Gordonsville, its S. terminus, with the Virginia Central R. R.); and the Manassas Gap R. R., which extends into the heart of elevated valleys beyond the first ridge of the Alleghanies. These avenues open to the national capital a respectable sphere of commerce, and when completed will be the means of greatly enlarging the trade and general interests of the place.

Government, etc.—The government of the District is vested solely in Congress. It has no representation, nor any voice in the election of federal officers. The only fundamental laws, beyond the Constitution of the United States, to which its governors are subject are those which were in force in Maryland at the period of the cession of the jurisdiction of that State in 1788.

WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN are the cities of the District: these are described under their proper captions.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT, lying between Massachusetts and Long Island Sound, and extending from Rhode Island to New York, is 90 miles in length from E. to W., and in width, from N. to S., from 60 to 70 miles. It is situated between 41° and 42° 02′ latitudes N., and between 71° 40′ and 73° 43′ longitudes W. from Greenwich, or 3° 19′ and 5° 22′ E. from Washington. The contents of its superficies is estimated at 4,674 square miles.

The aspect of the country is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. The hills are generally of a moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the traveler a beautiful and constantly varying scenery. All the principal ranges are continuations of the mountains of the States lying northward. The Housatonic range enters the State in the north-west, and extends in a southerly direction along the Housatonic River to the coast; this is rather a succession of groups and eminences than a continuous range. The Green Mountain range, coming from Vermont and Massachusetts, passes through the State from N. to S., and terminates at West Rock, a bluff 40 feet high, 2 miles N. W. of New Haven. Between this and the Connecticut River is the Mount Tom range, which, coming from Massachusetts, also traverses this State, and terminates at East Rock, 370 feet high, a little to the north-east of New Haven. The Blue Hills in Southington, a part of this range, have an elevation of 1,000 feet, and are said to be the highest land within the State. On the E. side of the Connecticut is a fourth range, which crosses the river at Chatham and terminates at East Haven.

The principal valleys of the State are the Housatonic on the E., the Connecticut in the centre, and the Quinnebaug in the E. The Valley of the Connecticut varies in breadth from 10 to 16 miles, and extends northward from Middletown, having in this State a length of about 30 miles. This is a rich agricultural district. The valleys of the Quinnebaug and Housatonic have also fertile soil, and produce fine crops. The scenery of the valleys is magnificent, and the landscapes varied and romantic. Many of the surrounding hills are cultivated like gardens to the very summit, while others are bald, or only support a few stunted trees and shrubs. The Farmington Valley extends from New Haven N. through the State between the Green Mountains and the Mount Tom range, and is from three to five miles wide. In the hilly parts of the State the soils are of moderate fertility, and are generally acknowledged to be better fitted for grazing than seed-farming.

Few of the streams are of much use to navigation, except in their lower courses. The principal is the Connecticut, which, coming from the N., and pursuing a pretty direct southward course to Middletown, then suddenly turns to the south-east, and so flows on to the Sound. There is a bar at its mouth, but vessels drawing ten feet of water can go up to Middletown, and those drawing only eight feet to Hartford, 50 miles from the Sound. The navigation of the upper course of this river has been improved by means of locks and canals, which secure boat navigation to the mouth of Well's River, in Vermont. The River Tunxis, or Farmington, is the principal tributary of the Connecticut in this State; it rises in the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, in Massachusetts, and runs to the S. as far as Farmington, where it abruptly changes its direction to the N., until, breaking through the trap range, here called the Talcott Mountains, it again flows southwardly, and joins the Connecticut opposite to East Windsor. The Housatonic rises in the western part of Massachusetts, and enters this State near the north-west corner, after which it runs in a southerly and south-easterly course to the Sound; the first part of its course is broken by cataracts, and its entrance is barred against large vessels; it has, however, a sloop navigation for a distance of 12 miles. The Thames, formed by the junction of the Quinnebaug, the Shetucket, and the Yantic at Norwich, empties itself into the Sound at New London, after a navigable course of 14 miles. All these streams, and numerous smaller ones, are applicable as a motive power, and, besides turning almost all the machinery of the State, are highly favorable to the fertility of the lands through which they pass. Scarcely is there a single square mile in all the country but has one or more sparkling, never-failing rills to refresh the soil and make it productive.

The whole coast of the State lies upon Long Island Sound, which is an extensive gulf or channel, being 140 miles in length and 25 miles wide in its broadest part. It is somewhat narrow at its Atlantic or eastern entrance, but expands in the middle; toward the west it gradually contracts, till it joins the harbor of New York by a narrow and crooked strait, called the East River. It admits of a free navigation throughout its whole extent for the largest ships; but in the western strait there was formerly a dangerous whirlpool, at a spot called Hell Gate, where the current is contracted by the rocky shores, and at certain seasons of the tide the navigation was most hazardous. The obstructions, however, were removed by submarine blastings in 1852. The northern shore of the Sound is deeply penetrated by numerous bays and creeks, affording excellent harbors. The harbor of New London is the best in the State—it is spacious, deep, and not liable to be frozen over in winter. New Haven harbor has not so great a depth. Stonington harbor is well protected by a breakwater, and the harbor of Bridgeport has similar improvements. These harbors form so many starting-points of travel or internal trade to the New England States and Canada.

Connecticut produces many valuable minerals. Iron ore of excellent quality, and in great abundance, is found in various parts. The copper-mines of Bristol and Plymouth are regarded by many as the most profitable now worked in the United States, not excepting the mines of Lake Superior. The most distinguished scientific man of the State, Professor Silliman, has expressed the confident opinion that they extend from Bristol, in a southerly direction, toward Hampden, for a distance of more than 30 miles, and that, if thoroughly worked, would be sufficient to give profitable employment to 30,000 miners. Already they furnish a large amount of ore. The Plymouth mines are equally rich. The vein here runs from east to west, with a vertical dip, cutting the geological formation of the mountain at right angles, and forming what is termed a rake vein. The working of this mine is only now being commenced, but there is every indication that the code contained in the vein will yield a copper ore of as good quality and in as large a quantity as the mine now wrought


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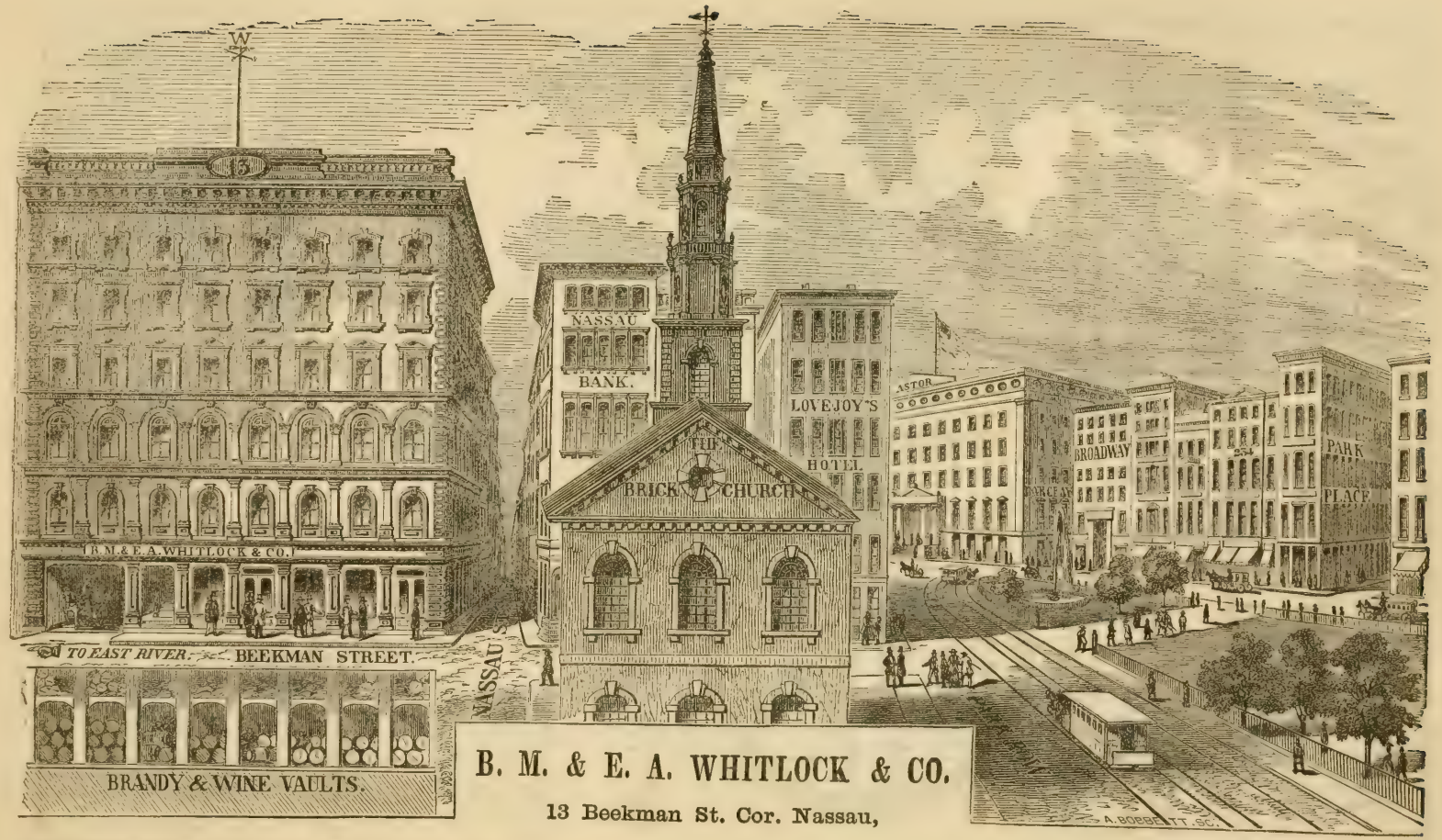
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Quercitron Bark,
Ext. Safflower,
" Logwood,
" Hyper Nic,
" Quercitron,
Barbary Root,

Acids.
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic,
Aqua Fortis,
Nitric Acid,
Muriate of Tin,
Nitrate "
Murio Sulph. "
Oxymuriate "
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Pyroligneous Acid,
Tartaric "
Oxalic "
Citric "
Nitrate of Iron,
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Red Liquor.

Sundries.
Whiting,
Aqua Ammonia,
Irish Moss,
Glue,
Gum Powder,
Gum Arabic,
Gum Senegal,
British Gum,
Gum Senegal pow.
Fullers' Earth,
Brimstone,
Bleaching Salts,
Sal Soda,
Soda Ash,
Sal Æratus,
Potashes,
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at Bristol has ever produced. Copper also occurs at Granby, where it is found at the junction of the green-stone and new red sand-stone formations. Fine marbles, of different characters, are abundant; and free-stone, extensive quarries of which exist in the mountain regions, furnishes an excellent building material. Zinc, cobalt, and manganese also occur, and plumbago and some other metals of minor importance have been discovered at various times and places. The mineral waters of Stafford have long been celebrated for their medicinal properties.

The soils of Connecticut are generally good, but in some parts better suited to grazing than corn-growing. The Valley of the Connecticut has a strong and fertile argillaceous loam, varying in different sections from a hard, stiff clay to a light, sandy loam, according to the prevalence of argillaceous or silicious earth. In the eastern part of the State the prevailing soil is warm, strong, fertile, and excellent for grasses. The north-western part is in some places cold and sterile, but is generally a good grazing country. In the western part of the State are many fertile districts. The climate and vegetation correspond nearly with those of Massachusetts, the climate differing only in being a little more temperate, and the season of growth in being earlier and somewhat more prolonged. The peach perfects its fruits in the southern portion of the State.

Connecticut is divided into 8 counties and 148 townships, and contains 6 cities, 12 boroughs, and innumerable villages. The general statistics of the counties, with the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Fairfield	10,817	59,775	3,155	482	Danbury / Fairfield
Hartford	11,318	69,966	3,850	734	Hartford
Litchfield	8,721	45,253	3,621	487	Litchfield
Middlesex	5,832	30,680	2,018	303	Middletown
New Haven	10,204	62,126	2,794	521	New Haven
New London	8,336	51,821	2,619	765	New London / Norwich
Tolland	3,741	20,091	1,943	241	Tolland
Windham	5,494	31,079	24,445	380	Brooklyn

Whole number of dwellings in the State, 64,013; of families, 73,448; and of inhabitants, 370,791; viz., whites 363,305—males 180,001, and females 183,304; fr. col. 7,486—males 3,749, and females 3,737. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 385, fr. col. 4—total 389; *blind*—wh. 177, and fr. col. 15—total 192; *insane*—wh. 449, and fr. col. 13—total 462; and *idiotic*—wh. 296, and fr. col. 4—total 300. The number of persons born in the United States was 332,536, the number of foreign birth 37,462, and of birth unknown 794. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 670, N. Hamp. 795, Verm. 1,508, Mass. 11,366, R. I. 6,890, *Connecticut* 292,653, N. York 14,416, N. Jer. 1,174, Penn. 1,055, Del. 58, Md. 265, Dist. of Col. 50, Virg. 228, N. Car. 95, S. Car. 116, Ga. 217, Flor. 46, Ala. 74, Miss. 23, La. 64, Tex. 20, Ark. —, Tenn. 13, Ky. 41, Ohio 400, Mich. 89, Ind. 47, Ill. 80, Mo. 28, Ia. 13, Wisc. 22, Calif. 11, Territories 3; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 5,091, Ireland 26,689, Scotland 1,916, Wales 11, Germany 1,671, France 321, Spain 12, Portugal 74, Belgium 2, Holland 19, Turkey 2, Italy 16, Austria 20, Switzerland 55, Russia 5, Denmark 16, Norway 1, Sweden 13, Prussia 42, Greece 1, China 5, Asia 16, Africa 72, British America 959, Mexico 4, Central America 21, South America 35, West Indies 192, Sandwich Islands 45, and other countries, 57.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population* since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	232,581	2,801	2,759	5,560	238,141	—	—
1800	244,721	5,330	951	6,281	251,002	12,861	5.4
1810	255,279	6,453	310	6,763	262,042	11,040	4.4
1820	267,161	7,944	97	8,041	275,202	13,160	5.0
1830	289,603	8,047	25	8,072	297,675	22,473	8.1
1840	301,856	8,105	17	8,122	309,978	12,303	4.1
1850	363,305	7,486	—	7,486	370,791	60,813	19.6

The general statistics of the wealth, products, industry, and institutions of the State according to the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period, sum up as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 1,768,178 acres, and unimproved lands, 615,701—valued in cash at $72,726,422. Value of farming implements and machinery $1,892,541. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June 1850, was 22,445.

Live-Stock, etc.—Horses, 26,879; asses and mules, 49; milch cows, 85,461; working-oxen, 46,988; ther cattle, 80,226 sheep, 174,181; swine, 76,472. The live-stock of 1840, and of 1850, compare as follows:

Live-Stock.	1840.	1850.	Decrease.
Horses	34,650 head	26,879 head	8,722 head, or 25.1 per cent.
Asses and mules		49 "	
Milch cows	238,650 "	85,461 "	25,975 " or 10.9 "
Working oxen		46,988 "	
Other cattle		80,226 "	
Sheep	403,462 "	174,181 "	229,281 " or 56.8 "
Swine	131,961 "	76,472 "	55,489 " or 42.1 "

—total value of live-stock in 1850, $7,467,490.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 497,454 pounds; butter, 6,468,119 pounds; and cheese, 5,863,277 pounds. The wool crop, of the year represented in the census of 1840 amounted to 889,870 pounds, and hence the decrease at the end of the subsequent decade, was 392,416 pounds, or 44.1 per centum. The clip per fleece in 1840, was 35.28 ounces, and in 1850, 45.69 ounces—increase per fleece 10.41 ounces, or 29.6 per centum. The value of animals slaughtered in the year ending 1st June, 1850, was $2,202,266.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 41,762 bushels; rye, 600,893 bushels; Indian corn, 1,935,043 bushels; oats, 1,258,738 bushels;

* The first reliable census of Connecticut was taken in 1756, and exhibits the then population at 130,611; in 1774, 18 years afterward, it was 197,856; and in 1782 it was found to have increased to an aggregate of 209,150.

barley, 19,099 bushels; and buckwheat, 229,297 bushels. The crops for the years represented in the census of 1840 and 1850, compare as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	87,009 bushels	41,762 bushels	*decr.* 45,247 bushels, or 52.0 per cent.
Rye	737,424 "	600,893 "	*decr.* 136,531 " or 18.5 "
Indian corn	1,500.441 "	1,935.043 "	*incr.* 434,602 " or 28.9 "
Oats	1,453,262 "	1,258,738 "	*decr.* 194,524 " or 13.4 "
Barley	33,759 "	19,099 "	*decr.* 14,660 " or 43.4 "
Buckwheat	303,043 "	229,297 "	*decr.* 73,746 " or 24.3 "

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 19,090 bushels; and potatoes—Irish 2,689,725 bushels, and sweet 80 bushels. The potato crop in 1839 amounted to 3,414,238 bushels. Showing that the potato crop has decreased in the decade 724,433 bushels, or in the ratio of 21.2 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 1,267.624 pounds; hay, 516,131 tons; clover-seed, 13,841 bushels; and other grass-seed, 16,608 bushels; hops, 554 pounds; flax, 17,928 pounds; flax-seed, 703 bushels; silk cocoons, 308 pounds; maple-sugar, 50,796 pounds; molasses, 665 gallons; beeswax and honey, 93,304 pounds; wine, 4,269 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products $175,118, and of market-garden products $196,874. A comparison of the crops of 1840 and 1850 results as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	471,657 pounds	1,267,624 pounds	*incr.* 795.967 pounds, or per cent.
Hay	126,704 tons	516,131 tons	*incr.* 389,427 tons or "
Hops	4.573 pounds	554 pounds	*decr.* 4,019 pounds, or "
Flax	83,764 "	17,928 "	*decr.* 65,836 " or "
Wine	2,666 gallons	4,269 gallons	*incr.* 1,603 gallons, or "

Home-made manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $192,252. The same description of goods returned in the census of 1840 were valued at $226,162.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested in manufactures, $23 589,397; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $23,589,397; average hands employed 000,000—males 00,000, and females 00,000; monthly cost of labor $000,000—male $000,000, and female $00,000; value of products for the year, $45,110,102. The whole number of manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upward on the 1st June, 1850, was 3,913. Of which number 128 were cotton factories; 149 woolen factories; 91 iron works; viz., 13 making pig iron, 60 making castings, and 18 making wrought iron; 115 tanneries, etc. The capital invested in manufactures, in 1840, amounted to $13,669,139.

The *cotton* manufactures in 1850, employed a capital of $4,219,100; consumed 39,483 bales of cotton, 2,866 tons coal, etc., valued at $2,500,062; employed 6,186 hands—males 2,708, and females 3,478, at a monthly cost of $92,739—to males $51,679, and to females $41,060, and produced in the year 51,780,700 yards of sheeting, etc., and 950,000 pounds of yarn, in all valued at $4,257,522. In 1840, there were 114 factories in the State, and the capital, including that employed in 6 dyeing establishments, was $3,152,000.

In *woolen* factories the capital invested was $3,773,950. Wool used in the year 9,414,100 pounds, and coal consumed 7,912 tons—valued together at $3,325,709; number of hands employed 5,488—males 2,907, and females 2,581; monthly cost of labor $103,357—male $70,141, and female $33,216; products of the year—9,408,777 yards of cloth, valued at $6,465,216. In 1840, the State contained 119 woolen factories.

The statistics of the *iron* manufacture are exhibited in the annexed figures:

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	*dollars*	225,600	580,800	529,500	1,335,900
Ore used	*tons*	35,450	—	—	35,450
Pig metal	"	—	11,396	7,081	18.477
Old metal	"	—	337	—	337
Blooms	"	—	—	1,644	1,644
Mineral coal	"	—	7,592	5,062	12.654
Coke and charcoal	*bushels*	2,870,000	30,600	783,600	3,684.200
Value of all raw material	*dollars*	289,225	351,369	358,780	999.374
Hands employed, males	*number*	148	942	374	1,464
" females	"	—	7	—	7
Monthly cost of labor, male	*dollars*	3,967	25,458	11,814	20,234
" female	"	—	56	—	56
Iron manufactured	*tons*	13,420	11,210	6.825	30.955
Value of other manufactures	*dollars*	20,000	70,000	5,000	95,000
Value of entire products	"	415,600	981,400	667,560	2,064,560

—in 1840, there were in the State 28 furnaces, producing 6,495 tons cast iron, and 44 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills producing 16,933 tons bar iron; hands employed 895; capital $577,300.

The capital invested in *tanneries* in 1850, was $360,500; value of raw material $453,854; hands employed 407; monthly cost of labor $10,027; skins tanned 67,110, and sides of leather tanned 244,910; value of products for the year $731.000. In 1840, the number of tanneries was 197; men employed 1,359; products—33,081 sides sole leather, and 126,867 sides upper leather; capital $494,477.

In the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors*, the capital employed in 1850, was $15,500; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—corn 20,000 bushels, rye 20,000 bushels, molasses 10 hogsheads, and hops 2 tons; hands employed 20; quantities of liquors produced—whisky and high wines 130,000 gallons, and rum 1.200 gallons. In 1850 there were in the State 70 distilleries, producing 215.892 gallons spirits; hands employed 42; capital invested $50,380.

The manufactures of Connecticut other than the above specified are very extensive, and more varied in their character than perhaps in any other State. They embrace machinery, cutlery (a very large manufacture), firearms (also extensive), gunpowder, paper, boots and shoes, India-rubber articles, and an indescribable number of manufactures of small

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articles of general utility. Two of the three great pen manufactories of the country are in this State, one, the oldest, at Birmingham, and another at Waterbury. Manufactures, indeed, within Connecticut are rapidly usurping the position it formerly occupied in regard to its agricultural interests: while the stock and products of the one decrease, the interests of the other appreciate.

Commerce and Navigation.—The direct foreign commerce of Connecticut, although the State enjoys many peculiar facilities for engaging in such, is comparatively small, and chiefly carried on with the British Provinces and the West Indies. For the year ending 30th June, 1850, the exports were valued at $241,930, of which sum $668 was the value of re-exports; and the imports for the same period were valued at $372,390. The shipping employed in carrying the merchandise above represented was as follows:

Nationality of shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	109	22,580	1,367	87	17,515	1,058	196	40,095	2,425
Foreign	79	11,572	530	69	9,802	458	148	21.374	988
Total	188	34,152	1,897	156	27.317	1,516	344	61,469	3,413
New Haven	89	16,177	695	72	13,400	591	161	29,577	1,286
Fairfield	60	6,895	372	56	6,322	349	116	13,217	721
New London	26	7,876	600	18	4,943	380	44	12,819	980
Stonington	10	2,894	213	9	2,591	191	19	5,485	404
Middletown	3	310	17	1	61	5	4	371	22

The following table will exhibit the movements of foreign commerce in this State from 1791 to 1850:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$710.353	$——	1811	$1,032,354	$——	1831	$482,883	$405,066
1792	879,753	——	1812	780,805	——	1832	430,466	437,715
1793	770,255	——	1813	974,303	——	1833	427,603	352,014
1794	812,765	——	1814	1,043,136	——	1834	422,416	385,720
1795	819,465	——	1815	883,135	——	1835	512,970	439,502
1796	1,452,793	——	1816	593.806	——	1836	438,199	468,163
1797	814,506	——	1817	604,139	——	1837	532.590	318.849
1798	763,128	——	1818	577,564	——	1838	513,610	343,331
1799	1,143,818	——	1819	438,534	——	1839	583,226	446,191
1800	1,114,743	——	1820	421,931	——	1840	518,210	277,072
1801	1,446.216	——	1821	376.187	312,090	1841	509,348	295,989
1802	1,606,809	——	1822	485,312	507,094	1842	332,392	335,707
1803	1,284,571	——	1823	482,061	456,463	1843	307,223	230,841
1804	1,516,110	——	1824	575,852	581,510	1844	800,016	323,299
1805	1,443,727	——	1825	689,270	707,478	1845	969.055	372,075
1806	1,715,828	——	1826	708,893	736,194	1846	775.912	413,478
1807	1,624,727	——	1827	590.275	630.004	1847	599.492	275,823
1808	413.691	——	1828	521.545	485,174	1848	501,064	229,310
1809	666.513	——	1829	457.970	309,588	1849	264,000	234,748
1810	768,643	——	1830	389,511	269,583	1850	241,930	372,390

Tonnage and Ship-building.—The amount of shipping owned in Connecticut on 30th June, 1850, was 113,085 tons, viz.: registered "permanent" 41.555 tons, and "temporary" 956 tons; enrolled and licensed "permanent" 67,778 tons, and "temporary" 410 tons; and licensed "under 20 tons," in the coasting trade 1,179, and in the cod fishery 1,208 tons. Of the registered tonnage 11,488 tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and 31,028 tons in foreign trade; and the proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed was thus—in coasting, 61.362 tons; in the cod fishery 4,249 tons, and in the mackerel fishery 1,577 tons. The whale fishery is carried only chiefly from Stonington and New London. The steam marine of the State consists of 8.455 tons of shipping, all employed in the coasting trade, and distributed to the several districts in the following proportions—New London, 3,879 tons; New Haven, 2,568 tons; Middletown, 1,941 tons; and Stonington, 67 tons. The shipping built during the year specified consisted of—3 ships, 7 brigs, 27 schooners, 9 sloops, and 1 steamer—in all 4,819 tons.

Internal Communication.—The lines of travel and transportation in Connecticut extend—east and west directly through the length of the State, having their termini at New York and at Boston, and—north and south, stretching from the ports on Long Island Sound, across the country into Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and ultimately to the Western States, and also into Canada. The connections thus formed extend several thousands of miles, and afford easy and expeditious routes of communication between the interior and sea-board. There are two lines of railroad running in a direction east and west—the line composed of the New York and New Haven R. R., and the New Haven and New London R. R., which, in connection with the Stonington R. R., and also with the Norwich and Worcester R. R., forms the southern route between the two commercial centres, Boston and New York; and the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill R. R., which will form a direct line through the middle section of the State, from Providence, R. I., to Fishkill on the Hudson River, opposite the east terminus of the Erie R. R. The lines running north from the Sound ports are—the Norwich and Worcester R. R.; the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer R. R.: the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield R. R.; the New Haven and Northampton R. R. (on the old canal route); the Naugatuck R. R.; the Housatonic R. R., and the Danbury and Norwalk R. R. There are also several additional railroads in progress or projected; one of which, and the most important, is that designed to effect an *air line* route between New York and Boston. The common and turnpike roads of the State are proverbially good and well kept. The only canal of any length the State ever possessed, the Farmington Canal, has been filled in, and now forms the bed of the New Haven and Northampton R. R.

Banks, etc.—In April, 1850, there were in the State 41 banks and 2 branch banks, the condition of which at that date was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $9,907,503; circulation, $5,258,884; deposits, $2,357,939; due other banks, $463,768;

dividends unpaid, $37,372; surplus fund, $763,654; earnings since dividend, 304,396; and other liabilities, $38,961; and *Assets*—loans and discounts, $15,607,315; real estate, $389,983; other investments, $396.035; due by other banks and brokers, $1,637,411; notes of the banks, $245,349; specie funds, $103,614; specie, $640,622, and expenses since dividend, $51,878. Total of balance sheet, $19,122,207. Connecticut had also 15 savings' banks, in which $4,746,692 was deposited by 32,966 individual depositors: the sums deposited in 1849-50 amounted to $1,051,300, and the sums withdrawn to $719,898. The aggregate expense of managing these institutions was $10,837; and the dividends made on sums deposited ranged from 5 to 7½ per centum. The securities on which the credits are based are loans on real and personal estate and stocks, and investments in bank stocks and bonds, etc. The Insurance Companies in the State comprised—8 general stock companies, with an aggregate of capitals amounting to $1,400,000; 11 mutual general companies—capitals, $1,487,025; 6 life mutual companies—capitals, $1,400,000; 2 health companies—capitals, $203,175; and 1 life and health company—capital, $100,000.

Government.—The charter granted in 1662, by Charles II., formed the basis of the government until 1818, when the present constitution was formed.

Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who has gained a settlement in the State, has resided six months in his town, is possessed of a freehold of $7 a year in value, or has done military duty for one year, or has been excused therefrom, or has paid a State tax within the year, and who has a good moral character, may vote at all elections on taking the oath. Every voter is eligible to any office, unless it be expressly excepted. The general election is held on the first Monday of April annually.

The Legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is not to consist of less than 18 nor more than 28 members—senators are chosen by districts of equal population, and by a plurality of votes, and in case any two candidates have an equal and highest vote, then the House of Representatives shall elect one of them. Representatives are chosen by towns, and in the same manner as senators; but in case of no candidate receiving a highest vote, the Senate chooses one as member from the two candidates having the highest. The Legislature meets alternately at Hartford and New Haven, on the first Monday in May, yearly.

The Governor exercises the chief executive power. He must be at least 30 years of age and have been elected by a majority of votes, and in case there be no choice by the people, one of the two candidates having the highest vote is chosen by the General Assembly on joint ballot. The Governor has power to grant reprieves, except in cases of impeachment, but not pardons; and he may veto a bill, but a majority of both houses may pass it again, and it becomes law nevertheless. A Lieutenant-Governor (*ex-officio* President of Senate), Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller are chosen in the same manner as the Governor. All these officers are elected annually.

The Judiciary of the State consists of a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, County Courts, etc. The Supreme Court consists of a chief and four associate justices, and meets annually in each county. The Superior Court is held by one judge of the Superior Court semi-annually in each county. County Courts are held three times each year in the several counties by a judge elected annually by the Legislature. Appeal lies from the County Courts to the Superior Court. Clerks of the County Courts are likewise clerks of the Superior Court and Supreme Court in their counties respectively. In all cases of libel, truth may be given in evidence. Sheriffs are chosen by the Assembly, and hold office for three years.

Federal Representation.—Connecticut, under the law relative to the distribution of representatives, has four members in Congress.

Finances, etc.—During the year ending 1st April, 1850, the total receipts into the public treasury amounted to $122,347, and the expenditures to $118,392, leaving a balance of $3,955. The chief sources of income were, from taxes, $73,557; from dividends on bank stock, $37,053, etc. The principal expenses were, the expenses of legislation, $25,986; salaries, $14,150; contingent expenses of government, $15,399; judicial expenses, $49,002, etc. Connecticut has no absolute debt. The contingent debt amounted to $58,212. The value of property belonging to the State otherwise than the School Fund, amounts to $406,000.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in accordance with the census of 1850, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	113	44,384	$406,034
Christian	4	950	5,500
Congregational	252	127,320	1,657,185
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	100	44,350	773,875
Free	1	325	800
Friends	5	1,025	7,150
German Ref.	—	—	$—
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	178	56,625	351,550
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	17	7,500	88,700
Roman Catholic	12	9,015	$ 97,500
Swedenborgian	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	4	1,850	28,400
Unitarian	5	1,750	4,200
Universalist	22	8,905	90,200
Minor Sects	6	1,250	6,000

—making a total of 719 churches, with accommodation for 305,249 persons, and valued as property at $3,554,894. Connecticut forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and with Rhode Island constitutes the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford.

Educational Statistics.—The number of common school societies in the State on the 1st April, 1850, was 217; of school districts, 1,649, and of children between 4 and 16 years of age, 92,055. The value of the School Fund, 2d Sept., as appears from the biennial exhibit, was $2,076,602 75; and the amount of dividend for 1850 was $137,449 61, or $1 50 for every enumerated child. The returns do not give the number of teachers, or their wages, or the time during which schools are open, but only the information above indicated. The Legislature, at the session of 1849, appropriated $10,000 for the establishment of a *State Normal School*, which is under the control of eight trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, one from each county. The collegiate establishments of the State are: Yale College, Trinity College, the Wesleyan University, and the Theological Institute. Yale College is one of the oldest, most richly endowed, and most extensively useful institutions of learning in the United States. It was founded in 1701 by the gentleman whose name it perpetuates. In 1850 it had in the academical department 432 students, of which 93 were of the senior class, 91 of the junior class, 122 of the sophomore class, and 126 of the freshmen class—total, 432; and the number of students in theology was 38, in law 26, in medicine 38, and in philosophy and the arts 21—total in professions and the arts, 123. Grand total, 555. From 1702 to 1850, the number of graduates had been 5,932, of which 2,962 were living; and of the total, 1,562 had been ministers of the gospel, of whom 724 were living in 1850. The library of Yale College contains 49,000 volumes. Trinity College, an Episcopal institution, is located at Hartford. It was founded in 1824, and in 1850



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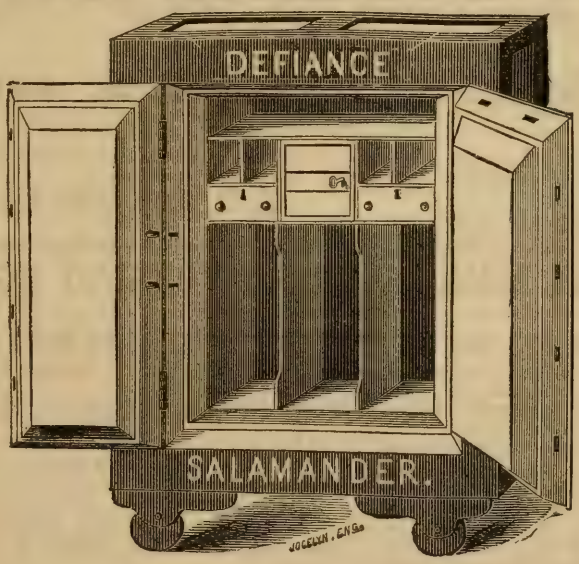
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had 9 professors, 66 students, and a library of 9,000 volumes. Its alumni counted at the latter date 257, of which 117 had taken holy orders. The Wesleyan University at Middletown was founded in 1831, and in 1850 had 8 professors, 125 students, and a library of 11,123 volumes. Since its commencement it had graduated 327 students, and of these, 126 had gone into the ministry. At Hartford is the Theological Institution of Connecticut, an establishment under the Congregational churches, founded in 1834. It had, in 1850, 3 instructors, 17 students, and a library of 5,000 volumes. Its alumni counted 151. There are, besides the above, a large number of academies, and other descriptions of private schools, which, for efficiency and cheapness, have few equals. There is also at Hartford the Connecticut Historical Society, which publishes its transactions at stated periods.

Charitable Institutions.—Connecticut, at an earlier period, and on a more extensive scale than any other of the States, commenced and completed institutions the object of which was the relief of those whom nature or accident had deprived of the use of senses or mental faculties. The principal of these institutions are the Retreat for the Insane, and the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, both at Hartford; and to these may be added the State Prison at Wethersfield, conducted on paternal and correctional, rather than vindictive, principles. The Retreat for the Insane was opened in 1824; on the 1st April, 1849, it contained 133 patients, and in 1849–50, 135 were admitted, making 268 in all; and during the same year 125 were discharged, leaving in the Retreat 143. Of the patients discharged 64 were recovered, 24 improved, 7 not improved, and 30 died. The whole number of admissions, from the opening of the institution, had been 2,033. The terms of admission are $39 a quarter for patients belonging to the State, and $45 50 for patients from other States. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was the first institution of the kind founded in the United States, and has been well endowed by individual, State, and Federal bounties. The number of students for the year ending 1st May, 1850, was 210, and of these 20 were supported by friends, 32 by the State of Maine, 23 by New Hampshire, 19 by Vermont, 75 by Massachusetts, 7 by Rhode Island, 26 by Connecticut, and 8 by South Carolina. The annual cost is $100, but in sickness extra necessaries are charged for; applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters legibly and correctly, and of good moral character.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in Connecticut, in 1850, was 51, of which 30 were political, and 21 literary, religious, scientific, etc. Of the political papers, 20 were whig and 10 democratic in their teachings. Of the total, 8 were daily papers, 4 tri-weekly, 33 weekly, and 6 at other periods. The circulation of the daily papers amounted at each aggregate issue to 12,300 copies; of the tri-weeklies, to 1,600 copies; of the weeklies, to 34,810 copies; and of all others, to 2,400 copies. The best known of the Connecticut periodicals are—the "American Journal of Science," the "New Englander" (literary), the "Church Review" (religious), and the "Yale Literary Magazine" (literary); all of which are published from the New Haven press. The "Journal of Science" is under the editorial supervision of the celebrated Dr. Silliman, and has long stood at the head of scientific periodicals in America.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers supported in the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 2,337, of which number 1,872 were natives, and 465 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers receiving support at the date specified was 1,744, viz.: 1,463 natives, 281 foreigners. Cost of supporting paupers in the year $95,624. The number of convicts in the State Prison on the 31st March, 1850, was 175, of which 163 were males and 12 females. During the year then ending, 61 convicts had been received and 43 discharged. The average number in confinement during the year was about 160. The male prisoners are employed in making cabinet-ware, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots and shoes. A small library has been purchased for the use of the prisoners, and it is a duty of the chaplain to give educational as well as religious instruction to the prisoners. The institution is self-supporting, and the receipts for the past year show a balance in favor of the prison. A reform school for juvenile offenders has also been lately established, and is supported by the legislature and individuals conjointly.

Historical Sketch.—The territory now constituting the State of Connecticut was granted by the Plymouth Company in 1630 to the Earl of Warwick, and in the following year he assigned his rights to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others. Among the assignees were many distinguished Puritans and active friends of liberty. So little was yet known of the geography of the country, that the grant was made to extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, and it was upon this clause of her charter that Connecticut long afterward founded her claims to lands in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

About the same date, on the invitation of an Indian chief, Winslow, the governor of Plymouth, visited his tribe on the Connecticut River, and selected a place near the mouth of the little river in Windsor for the establishment of a trading house. The Dutch at New York, apprised of this project, determined to anticipate them, and immediately dispatched a party, who erected a fort at Hartford. In September, 1633, a company from Plymouth arrived at the place previously selected, and in October raised their first house, fortifying it with palisades. The Dutch, considering them as intruders, attempted to drive them away, but finding them in too strong a force, abandoned the design. In 1635, other parties arriving from Massachusetts, settled at Wethersfield and Windsor, but many of them returned after suffering great hardships. In the same year the assignees above mentioned, desirous of commencing a settlement, sent over as their agent John Winthrop, son of the governor of Massachusetts, with instructions to build a fort at the mouth of the river and commodious houses for the emigrants. Hearing at Boston that the Dutch were preparing to take possession of the same place, he repaired thither immediately, began his fort, and mounted his cannon. A few days after the Dutch arrived, but were not permitted to land. The next spring, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Cambridge, the "light of the Western churches," and about 100 others, established themselves at Hartford, on lands purchased of the Indians. In 1637 many of the settlements were ravaged by the savages, and their inhabitants carried off and slaughtered.

Hitherto the settlements had acknowledged the authority of Massachusetts. In January, 1639, the freemen having convened at Hartford, adopted a constitution for themselves. At this time the colony consisted only of three towns—Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, each of which was empowered to send four members to the General Court. In the same year George Fenwick, one of the patentees, came over with his family, and settled at the mouth of the river. In honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook he called the place Say-Brook. Others afterward joined him, and for several years they were governed by their own magistrates and laws. In 1644, Fenwick, for $7,000 assigned all the rights conferred by the patent of the Plymouth Company to the General Court of Connecticut, and henceafter this settlement became a part of the colony. The claim of Plymouth Colony, founded upon their having first made an establishment at Windsor, had been previously purchased.

In the mean time another colony had been planted within the limits of the Connecticut patent. In 1637 two large ships arrived at Boston, having on board Mr. Davenport and others. Being possessed of great wealth, the Court of Massa

chusetts, desirous of retaining them in the colony, offered them any place they might select for a plantation. Wishing however, to institute a civil and religious community, conforming in all things to their peculiar principles, they removed next year to Quinnipiac, which they called New Haven. Soon after their arrival, at the close of a day of fasting and prayer, they subscribed what they termed a "Plantation Covenant," solemnly binding themselves, "until otherwise ordered, to be governed in all things of a civil as well as religious concern, by the rules which the Scriptures held forth to them. They purchased lands of the natives, and laid out their town in squares, designing it for a great and elegant city. In 1639 a more efficient constitution was framed, but the same foundation was retained. As new towns sprung up, however, this instrument was modified, and the institutions and laws became gradually assimilated to those of Connecticut.

The Dutch of New York, claiming the territory as far as the Connecticut River, involved the colonists in constant and vexatious disputes, and the fear of attack from that quarter was one of the reasons which, in 1643, induced the colonies of New England to form a confederation for their mutual defense.

The criminal code of Connecticut (commonly known in modern times as the Blue Laws) was completed in the year 1642.

In 1650 a treaty of amity and partition was concluded at Hartford between the English and Dutch, the latter relinquishing their claims to the territory, except the lands which they actually occupied. Soon after the two nations were at war, but their American colonies had agreed to remain at peace. Notwithstanding this agreement, the Dutch governor was detected in concerting with the Indians a plot for the total extirpation of the English. Connecticut and New Haven were alarmed. They applied to Massachusetts for aid, but in spite of the confederation that colony refused to take up arms in their defense. Exasperated at such conduct, and fearing the worst from their enemies, they represented their danger to Cromwell and implored his assistance, who, with his usual promptness, sent a fleet for their protection and for the conquest of the Dutch; but peace in Europe saved the Dutch from subjugation and the colonies from dread of massacre.

On the restoration of Charles II., Connecticut applied for a royal charter, which was granted, and the constitution which the people themselves had adopted was confirmed. The charter comprehended New Haven; but it was not before 1665 that that colony reluctantly assented to the union.

When Charles II., in 1664, granted the New Netherlands to the Duke of York, regardless of its charter, the territory of Connecticut was included in the same patent, and in 1775, Major Andros, the duke's governor, arrived with an armed force at Saybrook to take possession of the fort at that place; but his object was frustrated by the address and opposition of the colonial militia, and he obliged to return to New York.

According to a report made to the Board of Trade and Plantations in 1680, it appears that the colony then contained 26 towns, that the militia consisted of 2,507 men; that the annual exports amounted to $44,000; that the whole number of trading vessels was 27, and the tonnage 1,050 tons. The population is supposed to have numbered about 12,000.

In 1686, James II., desirous to annul all the colonial charters, summoned the several colonies to appear and show cause why they should not surrender them. Andros advised Connecticut, to insure the good-will of his majesty, to resign her charter voluntarily, but the people estimated too highly its privileges to surrender it until necessity compelled them. Sir Edmond, therefore, repaired with a body of troops to Hartford, where the Assembly was in session, and demanded it of them. After a prolonged debate until evening, the charter was produced and laid upon the table, a large number of persons being present. Suddenly the candles were extinguished. With counterfeited haste they were again relighted, but the charter could nowhere be found. In the dark it had been privately carried off by a Captain Wadsworth, and concealed in a hollow tree. Sir Edmond, however, assumed the government, and ruled with absolute sway. When James was driven from the throne and the governor deposed, Connecticut resumed her former government. The Assembly voted a flattering address to King William, and, in consequence, the suit instituted for annulling the charter was discontinued. But not long afterward they were again called upon to defend their liberties. In 1692 Fletcher was appointed governor of New York, and was authorized to take command of the militia of Connecticut. This power having been given by the charter to the governor of the colony, he determined not to relinquish it. Next year, when the General Court was in session, Fletcher repaired to Hartford, and required that the militia should be placed under his command; but the same Captain Wadsworth who had preserved the charter, also by his address in this case preserved the honor of the colony. The governor finding great opposition deemed it unwise to contend against such a people, and returned to New York without effecting his purpose. A representation of the opposing claims being made to the king, he decided that the governor of Connecticut should retain command of the militia, but that in time of war a certain number should be placed under the command of Fletcher.

In 1700 Yale College was founded at Saybrook.

Though harassed by repeated attempts upon her civil rights, Connecticut, like the other colonies, was compelled to engage in the contests which the mother country maintained with France. In 1709 great exertions were made to assist an enterprise undertaken for the reduction of Canada. The armament expected from England, however, did not arrive, and the expedition was thus defeated at the outset. In the succeeding year another levy was made, troops were sent out from England, but the attempt failed through the blunders of the English commanders. In 1745 Connecticut contributed liberally in men and money to the campaign which resulted in the capture of Louisburg, and in the succeeding war, which terminated in the reduction of Quebec, her exertions were out of proportion to her population and strength. At one time 6,000 Connecticut troops, equipped by the colony, were in actual service, and the expenses incurred between 1756–62 amounted to £400,000 sterling more than the Parliament allowed her.

A short period of repose succeeding, Connecticut participated in the prosperity enjoyed by the colonies in general, and made rapid advances in population and wealth. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Connecticut was one of the most foremost in defense of liberty. Committees of correspondence acted in concert with Massachusetts, and the militia of the colony furnished a considerable force for the relief of Boston. During the war, Connecticut suffered little from the actual presence of the enemy; a few towns, indeed, were destroyed in 1777 and 1779, but in both cases the invaders were severely handled by the militia.

Shortly before the conclusion of the war, a dispute which had arisen between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respecting the right to lands lying on the Susquehanna west of New York, was terminated by the decision in favor of Pennsylvania, made by a board of commissioners appointed by Congress.

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charter the inhabitants had received from Charles II., that it was continued, while most of the other States established new constitutions.

Connecticut ratified the federal constitution on the 9th January, 1788. In the subsequent division of parties, a great majority of the inhabitants espoused the cause of the federalists, and to this side they adhered with constancy during the whole administrations of the first three presidents, the representatives in Congress from Connecticut uniformly opposing the leading measures of the republican party. The war which was declared against England in 1812, although commenced upon similar principles to that of the Revolution, was opposed in Congress by her delegates, and received no voluntary support from the people. The hostility of Connecticut to the system of the then dominant party in the general government was displayed in various acts of minor importance, until the meeting of the Convention at Hartford, in the winter of 1814-15, seemed to draw the affairs of the Union in that quarter to a crisis. The real views of the party leaders by whom this assembly was projected have been the subject of controversy. Charity would incline us to the belief that nothing more than legal opposition was intended and that their projects were attained by its results. After proposing certain alterations in the federal constitution, and remonstrating against the measures of the general government, the convention adjourned.

This opposition of the New England governments, however, had the effect of saving them from the horrors of the war, and the only attack made on Connecticut was by a British force on Stonington, in August, 1814. On the conclusion of the war the relations of the State with the general government were restored to their former footing, and soon afterward a revolution took place in its internal politics. The federal party, for the first time since the existence of party distinctions, found itself in a minority, and the offices of the State passed into the hands of their political opponents.

Another event of importance was the formation of a new constitution in 1818, the result of recent occurrences, the chief provisions of which are given on a former page. Since this period the progress of the State has been onward and prosperous, and the public spirit of its inhabitants has of late years made a rapid development of its wonderful capacities for commerce and manufactures.

Succession of Governors.—Governors of Connecticut Colony: John Haynes, 1639; Edward Hopkins, 1640; John Haynes, 1641; Edward Hopkins, 1642; John Haynes, 1643; Edward Hopkins, 1644; John Haynes, 1645; Edward Hopkins, 1646; John Haynes, 1647; Edward Hopkins, 1648; John Haynes, 1649; Edward Hopkins, 1650; John Haynes, 1651; Edward Hopkins, 1652; John Haynes, 1653; Edward Hopkins, 1654; Thomas Wells, 1655; John Webster, 1656; John Winthrop, 1657; Thomas Wells, 1658; and John Winthrop, 1659. Governors of New Haven Colony: Theophilus Eaton, 1639; Francis Newman, 1658; and William Leet, 1661. Governors of the United Colonies: John Winthrop, 1665; William Leet, 1676; Robert Treat, 1680; *Sir Edmond Andros*, 1687; Robert Treat, 1689; John Winthrop, 1696; Gurdon Saltonstall, 1707; Joseph Talcot, 1724; Jonathan Law, 1741; Roger Wolcott, 1751; Thomas Fitch, 1754; William Pitkin, 1766; Jonathan Trumbull, 1769; and State Governors: Jonathan Trumbull, 1776; Matthew Griswold, 1784; Samuel Huntington, 1785; Oliver Wolcott, 1796; Jonathan Trumbull, 1798; John Treadwell, 1809; Roger Griswold, 1811; John Cotton Smith, 1813; Oliver Wolcott, 1817; Gideon Tomlinson, 1827; John S. Peters, 1831; Henry W. Edwards, 1833; Samuel Augustus Foot, 1834; Henry W. Edwards, 1835; William W. Ellsworth, 1838; Chauncey F. Cleveland, 1842; Roger S. Baldwin, 1844; Isaac Toucey, 1846; Clark Bissell, 1847; Joseph Trumbull, 1849; and Thomas H. Seymour, 1850.

Hartford and New Haven are alternate capitals of the State.

THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

DELAWARE, next to Rhode Island, the smallest State of the Union, and, in point of population, much inferior to that State, lies between 38° 28′ and 39° 47′ latitudes N., and between 74° 56′ and 75° 46′ longitudes W. of Greenwich, or 1° 22′ and 2° 06′ E. of Washington. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania (from which the arc of a circle drawn with a radius of 12 miles from Newcastle as a centre, divides it), on the E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. and W. by Maryland, occupying the north-eastern portion of the peninsula between the bays Chesapeake and Delaware. The N. and W. and S. boundaries were originally determined by Mason and Dixon, under whose name the lines are still known. The length of the State N. and S. is about 92 miles, and its width varies from 36 miles in the S. to less than 10 in the N., the area being 2,120 square miles.

Nearly the whole of Delaware lies on the Atlantic plain. The northern part, however, to Christiana creek, belongs to the primary tract, and is hilly and somewhat rugged; but there are no hills exceeding 500 feet in height above the ocean. South of the creek above named, the surface is an almost perfect level, the general slope being toward the Delaware and the ocean. In the south-west the direction of the slope is toward Chesapeake Bay. A table-land, or low sandy ridge, nowhere more than 60 or 70 feet in height, near its western boundary, passes through the State, and forms the watershed of the peninsula. This table-land abounds with swamps, in which most of the rivers and streams have their sources, some flowing west into the Chesapeake, and others east into the Delaware. At the southern extremity of the State is the Cypress Swamp, a morass 12 miles in length and 6 miles in width, including an area of 50,000 acres of land, the whole of which is a high and level basin, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land between the sea and the bay. This swamp contains a great variety of trees and plants, and is infested by wild animals and reptiles. In the northern parts of the State, along the Delaware River and Bay, and for 8 or 10 miles inland, the soils are generally rich clays, in which the most useful agricultural staples can be easily reared; from thence to the swamps the soil is light and sandy, and of an inferior quality; and the central and southern parts have also a sandy soil, which gradually becomes more unproductive as the south is approached. Bog-iron ore is found in the swampy tracts in the south, and has long been used for economical purposes; shell marl, highly valuable in agriculture, occurs, and in the north is found kaolin or porcelain clay, which has supplied the Philadelphia Works with that valuable earth.

The climate of the State is generally mild, and highly favorable to agricultural pursuits. The northern portion has a salubrious atmosphere, but where the land is swampy, endemic sicknesses prevail to a considerable extent. The natural productions are similar to those of the middle region of the Atlantic States. Some large timber grows in the north, and throughout the State, in localities, woods of various kinds are found, and much has been exported at different periods.

All the rivers of Delaware are small, generally rising within the State, and flowing into the Delaware; the Brandywine, however, comes in from Pennsylvania, and the head waters of the Choptank and Nanticoke, which pass into Maryland, are within its limits. The streams are generally wide in proportion to their length, and navigable by small craft several miles from their mouths. The Brandywine (Brandewyne or Brandy River of the Dutch) is, in the upper part of its course, a valuable mill-stream, but at Wilmington it receives Christiana creek, and becomes navigable for large ships. Small vessels also go up the latter branch to Christiana Bridge. The Appoquinnimink River, Duck Creek, Jones' Creek, Mother or Murder Kill, Mispilion or Mospihon Creek, Broad Kill, Indian Creek, etc., are the other principal streams.

The eastern shore is washed by Delaware Bay; in all its length it has no good harbors, but generally presents long sandy beaches to the waves. To remedy this inconvenience, the General Government has constructed the Delaware Breakwater, opposite the village of Lewestown, and above Cape Henlopen; it consists of two piers, one of which is designed to form a shelter from the fury of the waves, which roll in here with great violence, and the other to afford protection from the masses of floating ice brought down by the ebb tide. The breakwater proper is 2,743 feet long at the bottom, or 2,080 feet above high water, 75 feet wide at low water mark, and raised 15 feet above low, or 3 feet above high water mark. The ice-breaker is 1,710 feet in length at bottom, and 1,378 at top, of the same breadth as the breakwater, but only 9 feet in height. The whole work has cost nearly $3,000,000. Rehoboth Bay, and the estuary called Indian River, are the only arms of the sea extending inland; these, about 9 miles south of Cape Henlopen, are spacious but shallow basins, not admitting vessels of more than 6 feet draft. Cape False is the headland forming the south side of their common inlet from the ocean.

Delaware is divided into three counties and twenty-five hundreds. The general statistics of the counties and the capitals of each in 1850 were as follows:

Counties.	Area in Acres.	No. of Hundreds.	No. of Dwell.	Population. Whites.	Free Col.	Slaves.	Total.	No. of Farms.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Kent	392,660	6	3,873	16,119	6,350	347	22,816	1,655	121	Dover
Newcastle	271,490	9	7,098	34,822	7,568	394	42,784	1,662	281	Wilmington, Newcastle
Sussex	636,100	10	4,319	20,348	4,039	1,548	25,935	2,746	111	Georgetown
Total	1,800,250	25	15,290	71,289	17,957	2,289	91,535	6,063	513	

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 15,290, of families 15,439, and of inhabitants 91,535, viz.: whites 71,289—males 35,771, and females 35,518; fr. col. 17,957—males 8,989, and females 8,968; sl. 2,289.


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Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 54, fr. col. 2—total 56; *blind*—wh. 27, fr. col. 19—total 46; *insane*—wh. 57, fr. col. 13—total 70; and *idiotic*—wh. 78, fr. col. 19, sl. 4—total 101. The number of free persons born in the United States was 83,968, the number of foreign birth 5,211, and of birth unknown 63; the *native* population originated as follows—Maine 24, N. Hamp. 31, Verm. 12, Mass. 113, R. I. 204, Conn. 50, N. Y. 218, N. Jer. 1,186, Penn. 5,067, *Delaware* 72,851, Md. 4,360, Dist. of Col. 28, Virg. 139, N. Car. 18, S. Car. 13, Ga. 14, Flor. 4, Ala. 4, Miss. 6, La. 4, Tex. 1, Ark. 0, Tenn. 4, Ky. 16, Ohio 54, Mich. 12, Ind. 19, Ill. 5, Mo. 8, Wisc. 1, Territories 2; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 952, Ireland 3,513, Scotland 155, Wales 17, Germany 243, France 73, Spain 1, Portugal 0, Belgium 1, Holland 5, Turkey 0, Italy 0, Austria 0, Switzerland 22, Russia 1, Denmark 1, Norway 0, Sweden 2, Prussia 28, Africa 10, British America 21, Mexico 3, South America 3, West Indies 25, and other countries 25.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Pop.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	46,310	3,899	8,887	12,786	59,096	—	—
1800	49,852	8,268	6,153	14,421	64,273	5,177	8.7
1810	55,361	13,136	4,177	17,313	72,674	8,401	13.0
1820	55,282	12,958	4,509	17,467	72,749	75	0.1
1830	57,601	15,855	3,292	19,147	76,748	3,999	5.5
1840	58,561	16,919	2,605	19,524	78,085	1,337	1.7
1850	71,289	17,957	2,289	20,246	91,535	13,450	17.2

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people; but in the north, where there is abundance of water-power, manufactures have long been in existence, and are in a very flourishing condition. Commerce and trade are also comparatively extensive, and the whale fisheries have been prosecuted with success from Wilmington. The statistics of the industry, wealth, and institutions of Delaware, according to the returns of the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Farm lands, improved 580,862 acres, and unimproved 375,282 acres—valued together at $18,880,031. Whole number of farms under cultivation 6,063. Value of farming implements and machinery $510,279.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 13,852; asses and mules, 791; milch cows, 19,248; working oxen, 9,797; other cattle, 24,166; sheep, 27,503; and swine, 56,261. The returns of 1840 compared with those of 1850 establish the following results:

Live-Stock.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Horses	14,421 head	13,852 head	*incr.* 222 head, or 1.54 per cent.
Asses and Mules		791 "	
Milch Cows	53,883 "	19,248 "	*decr.* 672 " or 1.24 "
Working Oxen		9,797 "	
Other Cattle		24,166 "	
Sheep	39,247 "	27,503 "	*decr.* 12,744 " or 32.49 "
Swine	74,228 "	56,261 "	*decr.* 17,967 " or 24.20 "

—the value of all live-stock in the State on the 1st June, 1850, amounted to $1,849,281.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 57,768 pounds; butter, 1,055,308 pounds; and cheese, 3,187 pounds. The wool crop represented in the census of 1840 was 64,404 pounds, and hence the decrease in 1850 amounted to 6,636 pounds, or 10.31 per centum. The clip per fleece in 1840 was 26.3 ounces, and in 1850, 36.6 ounces—increase, 7.3 ounces or 27.7 per centum. The value of animals slaughtered in the year ending 1st June, 1850, was $373,665.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 482,511 bushels; rye, 8,066 bushels; Indian corn, 3,145,542 bushels; oats, 604,518 bushels; barley, 56 bushels; and buckwheat, 8,615 bushels. The crops of 1840 and 1850 compare as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	315,165 bushels	482,511 bushels	*incr.* 167,346 bushels, or 53.09 per cent.
Rye	33,546 "	8,066 "	*decr.* 25,480 " or 75.97 "
Indian corn	2,099,359 "	3,145,542 "	*incr.* 1,046,183 " or 49.83 "
Oats	927,405 "	604,518 "	*decr.* 322,887 " or 34.81 "
Barley	5,260 "	56 "	*decr.* 5,204 " or 98.93 "
Buckwheat	11,299 "	8,615 "	*decr.* 2,684 " or 23.75 "

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 4,120 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 240,542 bushels, and sweet, 65,443 bushels. The potato crop of 1840 amounted to 200,712 bushels, being less than that of 1850, 105,273 bushels, or 52.44 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Hay, 30,159 tons; clover-seed, 2,525 bushels; other grass-seed, 1,403 bushels; hops, 348 pounds; flax, 11,174 pounds; flax-seed, 904 bushels; molasses, 50 gallons; beeswax and honey, 41,248 pounds; wine, 145 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products $46,574, and of market-garden products $12,714. The crops of 1840 and 1850 were as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Hay	22,483 tons	30,159 tons	*incr.* 7,676 tons or 34.14 per cent.
Hops	746 pounds	348 pounds	*decr.* 498 pounds, or 66.75 "
Hemp	52¼ tons	— tons	*decr.* 94,326 " or 89.41 "
Flax		11,174 pounds	
Wine	322 gallons	145 gallons	*decr.* 177 gallons, or 54.98 "

The census of 1840 enumerates the following products—tobacco, 272 pounds; cotton, 334 pounds, and silk cocoons, 1,458¼ pounds. No returns of the like products are noted in the census of 1850. With regard to hemp and flax, the remarks of the superintendent appended to the details of the miscellaneous crops of Virginia will also apply to Delaware.

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the census year 1850, to the value of $38,121. The same description of manufactures returned in 1840 were valued at $62,116.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested in manufactures on 1st of June, 1850, $2,978,945; total value of raw material,

fuel, etc., consumed during the year then ending, $2,864,607; number of hands employed —males and females average monthly cost of labor $ —male $ and female $ annual value of products $4,649,296. Whole number of manufacturing establishments producing to the annual value of $500 and upward, and in operation at date 513, of which 12 were cotton factories, 8 woolen factories, 15 iron works (13 making castings and 2 wrought iron), 16 tanneries, etc. The total manufacturing capital returned in 1840 amounted to $1,589,215.

Capital invested in the *cotton* manufactures, $460,100; raw material, etc., consumed—cotton 4,730 bales, and coal 1,920 tons, together valued at $312,068; number of hands employed 838—413 males, and 425 females; average monthly cost of labor $11.352—male $6,826, and female $4.926; products of the year—sheeting, etc., 3,521,636 yards, and yarn 533,000 pounds, valued together at $538,439. The statistics of this manufacture in 1840 was—factories, 11; capital, $330,500; hands, 566; value of products, $332,272.

Capital invested in the *woolen* manufacture, $148,500; consumption of material, etc.—wool 393,000 pounds, and coal 45 tons, valued at $204,172; average number of hands employed 140—males 122, and females 18; monthly cost of labor $2.605—male $2.293, and female $312; cloth manufactured 152,000 yards, valued at $251,010. In 1840 there were in the State 3 fulling mills and 2 woolen factories, employing a capital of $107,000, and 83 hands, and producing to the annual value of $104,000.

The *iron* manufacture of Delaware embraces only two of the great branches—no pig iron being made in the State. In the manufacture of "castings" a capital of $373,500 is employed; 4,440 tons of pig iron and 4,967 tons mineral coal consumed; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $153,852; hands employed 250, at average monthly wages equal to $23 36 per hand; castings made 3,630 tons; value of other products $55,000; value of entire products $267,462. The capital employed in making "wrought iron" amounts to $15,000; consumption of raw material—pig iron 510 tons, blooms 60 tons, coke and charcoal 228,000 bushels, in all valued at $19,500; hands employed 50, at monthly wages averaging $24 19 per hand; wrought iron produced 550 tons, valued at $55,000. In 1840, 2 furnaces produced 17 tons cast iron, and 5 bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills produced 449 tons bar iron—fuel consumed 971 tons; hands 28; capital $36,200.

Capital invested in *tanneries*, $99,350; value of raw hides and skins used, $99,620; hands employed 108, at a monthly cost of $2,533; sides of leather tanned 52,100, and skins tanned 12,950, together valued at $163,742. In 1840 there were 18 tanneries, employing 66 hands, and a capital of $89,300; annual products—20,648 sides of sole leather and 22,075 sides of upper leather.

The manufactures otherwise than the above are extensive, and embrace machinery, railroad carriages, etc. Delaware also produces flour to a large extent, the mills on the Brandywine and other streams being among the most noted of the Union.

Commerce, Navigation, etc.—Delaware has a very inconsiderable direct foreign commerce; but indirectly, through the neighboring ports, its export and import trade is commensurate with its productive powers. For the year ending 30th June, 1850, no returns of this branch of industry are made in the Treasury Reports. The following table exhibits the value of the foreign commerce of the State for a series of years, commencing with 1791:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$119,879	$———	1811	$88,632	$———	1831	$34.514	$21.656
1792	133,972	———	1812	29,744	———	1832	16,242	23,653
1793	93 559	———	1813	133,432	———	1833	45.911	9,043
1794	207,985	———	1814	14,914	———	1834	51.945	185.493
1795	158,041	———	1815	105.102	———	1835	88,826	10,611
1796	201,142	———	1816	56,217	———	1836	74,981	107,063
1797	98,929	———	1817	44,854	———	1837	40.333	66.841
1798	183,727	———	1818	31.525	———	1838	36.844	1 848
1799	297.065	———	1819	29 828	———	1839	8,680	none
1800	418.695	———	1820	89,493	———	1840	37,001	802
1801	662.042	———	1821	85,445	80,997	1841	38.585	3.276
1802	440.504	———	1822	168.492	216.969	1842	58.655	3,537
1803	428.153	———	1823	53.837	60,124	1843	98,682	4.685
1804	697.396	———	1824	18.964	12,080	1844	126.177	8,093
1805	358,383	———	1825	31,656	18.693	1845	138,195	2.274
1806	500.106	———	1826	35,195	10,009	1846	146.222	11,215
1807	229.275	———	1827	9,406	6.993	1847	235.459	12,722
1808	108,735	———	1828	29,396	15.260	1848	83.058	490
1809	138.036	———	1829	7,195	24,179	1849	38.229	1,400
1810	120,342	———	1830	52,258	26.574	1850	none	none

The statistics of the shipping tonnage owned in the State at the end of the official year 1850, are exhibited in the following returns:

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.			Total.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Licensed (under 20 tons).	
Wilmington	681	971	7,289	207	313	9,461
Newcastle	—	—	7,124	—	185	7,259
Total	681	971	14,413	207	448	16,720

Of the enrolled and licensed shipping, 2,774 tons were navigated by steam-power—1,429 tons belonging to Wilmington and 1,345 to Newcastle. Vessels built at Wilmington in the official year—12 schooners, 3 sloops and canal boats, and 1 steamer—total, 16 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 1,849 tons.

Internal Communication.—Except in the north, where the State is crossed by a canal and two railroads, the lines of travel are over ordinary turnpike and M'Adam roads. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an important work, connecting those bays by a channel navigable for sea-going vessels; it extends from Delaware City, 46 miles below Philadelphia, to Back Creek, a navigable branch of Elk River, in Maryland, 13½ miles, and is 66 feet wide at the top and 10 feet deep, and it has two tide and two lift locks. The deep cut in this canal is 4 miles in length, through a hill 90 feet



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COLORIS CAPILLI RESTITUTOR,

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS AND DISEASED SCALP,

C. F. HASKELL. 32 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

PITTSFIELD, November 6, 1855.

MR. HASKELL—*Sir:* I am desirous of obtaining some of your "*Restitutor*" for my own use and for sale by us. Please send us two dozen by express, and we will forward the amount by return mail.

We have seen a remarkable case of restoration—a man of 60 years, whose head was bald and white as snow—by the use of a few (two or three) bottles. Has now a handsome head of auburn hair, long and fine, the bald spot entirely covered.

Respectfully,

Reference—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co. MOREY & HAND.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1855.

MR. C. F. HASKELL—*Sir:* We have used your "Coloris Capilli Restitutor" ourselves, and witnessed its effects when it has been used by others, and take pleasure in saying that we know of no other article for restoring the *original color* and producing a new growth of hair like it. We prefer it to any other article for the toilet.

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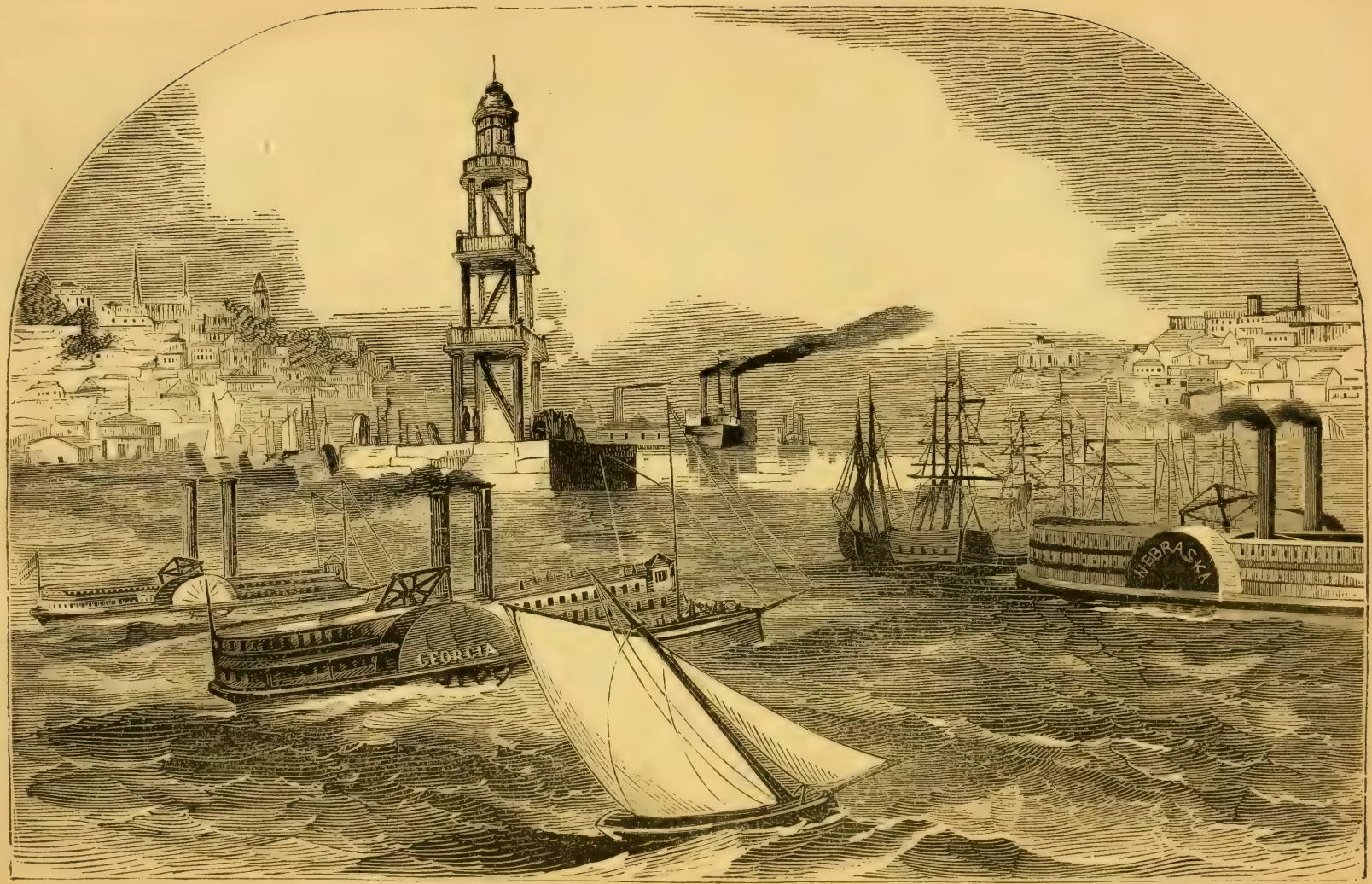
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high. The work was completed in 1829, at a cost of $2,250,000. A very considerable portion of its cost was furnished by the General Government in donations of land. The work bears a similar relation to the commerce of the country with the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and makes up a part of the same system of internal water navigation. It is also the channel of a large trade between Chesapeake Bay and Philadelphia and New York. The Newcastle and Frenchtown R. R. extends also across the peninsula, between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, 16½ miles, and, in connection with steamboats at each terminus, forms a convenient line of transportation between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This road, however, is at present of less importance than formerly, as it originally formed part of the route of travel East and West, which has now been superseded by the more northerly line. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R. crosses Delaware farther north, and is the nearest land line between those cities, and the usual route taken by travelers between the Northern and Southern States. A railroad also unites Wilmington and Newcastle. These are all the completed works of internal improvements within the State, but there are others projected and in progress, the object of which is principally to form a direct line from New York to Norfolk, in Virginia, and incidentally to afford accommodation to the agriculturalists of the southern sections. A ship canal is also projected across the neck of the peninsula, and will be immediately placed under construction.

Banks, etc.—On the 1st day of January, 1851, there were in Delaware six banks and three branch banks. The aggregate condition of these at that date was as follows: *liabilities*—capital, $1,293,185; circulation, $833,960; deposits, $592,765; other liabilities, $170,873; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $2,284,813; stocks, $52,983; real estate, $117,941; other investments, $2,000; other assets, $281,145; specie funds, $51,022, and specie, $159,778.

Government.—The present constitution of Delaware gives the right of voting to all free white male citizens 21 years old, and who have resided in the State one year, and in the county in which they offer to vote one month next before an election.

The Legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators, three from each county, must be at least 27 years old, possessed of 200 acres of freehold land in the county, or of an estate therein worth $1,000, citizens and inhabitants of the State for three years, and for the last year of the county, and must be chosen in counties for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 24 years old, and have the same qualifications as senators, except as regards the property qualifications, and must be chosen for two years. The Legislature meets at Dover on the first Monday in January, biennially.

The Governor (elected for four years by a plurality of votes) must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the State for twelve years next before the first meeting of the Legislature after his election, and an inhabitant for the last six years. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Representatives, and the Secretary of State are successively alternates to fill the office should it become vacant by death or disability of the Governor; but in case the office be filled by the Secretary of State, the General Assembly, at its next session, chooses a Governor *ad interim*. If the Governor elect die, decline, etc., the Governor in office continues until a new election is had. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor. The general elections are held on the second Tuesday of November.

The Judiciary consists of a Superior Court, Court of Chancery, Orphans' Court, etc. There are five judges in the State, one of whom is Chancellor and President of the Orphans' Court, and of the other four, one is Chief Justice of the State, and three associate justices, one resident in each county. The Chief Justice and two of the associates form the Superior Court and Court of General Session, and all the judges, except the Chancellor, form the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court of Errors and Appeals is composed of three or more of the judges. The Orphans' Court consists of the Chancellor and the associate judge of the county. Judges are appointed and hold office during good behavior. The Register's Court is held by the Register, with appeal to the Superior Court, and all proceedings are in writing.

The Constitution provides that no act of incorporation shall be passed without a two-third vote, unless it be the renewal of an existing incorporation; and all acts are to contain a power of revocation by the Legislature. No act hereafter passed shall be in force longer than twenty years without a re-enactment of the Legislature. No person belonging to the military, naval, or marine service of the United States can gain such a residence as will entitle him to vote by being stationed at any military or naval post in the State.

Finances, etc.—The government of Delaware is one of the least expensive in the Union. In 1850 the whole income amounted to only $31,863 33, and the expenditure to a sum $5,071 41 less than the income. The sources of income were—bank tax, $3,963 61; railroad tax, $2,500; interest on loans, $5,147 62; bank dividends, $15,305; retailers' licenses, etc., $4,352 80; fines, etc., $549 81, and sundries, $45 49. The expenditures were—executive, $3,333 33; legislature, $2,010 97; judiciary, $5,500; school fund, $15,947 62, and balance, $5,071 41. The resources of the State are amply sufficient to meet all expenses of the government without recourse to personal or property tax. The invested capital of the State (including school moneys) amounts to $414,725 83, and the permanent annual income is as follows: dividends and interest on loans, $20,052 64; taxes on corporations, $5,725; retailers' and tavern licenses, $4,352 80; fines and forfeitures, $549 81, and sundries, $1,073 75. The State is free from debt of any description.

Federal Representation.—Delaware, in accordance with the act of Congress 23d May, 1850, is entitled to *one* representative in the national Legislature.

Educational Statistics.—The number of free schools in the State in 1850 was 209, and of scholars attending them 13,288, divided as follows: Newcastle County, 72 schools and 4,969 scholars; Kent County, 55 schools and 3,876 scholars, and Sussex County, 82 schools and 4,443 scholars. The total amount paid for tuition was $8,461 70, viz.: in Newcastle, $17,293 72; in Kent, $10,964 72, and in Sussex, $10,203 26; and there was a sum charged for contingencies amounting to $5,747 68, making the annual cost, $44,209 38. The sources whence these moneys were derived are stated thus—from School Fund, $27,507 33, and from contribution and tax, $17,089 56. Besides these there are between 34 and 40 academies and grammar schools in the State. Delaware College, at Newark, was founded in 1833, and in 1850 had a president, 5 professors, and 30 students; its alumni at that period numbered 78, of which 42 were in the ministry, and its library contained 7,000 volumes. St. Mary's College, at Wilmington, is under the sway of the Roman Catholics, and is, perhaps, the best literary institution of the State; in 1850 it had a president and 3 professors, and 107 students.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of newspapers published in Delaware in 1850 was 11, and of these 2 were issued tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, and 8 weekly (of the weekly, however, 3 are editions of the tri-weeklies and the semi-weekly newspapers). The total circulation of each edition of the tri-weeklies was 1,900, of the semi-weekly 1,000, and of the weeklies 4,600 copies—in the aggregate equal to 12,300 copies weekly, or 639,600 copies annually.

Public Libraries.—One State library—4,000 volumes; 1 social—4,000 volumes; 1 college—2,500 volumes; 2 students' 6,200 volumes. Total 5 libraries, and 16,700 volumes.—*Report of Librarian Smithsonian Institution*, 1851.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations of the State according to the census of 1850, exhibit the following figures:

Denominations	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	12	2,975	$16,800
Christian	—	—	—
Congregational	—	—	—
Dutch Reformed	—	—	—
Episcopal	21	7,650	78,900
Free	—	—	—
Friends	9	3,636	24,900
German Ref.	—	—	$—
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	106	29,301	127,845
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	26	10,100	75,500
Roman Catholic	3	1,630	$15,000
Swedenborgian	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	1	200	1,000
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	—	—	—
Minor Sects	2	250	400

—making a total of 180 churches, with accommodation for 55,741 persons, and valued as property at $340,345. Delaware constitutes a Protestant Episcopal Diocese of the same name, and is included in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia.

Pauperism and Crime.—Whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, 697—569 natives, and 128 foreigners; and of these 273—240 natives and 33 foreigners, were on the lists at that date. Cost of support during the year $17,730. For the year ending May, 1848, the whole number of convicts was 47, of which 16—6 whites and 10 blacks, were convicted of felonies, and 31—27 whites and 4 blacks, of misdemeanors. Convictions in Newcastle County 21, in Kent 13, and in Sussex 13; and in addition to those of Newcastle County, 2 blacks were convicted of felony, and 6 blacks and 2 whites of misdemeanors at the Mayor's Court of the city of Wilmington. These added would make the total in the State 6 whites and 12 blacks convicted of felonies, and 33 whites and 6 blacks of misdemeanors.

Historical Sketch.—Lord De la War, Governor of Virginia, appears to have been the first to enter the bay which thence took his name. This was in 1610. The Dutch, from whom the names of its capes are derived, frequented it soon after, and had a post at Hœrenkill, but the precise date of their arrival is uncertain. The bay was by them called Nieuw Port May, or Gœdyn's Bay, and the River Zuyd Rivièr, or South River. The Swedish W. I. Company, chartered in 1635 by Oxenstiern, sent out in 1637 a ship with a body of colonists under Peter Menewe or Minuits. In the following year Minuits seated himself on the Maniques, now Brandywine River, and there built Fort Christina. The Dutch, however, had never relinquished their claim in this region, and in 1651 they built Fort Cassimir on the site of Newcastle. The subsequent settlements of the Swedes were mostly within the present limits of Pennsylvania, where New Gottenburg (Nya-Gœtheborg), the capital of New Sweden (Nya-Sveriga), was founded on the island of Tinicum. In 1655 a small force from New Amsterdam reduced the Swedish settlements, which were incorporated with New Netherlands, and with that colony taken possession of by the English in 1664. The settlements on the Delaware, although this region fell within the chartered limits of Maryland, were attached to the province of New York until 1681, when they were purchased of the Duke of York by William Penn, who annexed them to Pennsylvania under the name of the *Territories*, or the *Three Lower Counties on the Delaware*. They continued subordinate to that province, though with a distinct legislature, from 1701 until 1776, when Delaware declared itself an independent State, and a constitution was framed by the inhabitants thereof. By this constitution the executive power was vested in a President and Privy Council, elected by the Legislature. In 1792 a new constitution was framed, which was modified in 1802, in 1831, and in 1838; and it is now again proposed to alter the fundamental law. The principal provisions of the present constitution are given elsewhere. Delaware has hitherto been one of the least progressive of the American States, but within the last decade its population, material wealth, and general interests have been developed in a very respectable ratio.

Succession of Governors.—Governors of New Sweden: Peter Menewe or Minuits, 1637; Peter Hollœndare, 1640; John Printz, 1642; John Papegoia, 1652; and John Claudii Rising, 1654:—*from* 1655 *to* 1776 *Delaware was under the Governors of the New Netherlands, New York, and Pennsylvania*:—Presidents of the Council: John M'Kenley, 1777; Cæsar Rodney, 1778; John Dickinson, 1782; John Cooke (acting), 1783; Nicholas Vandyke, 1783; Thomas Collins, 1786; John Davis (acting), 1789; Joshua Clayton, 1789; and—Constitutional Governors: Joshua Clayton, 1793; Gunning Bedford, 1796; Daniel Rogers (acting), 1797; Richard Bassett, 1798; James Sykes (acting), 1801; David Hall, 1802; Nathaniel Mitchell, 1805; George Truett, 1808; Joseph Haslett, 1811; Daniel Rodney, 1814; John Clarke, 1817; Jacob Stout (acting), 1820; John Collins, 1821; Caleb Rodney (acting), 1822; Joseph Haslett, 1823; Samuel Paynter, 1824; Charles Polk, 1827; David Hazzard, 1830; Caleb P. Bennett, 1833; Cornelius P. Comegys, 1837; William B. Cooper, 1840; Thomas Stockton (died 2d March, 1846), 1844; Joseph Maull (acting—died in office), 1846; William Temple (acting), 1846; William Sharp, 1846; William H. Ross, 1851.

Dover is the political capital of the State.

WM. G. BOARDMAN. JAMES A. GRAY. SIBERIA OTT.

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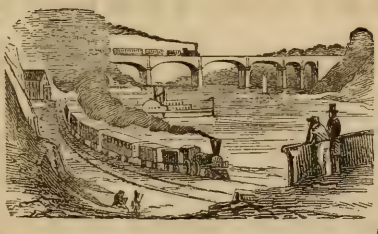
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CITY OF ST. CHARLES—ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA, the most southerly of the Atlantic States, consists of a long, narrow strip on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, extending from the Atlantic coast to the River Perdido, and of a vast peninsula, 320 miles in length, and about 150 miles broad, separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean. It lies generally between latitudes 25° and 31° north, and between longitudes 80° and 87° 45′ west from Greenwich, or 2° 58′ and 10° 43′ west from Washington, and comprises within its limits an area estimated at 58,786 square miles.

The southern portion of Florida, from about 28° N. latitude, is an extensive marsh, which, during the rainy season, between June and October, effectually prevents an overland passage from one shore to the other. North of this tract to Georgia, the surface of the country is generally a dead level, but in some parts it is undulating, and even presents some eminences worthy the name of hills. The face of the country, west of the neck of the peninsula, is somewhat more uneven, but it contains no considerable elevations.

The Great Southern Marsh contains numerous tracts of pine land, prairies, and hummocks, and the more northerly part of the peninsula consists chiefly of fine forests, interspersed with hummocks, prairies, and marshes. The soil is generally sandy, except in the hummocks, in which it is clay, mixed with sand. These hummocks are scattered throughout the country, and vary in extent from a few acres to thousands, but forming in the aggregate only a small portion of the whole surface. They are covered with a growth of red, live, and water oak, dog-wood, magnolia and pine, and afford, when cleared, excellent arable land. The prairies, or savannahs, as they are here called, are sometimes pretty extensive, stretching for several miles in length and breadth, and forming natural pastures. The barrens are overgrown with pine forests, with little underwood, and though the soil is generally indifferent, it is sometimes productive. The swamps or morasses, which form so conspicuous a feature in the country, are either formed by the inundations of the rivers, which, overflowing the high-wooded ridge that forms their banks, cover the lowlands in the rear with water, or they are produced by the drainage of the surrounding country; the latter, or pine-barren swamps, are overgrown with pine, cypress, and cypress knees; and the former, or river swamps, are covered with a heavy growth of various timber.

The rivers of Florida are numerous, and they afford valuable navigable channels. The St. John's rises in the Great Southern Marsh, and reaches the ocean after a northerly course of nearly 300 miles, in lat. 30° 20′ north; for nearly 100 miles from its mouth it forms a wide, sluggish sheet of water, more resembling a lagoon than a river, and it is navigable to Lake George, a little higher up, for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Indian River is a long lagoon, having much the same character, and communicating with the ocean by Indian River Outlet. Charlotte and Amaxura are the principal rivers on the western side of the peninsula, the whole of which, south of the St. John's and Suwanee, contains only small streams. The Suwanee is formed by the junction of the Withlacoochee and Little St. John's from Georgia, and reaches the Gulf at Vacasasa Bay; its bar has only 6 feet water at high tide. The Ocklockonee also rises in Georgia, and flows into Appalachicola Bay. The Appalachicola, formed on the frontier of Florida by the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, falls into the bay of the same name, after a course of 75 miles, and is navigable for steamboats throughout its whole length. The Choctawatchee, rising in Alabama, flows into the bay of its name, and the Escambia into Pensacola Bay. The St. Mary's forms in part the northern boundary, and is a fine navigable stream.

Florida has a sea-coast of more than 1,000 miles in length, but so much of it is rendered inaccessible by soundings, that it has few good harbors. West of Cape San Blas the shore is bold, but east of that point it begins to shallow. From Appalachee Bay to Tampa Bay the whole coast sends off shallow banks, and from Wacasasa Bay to the Amaxura there are but six or seven feet of water six miles from shore; to the south of Carlos Bay the shores are bolder. On the eastern side there is no harbor south of San Augustine, and scarcely an inlet breaks the coast from that point to Cape Florida.

South from the mainland, a chain of small rocky islands, named *cayos* or keys, extends to the westward, ending in a cluster of rocks and sand-banks, called the Tortugas, or Dry Tortugas. South of the bank upon which these keys rise, and separated from them by a navigable channel, is a long, narrow coral reef, known as the Florida Reef. The most important of these keys is Key West, a nautical corruption or *free* translation of *Cayo Hueso* (Bone Key), also called Thompson's Island. Long the haunt of smugglers and pirates, it is now a naval station of the first importance, and the seat of bands of wreckers, whose business is to assist vessels in distress; and a special court is here established to adjust salvages. The marine disasters occurring in this vicinity are frequent; the number of vessels which put into the port of Key West in distress, in 1850, and which had been ashore on the reef, was thirty, valued with their cargoes at $929,000, and on these the salvage and charges amounted to $200,860. This key is about six miles in length by two in breadth, with a large, well-sheltered, and commodious harbor, which admits the largest vessels. The salt ponds, on the key, have of late years yielded considerable quantities of salt, and are very valuable to those engaged in the manufacture. The Tortugas derive their name from the immense number of turtles that visit them and the adjacent keys and mainland for the purpose of depositing their eggs. The turtles here are of several kinds, and form an article of considerable traffic.

The whole of the peninsula is of diluvial formation. The substratum of the eastern part is clay mixed with sand, but that of the western is a kind of rotten limestone, which in many places is undermined by subterranean streams, forming numerous cavities in the ground, called "sinks." These sinks are inverted conical hollows, varying in size from a few yards to several acres, at the bottom of which running water often appears. The central district is the most productive; but even of this district a large portion is composed of poor pine-barrens, yet in the midst of these are found gentle eminences of fertile land, supporting a vigorous growth of oaks and hickories, while numerous rivulets of pure water flow through the country, or expand into beautiful lakes. Farther west the land is more generally poor. Thus it appears that but a comparatively small portion of Florida can be said to be available for cultivation, yet the warmth and humidity of the climate compensate in a great measure for the stubborn nature of the soil, and give it a vegetation of great variety and luxuriance.

The productions, natural and agricultural, of Florida, are chiefly those which require a tropical sun to mature their fruits. It is not, however, merely in tropical products that Florida possesses advantages over every other State of the Union: it is now established beyond a doubt that the *Sea Island*, or long staple cotton (the production of which was formerly confined to a few small islands in South Carolina and Georgia) will grow luxuriantly even in the very centre of the peninsula. A fine quality of this staple has also been produced on the Suwanee, and in the very centre of the Alachua, as well as on the eastern coast. This important fact is no doubt attributable to the almost insular position of the State. The soils are also adapted to the successful cultivation of the coffee plant, also cocoa, the sugar-cane, cottons generally, Cuba and other tobaccoes, rice, indigo, arrow-root, Sisal hemp, New Zealand flax, etc., and the climate is suitable for the cochineal insect and silk-worm; corn, potatoes, turnips, and, in short, most of the vegetables known to the North or South, find in one or other locality congenial soils. The fruits produced are too numerous to recount, and of the most delicate descriptions: oranges, lemons, limes, pine-apples, olives, grapes, etc., flourish luxuriantly, and if properly attended to, would soon become valuable export staples. As matters stand at the present time, indeed, Florida supplies much of the tropical fruit found in the markets of our northern cities. It has every delicacy of vegetable culture, and at all seasons of the year; beets, onions, egg-plants, carrots, lettuce, celery, cauliflowers, etc., are produced with the most indifferent culture; and water-melons, cantelopes, pumpkins, cucumbers, and every thing that grows upon vines are in abundance and in great perfection. The driest seasons are relieved by heavy dews, and the sun that would bake the earth in other States, and wither the vegetation, is here so tempered by the prevailing moisture as to force the development of vegetable life to the utmost, and envelop the earth in perennial verdure.

The climate of Florida has been spoken of, and justly, as one of the finest; and, aside from the miasms that arise from the swamps, as one of the most salubrious in the world. In the south the temperature scarcely changes the year round, and summer is only distinguished by the copiousness of its showers. No more delightful residence for invalids can be found than Key West, where the difference of the mean temperature of summer and winter is not more than 11° Fahr. And what is said of Key West will equally apply to other portions of Southern Florida: Miami, on Key Biscayne Bay, has a climate at once placid and constant, and presents to the invalid of the North a desirable retreat from the rude blasts peculiar to that region; and were suitable accommodations prepared for their reception at the points indicated, numbers of those who now annually go to Cuba and the other West India Islands, would be induced to stop short on their voyage, and try the advantages of so delightful a home climate. The average mean temperature of the State generally is about 73°, and in no place does the difference between summer and winter exceed 25°. The mean average quantity of rain during the year is 33 inches.

The grassy prairies of this country afford excellent pasturage, and have long been feeding grounds of the southern grazier; immense herds of cattle are constantly roaming over these, requiring no care from their owners, nor housing on account of the colds of winter; and in most parts of the State hogs thrive well and fatten without any other support than that which they derive from the abundant roots and mast of the country. And there is certainly no portion of the United States where game and fish are so abundant as in Florida. The fact that a large body of Indians supported themselves well for the space of seven years, while *hunted themselves* by an army of 6,000 men, is some evidence in proof of this assertion. It was common before the war for a good hunter to kill seven or eight deer of a day, and multitudes of these animals were slaughtered merely for their skins. The country abounds also in wild turkeys, partridges, geese, ducks, curlews, and various other species of smaller game. The whole coast is productive of the finest fish, and the oysters especially are of excellent flavor. Sheep-head, grouper, red-fish, mullet, green turtle, etc., are to be found in inexhaustible abundance at almost every point, both on the eastern and western coasts; and the numerous lakes, rivers, and creeks of the interior teem with fresh-water fish, and the most delicious species of soft-shelled turtle, etc. On many parts of the coast sponges are found, and in this product the trade is constantly increasing.

Florida contains 28 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Alachua	274	2,524	233	0	Newnanville
Benton	113	926	82	0	Melendez
Calhoun	165	1,377	63	1	St. Joseph
Columbia	596	4,808	475	3	Alligator
Dade	28	159	6	2	Miami
Duval	451	4,539	167	5	Jacksonville
Escambia	563	4,351	34	9	Pensacola
Franklin	261	1,561	0	0	Appalachicola
Gadsden	684	8,783	482	0	Quincy
Hamilton	301	2,469	205	0	Jasper
Hillsboro'	253	2,377	120	9	Tampa
Holmes	267	1,644	103	0	Cerro Gordo
Jackson	560	6,639	287	0	Mariana
Jefferson	520	7,718	377	7	Monticello
Leon	737	11,442	356	15	Tallahassee
Levy	64	465	0	0	Wakasasa
Madison	498	5,490	262	4	Madison
Marion	394	3,338	329	0	Ocola
Monroe	420	2,643	6	11	Key West
Nassau	188	2,164	137	11	Nassau C. H.
Orange	55	466	19	0	Mellonville
Putnam	108	687	20	0	Pilatka
St. John	321	2,525	34	7	San Augustine
St. Lucie	22	139	0	0	—
Santa Rosa	526	2,883	91	28	Milton
Wakulla	227	1,955	100	5	Newport
Walton	185	1,379	161	0	Uchee Anna
Wash'gton	273	1,950	155	4	Holmes Valley

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 9,022, of families 9,107, and of inhabitants 87,401, viz.: whites, 47,167—males, 25,674, and females, 21,493; free colored, 925—males, 420, and females, 505, and slaves, 39,309. Of the whole population, the following classes and numbers of persons were blind, deaf and dumb, insane or idiotic: *deaf and dumb*—wh. 12, fr. col. 0, sl. 10—total 22; *blind*—wh. 12, fr. col. 2, sl. 12—total 26; *insane*—wh. 6, fr. col. 0, sl. 2—total 8; *idiotic*—wh. 29, fr. col. 1, sl. 7—total 37. The number of free persons born in the United States, was 45,320; of those born in foreign countries, 2,757; and of those whose country was unknown, 58: the *native* population originated from—Maine 140, N. Hamp. 61, Verm. 55, Mass. 235, R. I. 66, Conn. 179, N. York 614, N. Jer. 83, Penn. 240, Del. 9, Md. 194, Dist. of Col. 33, Virg. 643, N. Car. 3,537, S. Car. 4,470, Geo. 11,316, *Florida* 20,563, Ala. 2,340, Miss. 92, La. 146, Tex. 8, Ark. 5, Tenn. 112. Ky. 87, Oh. 53, Mich. 7, Ind. 14, Ill. 8, Mo. 7, Ia. 0, Wisc. 3, Calif. 0, and the Territories 0; and the *foreign* population was composed of natives of—England 300, Ireland 878, Scotland 182, Wales 11, Germany 307, France 67, Spain 70, Portugal 17, Belgium 4, Holland 8, Italy 40, Austria 8, Switzerland 7, Russia 2, Norway 17, Sweden 23, Denmark 21, Prussia 17 Asia 3, Africa 23, British America 97, Mexico 5, South America 3 West Indies 599, other countries 37.


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And the following table will exhibit the decennial progress of the population:

Census. Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1830	18,385	844	15,501	16,345	34,730	—	—
1840	27,943	817	25,717	26,534	54,477	19,747	56.8
1850	47,167	925	39,309	40,234	87,401	32,924	60.4

The industry of Florida is devoted almost wholly to agriculture and commerce, the manufactures of the State as yet being of small account, and consisting of such branches only as those the position of the inhabitants immediately demands. None of the great national manufactures have yet been introduced, and hence manufactured goods of almost every description are imported from the Northern States and exchanged for the indigenous agricultural staples of the soil—an exchange creating a large commercial movement between the different sections of the Union, and in the interior of the State itself. The statistics of the wealth and industry of the State, according to the census of 1850, etc., are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 349,049 acres, and unimproved lands, 1,236,240 acres—valued in cash at $6,323,109. Whole number of farms under cultivation, 4,304. Value of farming implements and machinery, $658,795.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 10,848; asses and mules, 5,002; milch cows, 72,876; working oxen, 5,794; other cattle, 182,415; sheep, 23,311; and swine, 209,453—valued in the aggregate at $2,880,058. (In 1840 there were 12,043 horses, mules, etc.; 118,080 neat-cattle of all kinds; 7,198 sheep, and 92,680 hogs.)

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,027 bushels; rye, 1,152 bushels; Indian corn, 1,996,869 bushels; oats, 66,586 bushels; barley, 0 bushels; and buckwheat, 55 bushels. (The crops of 1839–40 were—wheat, 412 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats 13,829 bushels; rye, 305 bushels; buckwheat, 0 bushels; and Indian corn, 898,974 bushels.)

Other Crops.—Rice, 1,075,090 pounds; tobacco, 998,614 pounds; ginned cotton, 45,131 bales of 400 pounds; peas and beans, 135,359 bushels; Irish potatoes, 7,828 bushels; sweet potatoes, 757,226 bushels; hay, 2,510 tons; clover-seed, 0; and other grass-seed, 2 bushels; hops, 14 pounds; flax, 50 pounds; maple sugar, 0 pounds; cane sugar, 2,752 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 352,893 gallons; wine, 10 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $1,200, and of market-garden products, $8,721. The annexed table will exhibit the staple crops of 1840 and 1850 comparatively:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Cane Sugar	275,317 pounds	2,752,000 pounds	2,476,683 pounds, or 899.57 per cent.
Ginned Cotton	12,110,533 "	18,052,400 "	5,941,867 " or 49.06 "
Tobacco	75,274 "	998,614 "	923,340 " or 226.64 "
Rice	431,420 "	1,075,090 "	643,670 " or 149.19 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 23,247 (in 1840, 7,285) pounds; butter, 371,498 pounds; cheese, 18,015 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $514,685. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 6 (in 1840, 124½) pounds, and beeswax and honey, to that of 18,971 pounds.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $75,582. (In 1840, $20,205).

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $547,060; value of raw material, fuel, etc., used and consumed, $220,611; average number of hands employed, —males and females, ; average monthly cost of labor—male,$ and female, $ annual value of products, $668,335. The whole number of manufacturing establishments, producing to the annual value of $500 and upward, was one hundred and twenty-one.

Commerce.—Florida, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, *exported* to foreign countries to the value of $2,623,624, of which amount $2,607,968 represented domestic produce, and $15,656 foreign merchandise re-exported. The proportion of the total value of domestic produce carried in foreign bottoms, was $1,493,999—the remainder in national vessels. The foreign *imports* for the same year amounted in value to $95,709, of which $30,241 was carried in American, and $65,468 in foreign vessels. The greatest portion of the exports are cleared from Appalachicola, which is also the outlet of Eastern Alabama, and South-western Georgia, whence produce is brought down the river in steamboats. The shipping entered at all the ports of the State amounted to 17,980 tons, of which was foreign 10,462 tons; and the shipping cleared, to 22,156, of which was foreign 12,134 tons. The tonnage owned in the several collection districts of the State, was as follows:

Collection Districts.	Registered. Perm't.	Temp'ry.	Enrolled and Licensed. Perm't.	Temporary.	Licensed under 20 tons.	Total Tonnage.	Navigated by Steam.	Tonnage built 1849–50
Pensacola	—	1,221	495	—	77	1,793	—	79
St. Augustine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's	—	—	282	—	71	353	—	—
St. John's	—	—	310	—	—	310	79	—
Appalachicola	—	—	2,050	—	—	2,050	2,050	—
Key West	3,017	1,398	1,546	546	259	6,766	56	—
Total	3,017	2,619	4,683	546	407	11,272	2,185	79

The coasting trade of Florida is immensely larger than its direct foreign trade, and employs a large tonnage both of steam and sail vessels. Of the cotton exported in 1851, 70,547 bales were sent direct to foreign ports, and 111,532 coast-wise, and so with other staples—which facts illustrate the course of Florida commerce. The statistics of the foreign commerce of the State for a series of years, exhibit the following movements:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	$13,270	$—	1831	$115,710	$30,495	1841	$145,181	$36,629
1822	6,877	1,777	1832	306,845	65,716	1842	176,980	33,384
1823	4,808	1,510	1833	85,386	64,805	1843	158,632	760,688
1824	6,986	216	1834	135,798	228,825	1844	155,695	1,011,416
1825	3,218	2,865	1835	98,173	61,710	1845	107,868	1,514,745
1826	16,590	200	1836	121,745	71,662	1846	140,584	176,448
1827	257,994	57,486	1837	305,514	90,084	1847	143,298	1,810,538
1828	168,292	60,321	1838	168,690	122,532	1848	64,267	1,896,683
1829	153,642	56,086	1839	279,283	334,806	1849	63,211	2,518,027
1830	32,689	7,570	1840	190,728	1,858,350	1850	95,709	2,623,624

Internal Communication.—Florida, beyond those provided by nature, has but few means of internal communication. In the south there are several military roads to depend on; and in the north, where greater progress has been made in the settlement of the country, there are some short railroads, and more progress has been made in opening inter-communication by ordinary roads. There are, however, several public works of great importance to the prosperity of the State projected; one of which, the Ship Canal, or railroad across the neck of the peninsula, will be of vital importance to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico; and the railroads from Savannah and Brunswick to Appalachicola, will also be the means of opening up the southern parts of Georgia to the Floridian Gulf ports. There is also a railroad projected from some point on the St. Mary's River to Pensacola.

Government.—The constitution of Florida provides that all free white male citizens, twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in the State two years, and in the county six months next preceding, shall be eligible to vote at elections.

The Legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Representatives and senators are elected for terms of two years. Representation is apportioned every ten years according to population, three-fifths of the slaves being counted in the representative numbers. The general election takes place on the first Monday of October, and the Assembly meets biennially on the third Monday in November.

The governor is elected by a plurality of votes for four years, and is ineligible for the four years next after. He must be at least thirty years of age, and have been ten years a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant of Florida at the adoption of the constitution, and a resident thereof for five years next before the election. The governor has a qualified *veto* on all legislative acts. In case of the disability or death of the governor, *first*, the President of the Senate, and *second*, the Speaker of the House of Representatives act in his stead for such part of the term as may be unexpired.

No officer in a banking company, while he serves in a bank, or for twelve months afterward, shall be eligible for the office of governor, senator, or representative; nor shall a duelist or second in a duel hold any office under the State. The Secretary of State is elected by the Legislature for four years.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and several courts of minor jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, and is composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. It holds four sessions annually—one at Tallahassee, on the first Monday of January; one at Jacksonville, on the third Monday of February; one at Tampa, on the first Monday of March; and one at Mariana, on the third Monday of March. When one or two of the judges are disqualified from sitting in any cause, the vacancy is filled by a corresponding number of circuit judges. For the purpose of holding Circuit Courts, the State is divided into four circuits, viz., the Western, the Middle, the Eastern, and the Southern, to each of which there is one judge. The Circuit Courts have original common-law jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, and also original equity jurisdiction, until a separate Chancery Court is established by the Legislature. The judges are now elected by concurrent votes of the two houses of the General Assembly. An act was passed, however, in 1850–51, giving the election to the people, and limiting their term to six years; but this act has to be sanctioned by another Legislature before becoming law.

Respecting banking, the constitution provides that "no bank charter shall be for more than thirty years, nor shall it ever be extended or renewed. The capital of a bank shall not exceed $100,000, nor shall a dividend be made exceeding 16 per cent. a year. Stockholders shall be individually liable for the debts of the bank, and no notes shall be issued for less than $5." And, in relation to corporations, it further provides, that "no act of incorporation shall be passed or altered except by the assent of two-thirds of each house, and by giving three months' notice." "The credit of the State shall not be pledged in aid of any corporation whatsoever."

With regard to slavery, the same instrument says: "No law shall be passed to emancipate slaves, or to prohibit the immigration of persons bringing slaves with them; but free colored persons may be prevented from entering the State."

For an amendment of the constitution, two-thirds of each house must assent; the proposed alteration must then be published six months before the succeeding election, and then be again approved by a two-thirds vote in the succeeding General Assembly.

Florida, under the law-distributing congressional representation, has only one representative in Congress.

Finances, etc.—The assessed value of all real and personal property in the State in 1850, was $22,784,837; the value truly estimated, $22,862,270. Florida has no public debt. The balance in the treasury for the year ending 1st Nov., 1847, was $3,755 10; and the receipts for the year ending 1st Nov., 1848, amounted to $56,832 72—making the resources for that year $60,587 82. The aggregate expenditures during the year were $59,259 72, leaving in the treasury, for future disbursement, $1,328 10. The average ordinary expenses of the government, however, is only about $45,000 per annum.

Education.—Florida is as yet but ill provided with schools; it has no institutions in which a liberal education can be obtained, nor are the existing public schools or academies efficient in their organization. The State has ample means for the support of public schools from the proceeds of the lands designated by Congress for that purpose, and the State constitution makes it imperative on the Legislature to organize and provide for a system of public education. The peculiar circumstances of the people, and the sparsity of the population, however, will, for a long time to come, present obstacles to the operation of any system devised, and more than apologize for any deficiencies that may be observed in the educational condition of the inhabitants. These matters must be left to time and favoring circumstances.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the religious denominations of Florida, according to the census of 1850 are as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	45	10,400	$25,640
Christian	—	—	—
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	10	3,810	37,800
Free	1	400	400
Friends	—	—	—
Germ'n Ref.	—	—	$—
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	75	18,010	55,260
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyteri'n	14	5,700	$31,500
Rom. Cath.	5	1,850	$13,600
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	—	—	—
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	—	—	—
Minor Sects	2	1,000	1,200
Total	152	41,170	$165,400

Florida is a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and it constitutes parts of the Roman Catholic dioceses of Savannah and Mobile—in the diocese of Savannah is included all of the State east of the Appalachicola, and in that of Mobile all west of that river.

Periodical Press.—There are 11 newspapers published in the State, of which 10 are issued weekly, and 1 semi-weekly


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SIXTH.—The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

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and of these 5 are whig in politics, 3 democratic, 1 neutral, and two, the politics of which are not stated in the census. The semi-weekly paper has an average circulation of 200 at each issue, or 20,800 copies annually; and the 10 weekly papers an aggregate circulation of 5,550, or 288,600 copies annually, making the 309,400 copies the total annual issue. The papers having the largest circulations are, the "Commercial Advertiser" of Appalachicola, which is 1,500 copies weekly; the "Sentinel," and "Floridian and Journal" of Tallahassee—the first having a weekly circulation of 1,300, and the latter of 800, and the "Florida Republican," which issues 700 weekly; none of the others circulate more than 400 copies of each issue.

Historical Sketch.—The adventures of Narvaez, and the romantic wanderings of Ponce de Leon and De Soto, the buccaneering of the English, the wars waged with Oglethorpe by the Spaniards, and more recently, the long and bloody Indian wars, have given to Florida a greater historical interest than attaches to any other portion of the Union. But as one of the youngest sisters of our confederacy, but comparatively little is known of its geography, resources, and productions. Peninsulated from almost all intercourse with other States, it lies out of the great thoroughfare of travel; and while the commerce of the Great West sweeps around its shores, they are looked upon as so many dangerous reefs and rocks, threatening destruction to the mariner. In the foregoing sketch the aim has been to give an idea of the present actual state and condition of the country. Its history is briefly as follows:

Florida was discovered in 1496 by Cabot, and was visited by Ponce de Leon in 1512, who came in search of the spring of perpetual youth and beauty, and fabled mines of gold, the fame of which had filled all Europe. In 1562 we find the French and Spaniards contesting their respective rights to the soil. San Augustine was settled in 1564, it being by forty years the oldest settlement in the United States. Pensacola was settled in 1596.

The archives of the country during the Spanish rule having been carried away, it is difficult to judge to what extent the country was settled previous to its cession to Great Britain. Remains of ancient settlements exist between the Suwanee and Chattahoochee rivers; the traces of old fortifications, roads, etc., are very distinct, and gun-barrels, pottery, ship-spikes, etc., are found; but the public opinion of the country is rather inclined to attribute these to the buccaneers, and the quantity of ship-spikes, etc., found, seem to render the opinion highly probable. It is presumable, therefore, from the known inertness of the Spanish character, and the slight progress made by them in the settlement of new countries, that their settlements in Florida were of very little extent; and, with the exception of establishing a few missions, they never ventured far from the coast, and paid but little attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The cession to Great Britain was made in 1763: most of the Spaniards left the country, and it soon began to prosper under the energetic impulse communicated by the Anglo-Saxon race. Efforts at settlement on a large scale were immediately undertaken, the government favoring the enterprise by granting large tracts to settlers. Doctor Turnbull brought 1,500 families from the islands and shores of the Mediterranean, and located them at New Smyrna; and Lord Rolle, Governor Moultrie, Lord Beresford, and others established settlements; and on the breaking out of the Revolution, large numbers of royalists came into the country from Georgia and Carolina. In 1780 the exports of Florida reached 40,000 barrels of naval stores; and at this time one of the principal articles of culture was indigo, which in the markets of London brought a higher price than that from any other country. The British possession of the country continued for but twenty years, but during that period more was effected in settling and improving the country than in the two hundred years of Spanish occupation.

But, unfortunately for Florida, in 1783 the province was retro-ceded to Spain, and the English population, which in 1778, in East Florida alone, numbered over 13,000, principally left the country and went into the adjoining States. From this period to its cession to the United States in 1821—a period of nearly forty years—it languished and struggled along with difficulty; cultivation was neglected, the English settlements having been allowed to go to ruin; and at no time during this period was the population in both the Floridas estimated at over 10,000, a large portion of whom lived in towns, or were hangers-on of government. The Spanish population, to a considerable extent, left the country upon its cession, and immigration began to flow in rapidly; but the unsurveyed state of the country, the uncertainty of land-titles, etc., militated against its settlement; and the fierce and turbulent Indian race, who had made it a battle-ground for over two hundred and fifty years, and who had never been conquered, and had no egress from their peninsular home, occupied the best lands, rendering it impossible to obtain them. But yet in spite of all these obstacles, a considerable population planted themselves in the country.

The territory was now beginning to reap the fruits of its American occupation, when in 1835 the desolating Seminole war broke out and continued for seven years, rendering all habitation out of the limits of the occupied parts insecure, and destroying all the improvements which had been undertaken. In 1842 this war terminated, and the Indians, after a struggle of nearly three hundred years, were forced to yield, and were nearly all transferred beyond the Mississippi. Thus the population of Florida had, up to 1842, undergone four entire revolutions, and after having been settled by the European race for two hundred and eighty years, was forced to begin anew the settlement of the country. Since this period, however, it has progressed with reasonable rapidity, and in 1845 it was admitted into the Union as an independent State. The few Indians now remaining, although they have given some temporary trouble to the inhabitants, have lately made up their minds to abandon their homes, and will, before long, be domiciled with their brethren in the country beyond the limits of the white settlements, set apart for them by the beneficence of the Government, where alone they can be protected from utter annihilation.

TALLAHASSEE is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the north-east by South Carolina, from which Savannah River divides it; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama—the Chattahoochee River being the western boundary for more than half its length. It extends generally between latitudes 30° 22′ and 35° N., and longitudes 80° 48 and 84° 41′ W. from Greenwich, or 3° 46′ and 7° 39′ W. from Washington. Its greatest length from north to south is 322 miles, and its greatest width from the east point of Tybee Island, at the mouth of Savannah River, to Florence, on Chattahoochee River, 224 miles; but from this point it gradually narrows northward, and on the parallel of 34° 40′ does not measure more than 126 miles. The whole area of the State is 58,000 square miles.

No State in the Union presents a richer field for the geologist than Georgia. With a territory embracing the southern extremity of the great Atlantic chains of mountains, extending across them to the north-west into the valley of the Mississippi, running to the south-west into the cretaceous slope of the Gulf of Mexico, and occupying along their eastern base a wide belt of territory, it contains most of the important geological formations. Commencing at the Atlantic Ocean and spreading out from 100 to 150 miles to the west, an extensive plain of a *tertiary formation* rises from the level of the sea, and gradually swells up to the height of about 500 feet, at a line passing near the head of navigation of the rivers Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, and Ocmulgee, where it meets a *primary* formation. Between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers it leaves the *primary* formation to the right, and rests on the *cretaceous* from a point nearly midway between Macon and Knoxville, by a line running in a south-west direction to another point between Pataula Creek and Fort Gaines, on the Chattahoochee River. Bounded by the last mentioned line to the south-east, and by the southern edge of the *primary*, as indicated by the heads of navigation in the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, the *cretaceous* formation extends from Alabama into Georgia, forming an acute triangle. The *primary*, or non-fossiliferous, bounded on the east by the tertiary and cretaceous formations as described above, crosses the State from north-east to south-west, with a width of 160 miles at the northern limit and of 100 miles at the southern. The Blue Ridge range of mountains passes near its western edge and forms the most elevated land of the State, varying in height from 1,200 to 4,000 feet. From this crest there is a gradual descent to the east by a series of parallel and undulating ridges, until the tertiary plain is reached. On the west the descent is much more precipitous. The western boundary of the primary is not very accurately established, but is believed to be not far from a line running nearly north and south through the centre of Gilmer County, and continued in the same direction to near Canton, in Cass County, and thence to the western base of the Allatoona Mountain, on the Etowah River, where it turns to the south-west, and passing near Van Wert, in Paulding County, and along the northern base of the Dugdown Mountain to the Alabama line. The north-western part of the State, bounded to the east and south by the western limit of the primary, consists of a *transition*, or older fossiliferous formation, except the extreme north-west corner, where the *carboniferous* occurs.

The coast is lined by a succession of low islands, intersected by numerous navigable channels, which afford good inland navigation all along the shore. They are generally separated from each other by wide bays or sounds, which bear their names and receive the waters of this section. The principal islands are Cabbage Island, Ossaba Island, St. Catharine's Island, Sapello Island, St. Simon's Island, Jykill Island, Cumberland Island, etc. These are covered with rich plantations, and produce, as before stated, the long staple cotton called, from the place of its growth, sea-island cotton.

Along the southern line of the State, between the head branches of the Suwannee and the St. Mary's rivers, there is an extensive swamp, or series of swamps, covered with a thick growth of bay-trees, vines, and underwood, and in the wet season presenting the appearance of a wide lake containing islands of rich highland. This swamp extends over the border into Florida, and bears the Indian name of "Okefinoke." Several streams are lost in its morasses, and others, head waters of rivers flowing to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, take their rise from within its limits.

The great mineral region of Georgia is found in the primary and metamorphic formations of the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains. Through the northern portion of the State these pursue their course toward the south-west with similar features of parallelism and straightness peculiar to them further north; but their more broken character, the greater ruggedness of their outline, and the impetuous nature of their streams, testify to different geological formations than the stratified shales and sandstones of which they are composed in Pennsylvania. It is in these out-liers of the main ridge that the metamorphic slates and quartz rock are found, which are productive in gold ores; and frequently in near proximity to these are deposits of hematite iron ores of extraordinary extent. In the gneiss, also, are found veins of magnetic iron ore of great purity, as at Cane Creek, near Dahlonega. Specular ores, too, like those of the Iron Mountain in Missouri, are found in the vicinity of some of the hematite beds; and localities of the same ore are of frequent occurrence down the course of Chattahoochee River. Another range of them, of much greater consequence, is found in the Allatoona hills, along the Etowah River. Here the broad, shallow stream, obstructed in its course, falls over ledges of rock, producing good water power. On each side are seen, projecting from the hills, ledges of rough silicious rock, in strata of various degrees of thickness, dipping to the south of east. Beds of limestone are associated with these rocks, and veins of sulphate of barytes, of great extent. On the south-eastern slope of this range of hills, talcose and mica slates, hornblende slate, green stone, and quartz veins containing gold, more abound. Through deep cuttings in these rocks, in one place 90 feet deep, the Western and Atlantic Railroad passes. To the west and north-west an extensive limestone country commences, about four miles from the river. Nearly the whole of Cass County is formed of this rock, and it spreads out into Floyd and Murray counties. Iron ores are found on both sides of the Etowah River. To the south-west they extend into Paulding County, and in the other direction through Cherokee County to its north-west corner; and so far as explored their range is about 40 miles, and their course about north-east and south-west. These ores, in their appearance and quality, resemble the best ores found in the Housatonic Valley. Numerous furnaces have


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No other establishment in this city exhibits to its customers so extensive and choice a variety of Cloaks and Mantillas as that of J. Beck & Co. They are composed of all the fabrics suited to their garments, embracing the most approved and fashionable patterns. In the article of *Lace Dresses* their prices range from twelve hundred dollars downwards, and *Lace Collars* from fifty cents to fifty dollars. They have *Lace Scarfs and Shawls* as high as six hundred dollars; printed *Delaines and Cashmeres* at one shilling per yard and upwards. Brocade and Flounced Silk Dresses are frequently sold at this house for one hundred and fifty dollars each, and their Shawls range along the scale of prices from fifteen hundred mills to fifteen hundred dollars. They have Laces less than three inches in width at fifty dollars per yard, and from that price down to two cents. Such is an outline of the variety of goods in these establishments, adapted to the means and wants of all classes of society; the result of indefatigable perseverance and real enterprise. What wonder, therefore, that such places of business, situated in the heart of the metropolis and *conducted on strictly honorable principles*, should be daily filled to overflowing with the *elite* and the fashionable of this great city.

In addition to their retail business at the lower store, Nos. 355 and 357 *Broadway*, which is conducted on the first and second floors, there are the third and fourth floors for their *wholesale*, where there is always a large assortment of goods, which they sell to merchants from every section of the Union.—*Publishers.*

been established in this region and are now in successful operation; the vast water-power, the abundance of timber, the cheapness of living, and the beauty of the climate being highly favorable characteristics of the region.

Georgia embraces every variety of soil, climate, and productions. While southern and middle Georgia are parched with heat, the more northerly climate among the mountains is moderate and even cold. The sky is of a deep blue, nor does a more lovely heaven smile upon Italy than that which favors this country. The cordon of islets which border the sea-coast has a light, sandy soil, but produces the finest staple, known to the world as sea-island cotton. In the south are the tide and swamp lands, producing immense crops of rice. The soil of this region varies as it is situated on the sea-shore or upon the large and small rivers. On the Savannah these lands are cultivated 20 miles from the brackish marsh up the river, and are the finest in the State; and next to these are the lands on the Alatamaha River, which in width are equal to those on the Savannah. They do not extend from the marshes up more than 16 miles—beyond, the freshets render them valueless, except for timber. Next come the tide lands of the Ogeechee, extending 10 miles up from the marshes, which produce rice, but are not well adapted to cotton. The tide lands of the Great Santilla are not as broad as the others, but are productive and fertile 20 miles up from the marshes, yielding good crops of rice and cotton, and are not so liable to inundation as those of other large streams. The inland swamps produce abundantly. Black-seed cotton is produced on the oak lands adjoining the inland swamps, though these lands are said to be of inferior quality. About 60 or 70 miles from the coast begin the pine lands, which are valuable chiefly for the immense quantity of timber annually yielded. Tar, pitch, and turpentine are also largely manufactured in this section. The middle region of the State contains land of a red, loamy soil, producing tobacco, cotton, and all the grains. It was once very productive, but owing to the exhausting system of cultivation adopted by the planters, it has become in many parts much impoverished, and large gullies and red barren hill sides often meet the eye in places where once abundant crops were produced. The planters, however, have become awake to the folly of a system so injurious to their best interests, and hill-side ditching, manuring, and a judicious rotation of crops, together with occasional rest to the land, is gradually restoring the soil. The institution of agricultural societies has also of late years stimulated emulation in this direction, and many of the great planters have set a good example to their neighbors by adopting the improvements which science has proved necessary to insure success in agricultural operations. The lands in the south-western part of the State, between the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, are in general fertile when first cleared, but are not very durable. Being of a light, sandy soil they produce fine crops of cotton and sometimes sugar cane for a few years, and then become exhausted, when resort must be had to fertilizers. These lands, however, are cheaper in proportion to their fertility than any others in Georgia. In the north part of the State—that part known as Cherokee Georgia—the valleys are exceedingly rich, producing wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., and in some places cotton is extensively raised; but the crop is not so certain as in the lower regions. This, indeed, is peculiarly a grain country, while the mountains yield the more valuable minerals, and are exceedingly attractive as grazing lands. The land here is more costly than in any other part of the State, ranging from $10 to $30 per acre; while in the south-west lands of equal fertility cost not more than one-third those sums—the difference being due to the greater durability of the northern soils. But Cherokee Georgia is not the place to raise cotton; it is to be the granary and work-shop of the State, and its fields will produce corn to feed the operatives who are to direct its water-power in manufacturing the cotton which the south produces, and in digging out from the bowels of the earth the minerals which are to regulate its inland commerce.

Upward of fifty streams in the State of Georgia are enumerated as deserving and having the designation of rivers. A very cursory glance at the map will show that her water resources are immense. The streams of this state alone which pour the volume of their waters from the mountain springs into the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, would supply sufficient power, in the eligible sites, to manufacture all the cotton grown in the world, or to grind all the grain grown within the limits of the Union. The navigable rivers are the Savannah, the Alatamaha, the Oconee, the Ocmulgee, the St. Mary's, the Ogeechee, the Flint, the Chattahoochee, the Coosa, and various others. These bear down to the seaboard the productions of the interior, and are thronged by steamboats, sloops, and flat boats, laden with the material of a commerce valued at thirty-five to forty million of dollars a year. If Georgia has not the best of harbors, she has a large number, equal to all the requirements of the coasting trade. Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's have harbor accommodations for a large class of shipping, and are the centres of a considerable foreign trade. The great river of the State is the Savannah, which rises by two principal branches in North Carolina, near the sources of the Tennessee and Hiwassee on the one side, and the Chattahoochee on the other, and after a course of about 300 miles, falls over the last chain of rock-hills into the great plain at Augusta, to which place, 250 miles from its mouth, it is navigable for steamers of light draft, and for large ships to Savannah, there being 18 or 19 feet water on the bar at low tide. Its principal tributaries are Brier Creek and Broad River. The Chattahoochee, rising near the southern branch of the Savannah, pursues at first a south-westerly course, but afterward turns to the south, and receiving Flint River on the Florida line, enters that State under the name of Appalachicola. It is navigable to the falls at Columbus, 300 miles from its mouth, for a great part of the year, and its whole length is about 500 miles. Flint River, above named, rises in the hilly country south of the Chattahoochee, and has a total length of 300 miles, of which 75 miles to the falls is open to navigation. The Oostanaula and Etowah, rising in the mountains of the north, unite their streams at Rome, in Floyd County, whence they pass directly west into Alabama, under the name of Coosa. The Alatamaha is formed by the junction of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee, which rise in the hilly region south of the Chattahoochee, and flow for about 250 miles nearly parallel to each other, where the latter bends round to the east, and unites its waters with those of the former—there are 12 to 13 feet water on the bar of the Alatamaha at ebb-tide, and steamboats ascend the Ocmulgee to Macon, and the Oconee to Milledgeville, although there are some obstructions to their navigation. The Ogeechee has a course of about 200 miles, of which 40 miles are navigated by small vessels. The Santilla, or St. Illa, has a winding course, chiefly through a low, swamp region, but is partially navigable for river craft. The St. Mary's River rises in a low ridge, near Okefinoke Swamp, and reaches the sea in Cumberland Sound; it has 13 feet of water on the bar at low tide, and sometimes as much as 23 feet in times of flood. The Allapaha and Withlacoochee, principal constituents of Suwannee River of Florida, and the Ocklockonee River, are considerable streams in the south part of the State, which empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Stephens, one of Georgia's representatives in Congress, in a speech before that body, exhibited the physical, industrial, and moral condition of his State in the following glowing terms: "Georgia is the youngest of the old thirteen States that formed the Union. At that time she was the weakest of that fraternal band." * * * * * "Boston, New York, and Richmond were nearly as old as Georgia now is, when Oglethorpe first landed at Savannah. But notwithstanding all this, I will not shrink from the comparison, let it be instituted when or where it may. Georgia has her beds

of coal and iron; her lime, gypsum, and marl; her quarries of granite and marble. She has inexhaustible treasures of minerals, including gold, the most precious of metals. She has a soil and climate suitable for the growth and culture of every product known to husbandry and agriculture. A better country for wheat and corn, and all the cereal plants, to say nothing of cotton and tobacco, is not to be found in an equal space on this continent. There, too, grow the orange, the olive, the vine, and the fig, with forests of oak and pine sufficient to build and mast the navies of the world. She has mountains for grazing, rivers for commerce, and waterfalls for machinery of all kinds without number. Nor have these great natural advantages and resources been neglected. Young as she is, she is now the first cotton-growing State in the Union. She has, I believe, thirty-six cotton factories in operation, and a great many more hastening to completion—one of them has, or soon will have, ten thousand spindles, with two hundred looms, capable of turning out eight thousand yards of cloth per day. Her yarns are already finding their way to the markets of the North and foreign countries; and the day is not distant when she will take the lead in the manufacture as well as the production of this great staple. She has also her flour mills and paper mills—her forges, foundries, and furnaces, in full operation. Her exports exceed yearly $35,000,000—equal to if not greater than those of all New England together. She has six hundred and fifty miles of railroad in operation, at a cost of $15,000,000, and two hundred miles more in the course of construction. By her energy and enterprise she has scaled the mountain barriers, and opened the way for the steam-car from the southern Atlantic ports to the waters of the great valley of the West. But this is not all: she has four chartered universities—nay, five, for she has one devoted exclusively to the education of her daughters. She was the first State, I believe, to establish a female college, which is now in a flourishing condition, and one of the brighest ornaments of her character. She has four hundred young men pursuing a collegiate course—a greater number, I believe, than any State in the Union, in proportion to her white population. Go, then, and take your statistics if you wish—you will find not only all those things to be so; but I tell you also what you will not find, you will not find any body in that State begging bread or asking alms—you will find but few paupers—you will not find forty thousand beings, pinched with cold and hunger, demanding the right to labor, as I saw it stated to be the case not long since in the City of New York. And when you have got all the information you want, come and institute the comparison if you wish, with any State you please; make your own selection; I shall not shrink from it, nor will the people of that State shrink from it. Other gentlemen from the South can speak for their own States—I speak only for mine. And in her name, and in her behalf, as one of her respresentatives upon this floor, I accept the gauntlet in advance, and I have no fears of the result of a comparison of her statistics, socially, morally, politically, with any other state of equal population in this confederacy." * * * * * * "That country has the greatest elements of prosperity where the same amount of human labor or exertion will procure the greatest amount of human comforts, and that people are the most prosperous, whether few or many, who, possessing those elements, control them by their energy, and industry, and economy for the accumulation of wealth. In these particulars the people of Georgia are inferior to none in this or any other country. They have abundant reason to be content with their lot." * * * * * * "The six hundred and fifty miles of railroad now in operation, to which I have alluded, were built by Georgia capital. One hundred and thirty-six miles, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, which is one of the greatest monuments of the enterprise of the age, was built by the State. But her public debt is only a little over $1,800,000, while that of the State of New York is over $20,000,000, besides $14,000,000 owed by the city alone; and the debt of Pennsylvania is $40,000,000. The bonds of the State of Georgia are held mostly by her own people. You do not see them hawked about in Northern or foreign markets at a depreciation. But they, as well as the stocks and securities of the private companies, are held mostly by her own citizens, and are commanding premiums at home."

Georgia is divided into 94 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capital of each in 1850, was as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Appling	410	2,949	313	0	Holmesville
Baker	755	8,120	444	12	Newton
Baldwin	647	8,148	240	3	Milledgeville
Bibb	1,284	12,699	308	82	Macon
Bryan	212	3,424	209	0	Eden
Bullock	477	4,300	412	3	Statesboro'
Burke	1,017	16,100	712	41	Waynesboro'
Butts	642	6,488	891	14	Jackson
Camden	400	6,319	235	5	Jefferson
Campbell	920	7,232	694	18	Campbellton
Carroll	1,379	9,357	782	16	Carrollton
Cass	1,712	13,300	601	8	Cassville
Chatham	1,915	23,901	132	13	Savannah
Chattooga	869	6,815	419	10	Summerville
Cherokee	1,970	12,800	1,000	5	Canton
Clark	1,024	11,119	400	55	Athens
Cobb	1,918	13,843	931	10	Marietta
Columbia	751	11,961	489	7	Appling
Coweta	1,882	13,635	911	52	Newnan
Crawford	754	8,984	444	5	Knoxville
Dade	421	2,680	235	4	Trenton
Decatur	898	8,262	441	2	Bainbridge
De Kalb	1,792	14,328	1,019	45	Decatur
Dooly	962	8,361	663	8	Drayton
Early	656	7,246	367	11	Blakely
Effingham	355	3,864	308	0	Springfield
Elbert	1,177	12,959	804	20	Elberton
Emanuel	605	4,577	511	0	Swainsboro'
Fayette	1,196	8,709	818	6	Fayetteville
Floyd	866	8,205	397	15	Rome
Forsyth	1,334	8,850	765	8	Cumming
Franklin	1,546	11,513	1,305	4	Carnesville
Gilmer	1,396	8,440	577	5	Ellejay
Glinn	145	4,933	92	8	Brunswick
Gordon	861	5,984	419	0	Calhoun
Greene	854	13,068	512	47	Greensboro'
Gwinnett	1,610	11,257	1,036	26	Lawrenceville
Habersham	1,338	8,895	732	5	Clarkesville
Hall	1,300	8,713	697	0	Gainesville
Hancock	761	11,578	444	20	Sparta
Harris	1,175	14,721	873	73	Hamilton
Heard	724	6,923	512	5	Franklin
Henry	1,680	14,726	1,003	3	M'Donough
Houston	1,138	16,450	750	23	Perry
Irwin	448	3,334	414	0	Irwinville
Jackson	1,200	9,768	547	6	Jefferson
Jasper	812	11,486	538	12	Monticello
Jefferson	765	9,131	538	48	Louisville
Jones	789	10,224	405	15	Clinton
Laurens	634	6,442	328	6	Dublin
Lee	550	6,659	387	7	Starkeville
Liberty	860	7,926	244	4	Hinesville
Lincoln	378	5,998	273	13	Lincolnton
Lowndes	932	8,351	649	2	Troupville
Lumpkin	1,381	8,954	598	0	Dahlonega
Macon	679	7,052	419	0	Lanier
Madison	692	5,003	404	3	Danielsville
Marion	1,101	10,280	563	4	Tazewell
M'Intosh	283	6,028	117	10	Darien
Merriwether	1,428	16,476	824	0	Greenville
Monroe	1,194	16,985	746	2	Forsyth
Montg'mery	236	2,154	168	0	Mount Vernon





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Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Morgan	621 ..	10,744 ..	336 ..	31 ..	Madison
Murray	2,047 ..	14,433 ..	1,034 ..	25 ..	Spring Place
Muscogee ..	1,884 ..	18,578 ..	581 ..	30 ..	Columbus
Newton	1,374 ..	13,296 ..	812 ..	23 ..	Covington
Oglethorpe.	819 ..	12,259 ..	555 ..	13 ..	Lexington
Paulding ..	1,059 ..	7,039 ..	422 ..	10 ..	Van Wert
Pike	1,474 ..	14,305 ..	807 ..	21 ..	Zebulon
Pulaski....	701 ..	6,627 ..	371 ..	2 ..	Hawkinsville
Putnam ...	609 ..	10,794 ..	351 ..	32 ..	Eatonton
Rabun.....	385 ..	2,448 ..	282 ..	0 ..	Clayton
Randolph ..	1,408 ..	12,868 ..	930 ..	38 ..	Cuthbert
Richmond ..	1,556 ..	16,246 ..	272 ..	56 ..	Augusta
Scriven....	567 ..	6,847 ..	498 ..	0 ..	Jacksonboro'
Stewart....	1,432 ..	16,027 ..	990 ..	36 ..	Lumpkin
Sumter	1,109 ..	10,322 ..	768 ..	34 ..	Americus
Talbot.....	1,324 ..	16,534 ..	928 ..	46 ..	Talbotton
Taliaferro..	408 ..	5,146 ..	294 ..	16 ..	Crawfordsville
Tatnall	434 ..	3,227 ..	327 ..	10 ..	Reidsville
Telfair.....	340 ..	3,026 ..	280 ..	0 ..	Jacksonville
Thomas	838 ..	10,103 ..	534 ..	6 ..	Thomasville
Troup	1,295 ..	16,879 ..	789 ..	8 ..	Lagrange
Twiggs	696 ..	8,179 ..	367 ..	0 ..	Marion
Union	1,141 ..	7,234 ..	911 ..	3 ..	Blairsville
Upson	795 ..	9,424 ..	436 ..	19 ..	Thomaston
Walker....	1,867 ..	13,109 ..	600 ..	1 ..	Lafayette
Walton....	1,191 ..	10,821 ..	864 ..	56 ..	Monroe
Ware.....	561 ..	3,888 ..	339 ..	0 ..	Waresboro'
Warren....	1,135 ..	12,425 ..	605 ..	42 ..	Warrenton
Washington	1,077 ..	11,766 ..	632 ..	6 ..	Sandersville
Wayne	182 ..	1,499 ..	172 ..	0 ..	Waynesville
Wilkes	709 ..	12,107 ..	468 ..	9 ..	Washington
Wilkinson ..	983 ..	8,212 ..	645 ..	5 ..	Irwinton

The whole number of dwellings in the State, at the above date, was 91,011, of families 91,471, and of inhabitants 905,999, viz., whites 521,438—males 266,096, and females 255,342; free colored 2,880—males 1,368, and females, 1,512; and slaves 381,681. Of the whole population, there were: *deaf and dumb*—wh. 211, fr. col. 0, sl. 41; *blind*—wh. 224, fr. col. 5, sl. 80; *insane*—wh. 281, fr. col. 2, sl. 23; and *idiotic*—wh. 476, fr. col. 3, sl. 98. The number of free persons born in the United States was 517,995; the number of foreign birth was 5,907, and of birth unknown, 597; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine 178, New Hampshire 122, Vermont 186, Massachusetts 594, Rhode Island 138, Connecticut 712, New York 1,203, New Jersey 331, Pennsylvania 642, Delaware 117, Maryland 703, District of Columbia 72, Virginia 7,331, North Carolina 37,522, South Carolina 52,154, *Georgia* 402,582, Florida 1,103, Alabama 31,154, Mississippi 184, Louisiana 42, Texas 28, Arkansas 25, Tennessee 8,211, Kentucky 458, Ohio 46, Michigan 3, Indiana 50, Illinois 41, Missouri 60, Iowa 1, Wisconsin 2, California 0, and the Territories 0; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 679, Ireland 3,202, Scotland 367, Wales 13, Germany 947, France 177, Spain 13, Portugal 5, Belgium 41, Holland 11, Turkey 1, Italy 33, Austria 3, Switzerland 38, Russia 8, Denmark 24, Norway 6, Sweden 11, Prussia 25, Greece 1, Asia 2, Africa 13, British America 108, Mexico 8, South America 8, West Indies 95, and other countries 58.

The following table will exhibit the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census. Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	52,886	398	29,264	29,662	82,548	—	—
1800	101,678	1,019	59,404	60,423	162,101	79,553	96.4
1810	145,414	1,801	105,218	107,019	252,433	90,332	55.7
1820	189,564	1,767	149,656	151,423	340,987	88,554	35.1
1830	296,806	2,486	217,531	220,017	516,823	175,836	51.6
1840	407,695	2,753	280,944	283,697	691,392	174,569	33.8
1850	521,438	2,880	381,681	384,561	905,999	214,607	31.1

The statistics of the industry and wealth of Georgia, as furnished by the census of 1850, and other official returns referring to that year, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 6,378,479 acres, and unimproved lands, 16,442,900 acres—valued in cash at $95,753,445. Number of farms under cultivation, 51,759. Value of farming implements and machinery, $5,894,150.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 151,331; asses and mules, 57,389; milch cows, 334,223; working oxen, 73,286; other cattle, 690,016; sheep, 560,435; and swine, 2,168,617—valued in the aggregate at $25,728,416. (In 1840 there were 157,540 horses, mules, etc.; 884,414 neat cattle of all kinds; 267,107 sheep, and 1,457,755 swine.)

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,088,534 bushels; rye, 53,750 bushels; Indian corn, 30,080,090 bushels; oats, 3,820,044 bushels; barley, 11,501 bushels; and buckwheat, 250 bushels. (The crops of 1839–40 were—wheat, 1,801,830 bushels; barley, 12,979 bushels; oats, 1,610,030 bushels; rye, 60,693 bushels; buckwheat, 141 bushels; and Indian corn, 20,905,122 bushels.)

Other Crops.—Rice, 38,950,691 pounds; tobacco, 423,934 pounds; ginned cotton, 300,901 bales of 400 pounds; peas and beans, 1,142,011 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 227,379, and sweet, 6,986,428 bushels; hay, 23,449 tons; clover-seed, 132, and other grass-seed, 428 bushels; hops, 261 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 0, and water-rotted, 0 tons; flax, 5,387 pounds; flax-seed, 622 bushels; maple sugar, 50 pounds; cane sugar, 1,644 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 216,150 gallons; wine, 796 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $92,776, and of market-garden products, $76,500. The annexed table compares the crops of the great staples in 1840 and 1850:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Cane Sugar	329,744 pounds	1,644,000 pounds	*incr.* 1,314,256 pounds, or 398.57 per cent.
Ginned Cotton	163,392,396 "	120,360,400 "	*decr.* 43,031,996 " or 26.34 "
Tobacco	162,894 "	423,934 "	*incr.* 261,040 " or 160.25 "
Rice	12,384,732 "	38,950,691 "	*incr.* 26,565,959 " or 214.51 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 990,019 pounds (in 1840, 371,393); butter, 4,640,559 pounds, and cheese, 46,976 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year had been $6,339,762. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 813 pounds (in 1840, 2,992½); and beeswax and honey, to that of 732,514 pounds.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $1,838,968 (in 1840, $1,467,630).

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $8,378,257; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $5,127,546; average number of hands employed, —males, and females, average monthly cost of labor—male, $ and female, $00,000; annual value of products, $6,704,138. The whole number of manufacturing establishments, producing to the value of $500 and upward in 1850, was 1,407, and of these 35 were cotton factories, 3 woolen factories, 140 tanneries, and 10 iron establishments, of which 4 manufactured casting, 3 pig-iron, and 3 wrought iron.

The *cotton* manufactures employ a capital of $1,736,156; the cotton consumed in the year ending 30th June, 1850, was 20,230 bales, and the value of all raw material, fuel, etc., was $900,419; average hands employed—males 873, and females 1,399; monthly cost of labor—male, $12,725, and female, $10,352; value of entire products, $2,135,044, the products of the year having been 7,209,292 yards of sheeting, and 4,198,351 pounds of yarn.

The *woolen* manufactures have a capital invested amounting to $68,000, and consume annually 153,816 pounds of wool; value of all raw material, $30,392; hands employed—males 40, and females 38; monthly cost of labor—male $1,099, and female, $536; cloth manufactured, 340,660 yards; value of the entire products, $88,750.

The *tanneries* employ a capital of $262,855, and use annually 81,484 hides, and 21,705 skins, valued at $185,604; hands employed, 402; monthly wages, or cost of labor, $7,107; skins tanned, 21,705, and sides of leather tanned, 162,968—valued together at $361,586.

The various *iron* manufactures are in accordance with the following statistics:

Specified Manufactures.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material.	Hands. Male.	Hands. Fem.	Monthly Wages. Male.	Monthly Wages. Female.	Tons Produced.	Entire Value of Products.
Pig Iron	$26,000	$25,840	135	3	$17.44	$5.00	900	$57,300
Cast Iron	35,000	11,950	39	0	27.43	0.00	415	46,200
Wrought Iron	9,200	5,986	26	1	11.35	5.00	90	15,384

The total capital invested in the iron manufacture is thus $70,200: the value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $43,776; total cost of labor, $44 651; and the total value of products, $118,884.

The branches of industry, others than those above enumerated, and forming the bulk of the manufactures of the State, consist chiefly of mills of various descriptions, as saw and flouring mills, paper mills, boot and shoe shops, wheelwright shops, agricultural-implement manufactories, etc., etc., which, taken together, and in connection with the national manufactures in which this State is engaged, constitute a very respectable manufacturing interest, and place Georgia in a proud position—first among its compeers of the Southern States.

Foreign Commerce.—Not more than a sixth of the commercial staples of Georgia are exported directly, or in shipping belonging to the State. The great bulk of its products are carried coastwise, and chiefly in northern vessels to northern ports, and thence trans-shipped to the foreign port; and even of the one-sixth, constituting the material of its direct foreign commerce, more than three-fifths is exported in vessels of foreign nations; besides, a large moiety of the products of Western Georgia is shipped at Appalachicola, in Florida. The exports to foreign countries, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $7,551,943, of which $4,929,791 represents the value of merchandise carried in foreign bottoms; and the direct imports were valued at $636,964, of which $330,081 was the value of goods carried in foreign bottoms. The whole of the exports were of domestic origin. The total entries were 118 (57,017 tons), of which 71 (45,134 tons) were foreign; and the total clearances were 141 (72,563 tons), of which 83 (51,524 tons) were foreign. The whole of this commerce was done in the district of which Savannah is the port of entry. The amount of shipping owned in the State at the above-named period was 21,690 tons, distributed among the several collection districts as follows:

Collection Districts.	Registered. Perm't.	Registered. Temp'ry.	Enrolled and Licensed. Perm't.	Enrolled and Licensed. Temp'ry.	Licensed (under 20 tons.)	Total Tonnage.	Navigated by Steam.
Savannah	4,159	6,278	8,524	665	105	19,731	6,479
Sunbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick	—	—	524	—	10	534	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's	—	491	692	242	—	1,425	—

All the registered tonnage is employed in the foreign trade, and all the enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade: the vessels navigated by steam are of the latter classes. The number of vessels built in the year was 5—2 schooners and 3 steamers—with a total burden of 684 tons. The statistics of the foreign commerce of Georgia for a series of years exhibit the following movements:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$491,250	$—	1811	$2,668,866	$—	1831	$3,959,813	$399,940
1792	459,106	—	1812	1,066,703	—	1832	5,515,883	253,417
1793	520,955	—	1813	1,094,595	—	1833	6,270,040	318,990
1794	263,832	—	1814	2,183,121	—	1834	7,567,337	546,802
1795	695,986	—	1815	4,172,319	—	1835	8,890,674	393,049
1796	959,158	—	1816	7,511,929	—	1836	10,722,200	573,222
1797	644,307	—	1817	8,790,662	—	1837	8,935,041	774,349
1798	961,848	—	1818	11,132,096	—	1838	8,803,839	776,068
1799	1,396,759	—	1819	6,310,434	—	1839	5,970,441	413,907
1800	2,174,268	—	1820	6,594,623	—	1840	6,862,959	491,428
1801	1,755,939	—	1821	6,014,310	1,002,684	1841	3,696 513	449,007
1802	1,854,951	—	1822	5,484,869	989,591	1842	4,300,257	341,764
1803	2,370,875	—	1823	4,293,666	670,705	1843	4,522,401	207,432
1804	2,077,592	—	1824	4,623,982	551,888	1844	4,283,805	305,684
1805	2,394,846	—	1825	4,222,833	343,356	1845	4,557,435	206,301
1806	82,764	—	1826	4,368,504	330,993	1846	2,708,003	205,495
1807	3,744,845	—	1827	4,261,555	312,609	1847	5,712,149	207,180
1808	24,626	—	1828	3,104,425	308,669	1848	3,670,415	217,114
1809	1,082,108	—	1829	4,981,376	380,293	1849	6,857,806	371,024
1810	2,238,686	—	1830	5,336,626	282,436	1850	7,551,943	636,964

Internal Communication.—The rivers of Georgia furnish in the aggregate a long line of navigable channels, which give the greater part of the interior a ready access by steamboat or batteaux to the Gulf and Atlantic seaboards. The names, length, etc., of the principal of these are given elsewhere. Georgia has also furnished itself with extensive and



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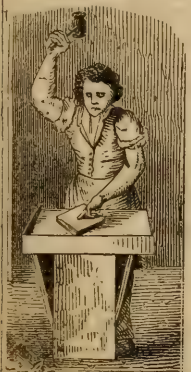
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magnificent lines of internal improvement: her railways now in active operation have a length of 908 miles, and there are about 200 miles now in progress of construction, or for which charters have been obtained. The terminus of the Georgia railways is generally between the seaboard and the interior: two lines, one from the port of Savannah and the other from that of Charleston, run south-west to a junction with the system of Tennessee railroads, terminating at Chattanooga, distant from the first-named place 402 miles, and from the latter 445 miles; and in their course pass off several branches and connect with other railroads passing westward into Alabama, etc. Among the projected railroads the most important are those from Savannah and Brunswick to the Flint River and the seaports of Florida. Georgia has also two short canals: the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, 16 miles long, and the Brunswick Canal, 12 miles long; the former extends from Savannah to the Ogeechee River, but is now unused, and the latter from Brunswick to the Altamaha River. The proportion of completed railroads to superficies in this State, in January, 1858, was as 1 mile of road to every 67 square miles, and to the population as 1 mile of road to every 1,066 persons.

Banks, etc.—In December, 1856, there were in the State 31 banks and 10 branch banks, and their condition in the aggregate was as follows: *liabilities*—capital, $14,464,196; circulation, $9,496,887; deposits, $2,580,628; due other banks, $496,429, and other liabilities, $1,451,151; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $17,420,824; stocks, $1,374,581; real estate, $2,186,968; other investments, $2,077,716; due by other banks, $1,117,460; notes of other banks, $506,500; specie funds, $141,899, and specie, $2,112,446. The branch banks are branches of the Bank of the State of Georgia, the head-quarters of which is at Savannah.

Government.—Georgia's first constitution was made in 1777; a second in 1789, and the one in which the present government is based, in 1798. It has subsequently undergone numerous amendments. Every citizen of the State, 21 years old, who has paid all taxes demanded for one year, and has resided in the county for six months next before an election, has the right to vote.

The legislature is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of both of which are elected biennially. Representatives (180 in number) must be 21 years old and have been citizens of the State three years and of the United States seven years next before the election; senators (47 in number) are chosen in districts, and must be 24 years old and have been citizens of the United States nine years. A census of the State is taken every seven years and representatives apportioned in accordance with its results.

The Governor is chief executive: he must be 30 years old, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years and of the State six years, and be possessed of 500 acres of land, or $5,000 in other property above all debts. He is elected for two years by a popular majority vote, or in case there be not a choice, then one of the two candidates having the highest number of votes shall be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly. In case of the office becoming vacant, the chair is filled by the President of the Senate, and after him by the Speaker of the House. The governor may veto a bill, but two-thirds of both houses subsequently voting in favor of the rejected bill makes it law nevertheless.

The executive officers of the government of the State are—a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, a Comptroller-general, a Surveyor-general, and a State Librarian. The Keeper of the Penitentiary, Commissioner of the Deaf and Dumb, and State Printer, come under this head.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, and courts of inferior jurisdiction. The Supreme Court, for the correction of errors, consists of three judges, one of which is chief judge, elected by the General Assembly for such term as the law may provide, and are removable upon address of two-thirds of each house. The judges of the Superior Court are elected for six years, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases and in land cases, and concurrent in all other civil cases. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people in districts. All judges have fixed salaries. The State is divided into thirteen circuits with a judge for each, viz.: Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, Middle, Ocmulgee, Flint, Chattahoochee, Cherokee, Coweta, South-western, Macon, and Blue Ridge. Savannah and Augusta have special courts of Oyer and Terminer. Each county elects an "ordinary," who holds office for four years, and has the ordinary jurisdiction of a judge of probate. Sheriffs are appointed for two years, but not for two terms in succession.

On the institution of slavery, the constitution provides, that "There shall be no importation of slaves from Africa or any foreign place after October 1st, 1798, nor shall the legislature have power to free slaves without the owner's consent, or to prevent immigrants from bringing with them persons deemed slaves by any one of the United States. Slaves are protected in their persons, like free white persons, except in case of insurrection, and unless their "death should happen from accident in giving such slaves moderate correction." Amendments to the constitution, if passed by two-thirds of each house, shall be published six months before the next election of members of the General Assembly; and if passed in the same manner at the first session thereafter, shall be adopted.

The *militia* of Georgia consists of 75,099 men of all grades and arms, of which 5,000 are commissioned officers, and 73,649 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 89 are general officers, 91 general staff officers, 624 field officers, and 4,296 company officers.

The State *benevolent institutions* are an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, under the management of commissioners, and another for Lunatics, in the hands of trustees.

Finances, Debt, etc.—The balance in the treasury on the 20th October, 1849, amounted to $854,697 82, and the receipts into the treasury during the next fiscal year amounted to $850,286 88—total means for the year $1,704,984 50. Disbursements for the same period $808,440 00, and balance remaining $894,484 50: less unavailing fir execution warrants $256,746 00, leaving an actual balance of $97,738 50. The public debt of the State amounted to $1,529,079 92, and the bonds have from 18 to 20 years to run. Of this sum $75,000 are in sterling bonds, sold to Messrs. Reid, Irving & Co., of London, England, and the remainder Federal bonds. The semi-annual dividends, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London. The whole annual interest on the debt is $100,298 88. A committee of the legislature appointed to examine the State accounts in 1851, recommended that the balance then in the treasury should be applied to the redemption of the sterling bonds, and the State has a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the whole debt as it becomes due. The chief sources of income are the general tax and a special tax on bank stock. The principal items of expenditure are the pay of the legislature biennially, about $65,000, of the civil establishment, including judiciary, annually, about $45,000; the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, about $17,000; printing, an annual average of about $6,000, and miscellaneous expenses, about $10,000 annually. The items of interest on and reduction of the debt are additional to these. The assessed value of taxable property in the State in 1850 was $503,106,205.

Federal Representation.—Georgia, in accordance with the present law regulating the distribution of members to the United States House of Representatives, occupies *eight* seats in that body.

Religious Statistics.—The census of 1850 returns the several religious denominations, in reference to the churches, church accommodation, and church property of each, as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	821	310,063	$390,891
Christian	5	1,710	12,050
Congregat'l	1	250	2,700
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	19	8,975	109,910
Free	5	1,580	2,650
Friends	2	500	400
German Ref	—	—	—
Jewish	—	—	$—
Lutheran	8	2,825	34,850
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	735	283,143	393,743
Moravian	1	75	25
Presbyterian	92	39,996	218,805
R. Catholic	8	4,250	79,500
Swedenbo'n.	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	$—
Union	16	7,250	21,100
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	3	900	1,000
Minor Sects	7	1,375	1,625
Total	1,723	612,892	$1,269,159

Georgia is a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and with all Florida east of Appalachicola Bay, forms the Roman Catholic diocese of Savannah.

Education.—The State of Georgia in 1850 had 28 colleges or universities, 237 academies and high schools, and 822 common or primary schools. The chief collegiate institutions were, the University at Athens, founded in 1785, and in 1850 had 8 professors, 646 alumni, of which 65 were in the ministry, and 155 students, and a library of 13,600 volumes; Oglethorpe College, founded 1836, and located at Medway, had 6 professors, 83 alumni (13 ministers), 85 students, and a library of 4,500 volumes; Emory College, founded 1837 at Oxford, and belonging to the Methodists, had 5 professors, 138 alumni (16 ministers), 115 students, and 1,700 volumes; Mercer University, founded 1838 at Penfield, had 7 professors, 32 alumni (10 ministers), 71 students, and 3,400 volumes; and Wesleyan Female College at Macon, founded 1839, had 8 professors, 156 alumni, and 198 students. The academies had 400 teachers and 14,296 students, and the common or primary schools 2,008 teachers and 24,000 schools.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of persons who received support from the public funds within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 1,036, of whom 978 were native born and 58 foreigners; and the number of paupers at that date was 854—825 natives and 29 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $27,820. The whole number of persons convicted of crime in the year ending as above was 31, of whom 28 were natives and 3 foreign born; and the whole number in prison at that date was 92. The State Penitentiary is located at Milledgeville.

Historical Sketch.—Georgia was the last settled of the old States; the Charter under which the colony was founded was granted in 1732 by George II.—in honor of whom it received its name—to the Trustees for the Establishing the Colony of Georgia. The double purpose of making the settlement was to relieve the distresses of the poor at home, and to secure the frontiers of the Carolinas from the Indians and Spaniards. In 1733 General Oglethorpe, one of the trustees, conducted the first colonists to the Savannah, and several bodies of Germans and Highlanders were soon after brought over. The lands were held on a military tenure. The country was repeatedly traversed by the Spaniards from Florida, who considered the occupation of the English as an encroachment upon their domain. In 1752 the proprietary government was abolished, and Georgia became a royal colony. The original limits of the State included the territory now divided into the two thriving States of Alabama and Mississippi.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Georgia was only in the infancy of her strength, and had just begun to enjoy peace and the advantages of a better system of government. The inhabitants knew the operation of the royal government only by its favorable contrast with that of the Trustees. Notwithstanding, the people did not hesitate to take part with their northern brethren. During the war that ensued, Georgia was overrun by the British troops, and the principal inhabitants were compelled to abandon their possessions and fly into the neighboring States. In proportion to their numbers, the exertions and losses of her citizens were as great as in any of the States.

After the war Georgia suffered on her frontiers from the incursions of the Creek Indians, whose hostility had been too often provoked by the whites. In 1790 a treaty was concluded with this nation, by which the boundaries of Georgia were established. In 1802 the Creeks ceded to the United States a large tract of country, which has since been ceded by the United States to Georgia, and forms the south-west corner of the State. Georgia possessed—as included within her limits—a claim to an immense body of Western land, of which in 1795 the Legislature sold a large portion, said to have contained 22,000,000 acres, to a company, by which it was again sold to individuals. In the succeeding year the Legislature declared the sale unconstitutional, and on the ground that it was obtained through bribery, they declared it to be void, and ordered all the records to be burned. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States all the lands west of the Chattahoochee River, and of a certain line including the contested lands; and in 1814 Congress passed an act by which a compromise was made with the purchasers, who received a certain amount of public stock. The history of Georgia since this period records no territorial or government changes; but it is full of instruction, recording the gradual progress of a people in the arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, from a small beginning to an elevation attained by few other members of the Confederation, in the escutcheon of which this State is one of the brightest stars.

Succession of Governors.—1. Under the Crown of Great Britain: James E. Oglethorpe, 1732; William Stephens (*acting*), 1743; Henry Parker (*acting*), 1751; John Reynolds, 1754; Henry Ellis, 1757; James Wright, 1760, and James Habersham (*acting*), 1771;—2. During the Revolution: William Cawin, 1775; Archibald Bullock, 1776, and Button Gwinnett, 1777;—3. Under the Constitution: John A. Treuilen, 1777; John Houston, 1778; John Werriatt (*acting*), 1778; George Walton, 1779; Richard Howley, 1780; Stephen Heard, 1781; Nathan Brownson, 1781; John Martin, 1782; Lyman Hall, 1783; John Houston, 1784; Samuel Elbert, 1785; Edward Telfair, 1786; George Mathews, 1787; George Handley, 1788; George Walton, 1789; Edward Telfair, 1790; George Mathews, 1793; Jared Irwin, 1796; James Jackson, 1798; David Emanual (*acting*), 1801; Josiah Tatnall, 1801; John Milledge, 1802; Jared Irwin, 1806; David B. Mitchell, 1809; Peter Early, 1813; David B. Mitchell, 1815; William Rabun, 1817; Mathew Talbot (*acting*), 1819; John Clarke, 1819; George M. Troup, 1823; John Forsyth, 1827; George R. Gilmer, 1829; Wilson Lumpkin, 1831; William Schley, 1835; George R. Gilmer, 1837; Charles J. M'Donald, 1839; George W. Crawford, 1843; George W. Towns, 1847; Howell Cobb, 1851.

Milledgeville is the political capital of the State.



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Bookkeeper Adams & Co.'s Ex., Lafayette, Ind.
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No. 69


ILLINOIS
STATE SOVEREIGNTY
NATIONAL UNION

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Illinois lies between latitudes 37° 00′ and 42° 30′ N., and between longitudes 87° 49′ and 91° 28′ W. from Greenwich, or 10° 47′ and 14° 26′ W. from Washington. It is bounded N. by Wisconsin; N. E. by Lake Michigan; E. by Indiana—the Wabash River forming the boundary in half its length; S. by the Ohio River, which separates Illinois from Kentucky, and W. by the Mississippi River, which flows between this State and the states of Wisconsin and Iowa.* The extreme length of Illinois, on the meridian of Cairo City, is 378 miles, and its greatest breadth, which occurs on the parallel of Danville, is 212 miles; but the average length and breadth are much less. The periphery of the State measures 1,160 miles, the whole of which, with the exception of 305 miles, is formed by navigable waters; and its superficial land area is estimated at 55,405 square miles.

As a physical section Illinois occupies the lower part of that inclined plane of which Lake Michigan and both its shores are the higher sections, and which is extended into and embraces the much greater part of Indiana. Down this plane, in a very nearly south-western direction, flow the Wabash and its confluents, the Kaskaskia, the Illinois and its confluents, and the Rock and Wisconsin rivers. The lowest section of the plane is also the extreme southern angle of Illinois, at the mouth of the Ohio River, about 340 feet above tide-water in the Gulf of Mexico. Though the State of Illinois does contain some low hilly sections, as a whole, it may be regarded as a gently inclining plane in the direction of its rivers, as already indicated. Without including minute parts, the extreme arable elevation may be safely stated at 800 feet above tide-water, and the mean height at 550 feet.

In some former period, observes Mr. Schoolcraft, there has been an obstruction in the channel of the Mississippi, at or near Grand Tower, producing a stagnation of the current at an elevation of about 130 feet above the present ordinary water-mark. This appears evident from the general elevation and direction of the hills, which for several hundred miles above are separated by a valley from 20 to 25 miles wide, that deeply embosoms the current of the Mississippi.

Wherever these hills exhibit rocky and abrupt fronts, a series of water-lines are distinctly visible, and preserve a remarkable parallelism, uniformly presenting their greatest depression toward the sources of the river; and, at Grand Tower, these water-lines are elevated about one hundred feet above the summit of the stratum, in which petrifactions of the madrepora and various fossil organic remains are deposited. Here the rocks of dark-colored limestone, which pervade the country to a great extent, by their projections toward each other, indicate that they have, at a remote period, been disunited, if not by some convulsion of nature, by the incessant action of the water upon a secondary formation, and that a passage has been effected through them, giving vent to the stagnant waters on the prairie lands above, and opening for the Mississippi its present channel.

Next to Louisiana and Delaware, Illinois is the most level State in the Union. A small tract in the southern part of the State is hilly, and the northern portion is also somewhat broken. There are, likewise, considerable elevations along the Illinois River, and the bluffs of the Mississippi in some places might pass almost for mountains. But by far the greater portion of the State is either disributed in vast plains, or in barrens, that are gently rolling like the waves of the sea after a storm.

The largest prairie in Illinois is denominated the Grand Prairie. Under this general name is embraced the country lying between the waters falling into the Mississippi, and those which enter the Wabash rivers. It does not consist of one vast tract, but is made up of continuous tracts with points of *timber* projecting inward, and long arms of prairie extending between. The southern points of the Grand Prairie are formed in Jackson County, and extend in a north-eastern course, varying in width from one to twelve miles through Perry, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Fayette, Effingham, Coles, Champaign, and Iroquois counties, where it becomes connected with the prairies that project eastward from the Illinois River. A large arm lies in Marion County, between the waters of Crooked Creek and the east fork of the Kaskaskia River, where the Vincennes road passes through. This part alone is frequently called the Grand Prairie.

Much the largest part of the Grand Prairie is gently undulating, rich, and fertile land; but of the southern portion, considerable tracts are flat, and of rather inferior soil. No insurmountable obstacle exists to its future population. No portion of it is more than six or eight miles distant from timber; and coal in abundance is found in most parts. Those who have witnessed the changes produced upon a prairie surface within twenty or thirty years, consider these extensive prairies as offering no serious impediment to the future growth of the State.

Dr. Beck, in his *Gazetteer of Missouri*, published in 1823, describes the uplands of St. Louis County as generally prairie; but almost all of that tract of country thus described is now covered with a young growth of fine thrifty timber, and it would be difficult to find an acre of prairie in the county. This important change has been produced by keeping the fires out of the prairies.

The first improvements are usually made on that part of the prairie which adjoins the timber; and thus we may see, at the commencement, a range of farms circumscribing the entire prairie. The burning of the prairies is then stopped through the whole distance of the circuit in the neighborhood of these farms, to prevent injury to the fences and other improvements. This is done by plowing two or three furrows all round the settlement. In a short time the timber springs up spontaneously on all the parts not burned, and the groves and forests commence a gradual encroachment

* The Act of Congress admitting this State into the Union prescribes the boundaries as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River, thence up the middle of the main channel thereof to the point where a line drawn due north of Vincennes last crosses that stream, thence due north to the north-west corner of the State of Indiana, thence east with the boundary line of the same State to the middle of Lake Michigan, thence due north along the middle of said lake to north latitude 40° 30′, thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River, thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the Ohio River, thence up the latter stream along its northern or right shore to the place of beginning.

on the adjacent prairies; by-and-by you will see another tier of farms springing up on the outside of the first, and farther out on the prairie; and thus farm succeeds farm, as the timber grows up, until the entire prairie is occupied.

Illinois possesses immense advantages for internal navigation. Its north-eastern corner for fifty miles is washed by the waters of Lake Michigan, which open a communication with the whole lake-country of the North. The Mississippi River forms its western border, and the Ohio and Wabash rivers demark its southern and eastern limits, together forming a natural water highway of unexampled extent. The rivers which have their courses within the limits of the State are Rock, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Big Muddy, affluents of the Mississippi; the Embarras and Little Wabash, tributaries of the Wabash, and the Saline and Cash rivers, which empty into the Ohio. The *Illinois* is much the largest of these; it is formed by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines, and in its course of 500 miles toward the Mississippi receives Fox and Spoon rivers, Crooked Creek, and several other streams from the north, and the Vermillion, Mackinaw, Sangamon, and others from the south. The current of the Illinois is in general gentle, with a wide, deep bed—in some places opening into broad and lake-like expanses. *Rock River* rises in Wisconsin, and has a course of 300 miles; it is navigable for some distance, but in its upper course is impeded by several rapids. The *Kaskaskia* rises in the eastern part of the State and pursues a direction nearly parallel to that of the Illinois and Rock rivers, and after a course of 300 miles reaches the Mississippi in latitude 38° north. The *Big Muddy* is also a considerable stream. The rivers flowing to the Ohio and Wabash are generally of less volume than the smaller class of rivers flowing toward the Mississippi, but several are navigable, and all contribute much to the wealth of the country by the abundance of water-power they supply for mechanical purposes.

The northern portion of Illinois is inexhaustibly rich in minerals, while coal, secondary limestone, and sandstone are found in almost every part. Iron ore is also widely distributed. The minerals most common to the north-western section are lead and copper. The lead diggings extend over a vast tract and into the adjoining States, and are, doubtless, the most productive of any hitherto known. Silver has also been found in this region intermixed with galena. The coal of Illinois is bituminous, and is spread over a large extent of country; it is found in the ravines and bluffs of the Mississippi, and large veins were struck in excavating the canal below Ottawa. The great coal region, however, extends from central Iowa to northern Kentucky, across the State. Building stones of almost every description are quarried. Sulphur and chalybeate springs exist in several parts of the State, and there are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson, Vermillion, and other counties. Immense boulders of granite are frequently seen upon the surface.

The soils of Illinois, though of such various character, are all highly fertile and productive. In the bottoms, or alluvial borders of the rivers, the soil is chiefly formed from the deposits of the waters during flood. In some cases the mold so formed is twenty-five feet and upward in depth, and of inexhaustible fertility. One-sixth of the alluvial land, however, is unfit for present cultivation, although it is productive in timber. A tract called the "American Bottom," extending along the Mississippi for 90 miles and about 5 miles in average width, is of this formation. About the French towns it has been cultivated, and produced Indian corn every year, without manuring, for a century and a half. The prairie lands, although not so productive, are yet not inferior for many agricultural purposes, and are preferred, where wood is to be had, on account of their superior salubrity. The barrens, or oak openings, have frequently a thin soil. In the north there are tracts somewhat stony, yet in every other part the plough may pass over millions of acres without meeting so much as a pebble to impede its course.

The cultivated products of the soil embrace all the grains, roots, and fruits of the temperate zone, and in Illinois these attain a fine perfection; garden vegetables of all kinds succeed well, and as a grain-growing country no portion of the Great West is more noted for its admirable adaptation; root crops are equally successful, and these, with Indian corn, are indispensable to the farmer and to the live-stock, which in a great measure is the staple of export. Immense quantities of beef are sent from Illinois both to the South and East. Of corn the product frequently nets seventy-five bushels to the acre, and in some instances has exceeded one hundred bushels. The sugar-beet, ruta baga, and cabbages are raised with great ease, and attain a magnificent development, and in the southern parts of the State sweet potatoes are largely grown. There is also considerable tobacco grown in Illinois, for which the climate and soil are eminently auspicious. Hemp and flax are staple productions, and with regard to these, though less attention has of late been paid to them than formerly, it may be said that they are perhaps as profitable crops as any that the farmer can cultivate. The castor-oil bean is also extensively produced, and promises to become a valuable staple. Of domestic fruits, the apple and peach are those chiefly cultivated; pears are plentiful in some settlements, and quinces are everywhere cultivated. Most of these fruits attain large dimensions, and are of a fine flavor. In most parts of the State, grape-vines, indigenous to the country, are abundant, yielding grapes that might be advantageously made into wine. Foreign vines are also extensively cultivated. The wild vine is found in every variety of soil, interwoven in every thicket in the prairies and barrens, and climbing to the tops of the very highest trees of the intervales. The French, in early times, made so much wine as to allow of its exportation to France, and but for the protection against the introduction of Illinois wines in 1774, the vineyards of the mother country would have been seriously affected in their prosperity by the threatened competition.

In general Illinois is well supplied with timber, and were it equally distributed through the State, there would be no part wanting. The kinds of timber most abundant are oaks of various species, black and white walnut, ash of several kinds, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, hackberry, linden, hickory, cotton wood, pecaun, mulberry, buckeye, sycamore, wild cherry, box elder, sassafras, and persimmon. In the southern and eastern parts of the State, yellow poplar and beech are the peculiar growths, and near the Ohio are clumps of yellow pine and cedar. The under growths are redbud, pawpaw, sumac, plum, crab-apple, grape-vines, dog-wood, spice-bush, green-brier, hazel, etc. The alluvial soil of the rivers produces cotton-wood and sycamore timber of amazing size. Many valuable medicinal plants are found in every part of the State.

The wild animals found in Illinois are similar to those existing in other parts of the Great West, but many species have become extinct. Of wolves the species still found are the gray wolf (*canis lupus*), the black wolf (*canis lycaon*), and the common prairie wolf (*canis latrans*). The latter is most common, and is found in considerable numbers. Panthers and wild cats are less frequently seen, but occasionally do mischief. The buffalo no longer roams on the prairies, and the deer and bear have retreated from the settlements. Foxes, raccoons, opossums, gophars, and squirrels, however, are numerous, as are muskrats, otters, and occasionally beavers about the rivers and lakes; but all these are being destroyed rapidly, and in a few years the trapper and hunter will have to move westward for sport and prey. Ducks, geese, swans, and many other aquatic birds visit the waters in spring time, and the small lakes and sloughs are often literally covered with the prairie fowl, and partridges are also abundant. The bee is found in the trees of every forest, and few States can boast of such variety and abundance of fish as are here f[illegible] in the rivers and lakes.



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Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla will cure Indigestion or Dyspepsia in its worst form. No one has ever used it for such complaints without benefit.

The Iodine and Sarsaparilla will cure Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, no matter how long standing or how bad. It has cured cases of more than thirty years' standing, after every other means had failed. All that is asked for it is a fair trial.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla is the best remedy ever invented for the cure of Syphilitic or Venereal Diseases. It has and will cure the worst cases, no matter how long it may have existed, it will annihilate and expel the virus and restore the system to a perfect state of health and purity. For Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat, Enlargement of the Glands, Goitre or Tumors in the Throat, Nodes, Pain in the Bones and Joints, it is the only safe and sure remedy.

In all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs, for Dropsy, Gravel and Liver Complaint, Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla stands pre eminent as the greatest and best remedy ever invented. It has cured more cases of such complaints than any other known remedy.

The Iodine and Sarsaparilla is the best remedy known for Nervous Diseases, such as Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Loss of Memory, General Prostration, Vertigo, Pain in the Nerves of the Face, and the various trains of nervous affection to which Females are liable in a low or debilitated state of health.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Female Complaints, such as Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or involuntary discharge thereof, produced either by irregularity or accident.—No Female should neglect to take it who is approaching that critical period of life—the Cessation of the Menses. In such cases it cannot be too highly recommended.

Ladies who admire a clear, white skin, and a rosy cheek, should abandon the use of cosmetics, paints, washes, and coloring materials of every kind, and use Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla. It is the best cosmetic known. It beautifies the skin by removing every particle of morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and by changing the secretions of the body, and giving the yellow, dark countenance the bloom and freshness of youth.

No medicine has ever met with so rapid a sale, and given such universal satisfaction to all, as Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla. Physicians both in the city and country, have become satisfied of its superior merit, and are recommending it to their patients. Cures have been effected beyond belief, and Country Merchants and Druggists who formerly purchased by the dozen now buy by the gross.—It is six time stronger, cheaper, and better than any other Sarsaparilla preparation in use.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. A liberal discount made to dealers who buy to sell again. For sale at Dr. Easterly's Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis.

Also for sale by the principal Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Western and Southern States.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY FOR AGUE AND FEVER,—Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer, Is a speedy and thorough cure for Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West. Among all the celebrated Remedies for the cure of Ague and Fever first and foremost in rank stands Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer. This popular remedy has now been before the public four years, and during that time nearly One Hundred Thousand Bottles have been sold, which has only served to establish its pre-eminent merit in all parts of the West, as the greatest and best remedy ever discovered for this dread disease! In no case has it failed to cure in a few hours after taken. No person was known to have the second Chill or Fever after using it. This medicine has been thoroughly tested and found an infallible remedy for Ague and Fever in all its forms. Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is a Western Remedy, and will cure the worst cases of Ague and Fever, no matter of how long standing or how bad.

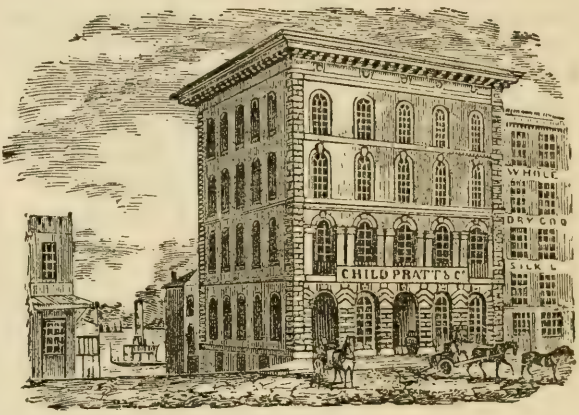
Price $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. Prepared and sold by Dr. Easterly, corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.—Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the Western States.

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No. 61

Illinois is divided into 99 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each in 1850 were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	4,459	26,508	2,294	118	Quincy
Alexander	455	2,484	202	8	Thebes
Bond	1,076	6,144	665	17	Greenville
Boone	1,352	7,626	897	17	Belvidere
Brown	1,353	7,198	818	73	M't Sterling
Bureau	1,464	8,841	741	20	Princeton
Calhoun	600	3,231	205	0	Hardin
Carroll	814	4,586	482	17	Mount Carroll
Cass	1,169	7,253	606	26	Beardstown
Champaign	480	2,649	273	0	Urbana
Christian	555	3,202	434	12	Taylorville
Clarke	1,621	9,532	636	14	Marshall
Clay	715	4,289	237	6	Louisville
Clinton	947	5,139	628	8	Carlyle
Coles	1,571	9,335	996	0	Charleston
Cook	7,674	43,385	1,857	227	Chicago
Crawford	1,192	7,135	542	0	Robinson
Cumberland	634	3,720	326	0	Greenup
De Kalb	1,303	7,540	812	4	Sycamore
De Witt	881	5,002	482	18	Clinton
Du Page	1,568	9,290	960	18	Naperville
Edgar	1,702	10,692	1,175	38	Paris
Edwards	595	3,524	329	7	Albion
Effingham	712	3,799	391	0	Ewington
Fayette	1,431	8,075	826	4	Vandalia
Franklin	971	5,681	577	0	Benton
Fulton	3,811	22,508	1,942	104	Lewiston
Gallatin	1,000	5,448	570	17	Shawneetown
Greene	2,024	12,429	1,155	27	Carrollton
Grundy	543	3,023	327	7	Morris
Hamilton	1,058	6,362	417	0	M'Leansboro'
Hancock	2,585	14,652	1,167	43	Carthage
Hardin	485	2,887	326	0	Elizabethtown
Henderson	805	4,612	420	27	Oquawka
Henry	772	3,807	281	0	Cambridge
Iroquois	718	4,149	387	0	Middleport
Jackson	1,038	5,862	604	23	Murphrysboro
Jasper	588	3,220	283	0	Newton
Jefferson	1,368	8,109	470	2	Mount Vernon
Jersey	1,222	7,354	645	44	Jerseyville
Jo Daviess	3,431	18,604	1,370	279	Galena
Johnson	718	4,113	301	4	Vienna
Kane	2,828	16,702	1,015	49	Geneva
Kendall	1,258	7,730	659	0	Oswego
Knox	2,193	13,279	619	100	Knoxville
Lake	2,455	14,226	1,595	43	Waukegan
La Salle	3,074	17,815	1,336	46	Ottawa
Lawrence	1,057	6,121	656	26	Lawrenceville
Lee	905	5,292	478	12	Dixon
Livingston	261	1,552	185	0	Pontiac
Logan	835	5,128	476	14	Postville
M'Donough	1,262	7,616	843	19	Macomb
M'Henry	2,650	14 979	1,950	17	Dorr
M'Lean	1,851	10,163	916	3	Bloomington
Macon	693	3,938	487	17	Decatur
Macoupin	2,037	12,355	1,183	24	Carlinville
Madison	3,490	20,486	1,367	182	Edwardsville
Marion	1,132	6,720	827	9	Salem
Marshall	910	5,180	464	11	Lacon
Massac	704	4,092	385	11	Metrop'lis City
Mason	1,041	5,921	727	3	Bath
Menard	1,035	6,349	706	38	Petersburgh
Mercer	892	5,246	517	0	Millersburg
Monroe	1,421	7,679	874	33	Harrisonville
Montgomery	1,051	6,276	811	17	Hillsboro'
Morgan	2,661	16,064	1,574	89	Jacksonville
Moultrie	554	3,234	304	11	Sullivan
Ogle	1,678	10,020	1,058	30	Oregon City
Peoria	3,036	17,547	1,191	134	Peoria
Perry	967	5,278	638	7	Pinckneyville
Pike	3,152	18,819	1,382	37	Pittsfield
Piatt	157	1,606	163	2	Monticello
Pope	747	3,975	504	12	Golconda
Pulaski	418	2,265	266	18	N. Caledonia
Putnam	636	3,924	317	26	Hennepin
Randolph	2,046	11,079	1,100	36	Chester
Richland	704	4,012	204	3	Olney
Rock Island	1,246	6,937	585	11	Rock Island
St. Clair	3,727	20,181	1,961	62	Belleville
Saline	961	5,588	678	11	Raleigh
Sangamon	3,173	19,228	1,578	92	SPRINGFIELD
Schuyler	1,783	10,573	624	52	Rushville
Scott	1,300	7,914	712	54	Winchester
Shelby	1,411	7,807	834	7	Shelbyville
Stark	594	3,710	343	23	Toulon
Stephenson	1,950	11,666	1,179	75	Freeport
Tazewell	1,991	12,052	1,110	76	Fremont
Union	1,289	7,615	810	21	Jonesboro'
Vermillion	1,985	11,492	1,269	15	Danville
Wabash	808	4,690	533	9	Mount Carmel
Warren	1,401	8,176	956	42	Monmouth
Washington	1,288	6,953	829	9	Nashville
Wayne	1,209	6,825	492	6	Fairfield
White	1,537	8,925	1,101	22	Carmi
Whitesides	923	5,361	404	24	Sterling
Will	2,796	16,703	1,200	94	Joliet
Williamson	1,195	7,216	752	10	Marion
Winnebago	1,979	11,773	919	62	Rockford
Woodford	747	4,416	506	14	Metamora

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 146,544; of families, 149,153; and of inhabitants, 851,470, viz.: whites, 846,104—males 445,644, and females 400,460; free colored, 5,366—males 2,756, and females 2,610. Of the whole population, there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 473, fr. col. 2—total 475; *blind*—wh. 253, fr. col. 4—total 257; *insane*—wh. 246, fr. col. 3—total 249; and *idiotic*—wh. 368, fr. col. 3—total 371. The number of free persons born in the United States was 736,931; the number of foreign birth, 110,593, and of birth unknown, 3,947; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine 3,693, N. Hamp. 4,288, Verm. 1,381, Mass. 9,230, R. I. 1,051, Conn. 6,899, N. York 67,180, N. Jer. 6,848, Penn. 37,979, Del. 1,397, Md. 6,898, Dist. of Col. 226, Virg. 24,697, N. Car. 13,851, S. Car. 4,162, Ga. 1,341, Flor. 23, Ala. 1,335, Miss. 490, La. 480, Tex. 63, Ark. 727, Tenn. 32,303, Ky. 49,508, Ohio 64,219, Mich. 2,158, Ind. 30,953, *Illinois* 343,618, Mo. 7,288, Ia. 1,511, Wisc. 1,095, Calif. 3, Territories 16. And the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 18,628, Ireland 27,786, Scotland 4,661, Wales 572, Germany 38,160, France 3,396, Spain 70, Portugal 42, Belgium 33, Holland 220, Italy 43, Austria 65, Switzerland 1,635, Russia 27, Denmark 93, Norway 2,415, Sweden 1,123, Prussia 286, British America 10,699, Mexico 30, West Indies 75, Sandwich Islands 9, and other countries 525.

The following table will exhibit the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census. Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1810	11,501	613	168	781	12,282	—	—
1820	53,788	506	917	1,423	55,211	42,929	349.5
1830	155,061	1,637	747	2,384	157,445	102,234	185.2
1840	472,254	3,589	331	3,929	476,183	318,738	202.4
1850	846,104	5,366	—	5,366	851,470	375,287	78.8

The statistics of the wealth and industry of Illinois, as furnished by the general census of 1850 and other official returns referring to that year, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 5,039,545 acres, and unimproved lands, 6,997,867 acres—together valued in cash at $96,133,290. Number of farms under cultivation, 76,208. Value of farming implements and machinery, $6,405,561.

Live Stock.—Horses, 267,653; asses and mules, 10,573; milch cows, 294,671; working oxen, 76,156; other cattle, 541,209; sheep, 894,043; swine, 1,915,910—valued in the aggregate at $24,209,258. In 1840 there were in the State 199,235 horses, mules, etc.; 626,274 neat cattle; 395,672 sheep, and 1,495,254 swine.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 9,414,575 bushels; rye, 83,364 bushels; Indian corn, 57,646,984 bushels; oats, 10,087,241 bushels; barley, 110,795 bushels; and buckwheat, 184,504 bushels. The crops of 1839–40 consisted of—wheat, 3,335,393 bushels; barley, 82,251 bushels; oats, 4,988,008 bushels; rye, 88,197 bushels; buckwheat, 57,884 bushels; and Indian corn, 22,634,211 bushels.

Other Crops.—Rice, 0 pounds; tobacco, 841,394 pounds; ginned cotton, 1 bale of 400 pounds; peas and beans, 82,814 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 2,514,861, and sweet, 157,433 bushels; hay, 601,952 tons; clover-seed, 3,427, and other grass-seeds, 14,380 bushels; hops, 3,551 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 142, and water-rotted, 141 tons; flax, 160,063 pounds; flax-seed, 10,785 bushels; sugar—maple, 248,904 pounds, and cane, 0 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 8,354 gallons; wine, 2,997 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $446,089, and of market-garden products, $127,494. The following table compares some of the principal staples at the two periods, 1840 and 1850:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Movement
Tobacco	564,326 pounds	841,394 pounds	*incr.* 277,068 pounds, or 49·09 per cent.
Hemp	1,976¼ tons	283 tons	*decr.* 3,632,817 " or 82·06 "
Flax		160,063 pounds	
Hay	164,932 "	601,952 tons	*incr.* 437,020 tons or 264·96 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 2,150,113 (in 1839–40, 650,007) pounds; butter, 12,526,543 pounds; and cheese, 1,278,225 pounds. Value of animals slaughtered in the year 1849–50, $4,972,286. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 47 (in 1839–40, 1,150) pounds; and beeswax and honey, to that of 869,444 pounds.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $1,155,902. In 1839–40, the value is set down at $993,567.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $6,128,282; value of raw materials, fuel, etc., consumed, $8,986,142; average number of hands, —males, and females, average monthly cost of labor—male, and female, $ annual value of products, $16,671,273. The whole number of manufacturing establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward in 1850, was 3,099, and of these— were cotton factories, 16 woolen factories, 96 tanneries, and 31 iron manufactories, of which 29 made castings, 2 pig iron, and wrought iron.

The *woolen* manufactures employ a capital of $154,500; and consume annually 396,964 pounds of wool; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $115,367; hands employed—males 124, and females 54; monthly cost of labor—male, $2,728, and female, $676; cloth manufactured, 306,995 yards, and yarn, 137,000 pounds; value of entire products, $206,572.

The *tanneries* have a capital of $188,373; value of hides and skins used, $129,907; male hands employed, 240; monthly cost of labor, $5,145; sides of leather tanned, 101,650, and of skins, 21,575; value of products, $244,028.

The *iron* manufactures, under the three separate heads as given in the census, are exhibited as follows—in the manufacture of *pig iron* the capital invested amounts to $65,000; ore consumed, 5,500 tons, and coke and charcoal, 170,000 bushels; value of all raw material, $15,500; hands employed, 150; monthly cost of labor $3,310; pig iron produced, 2,700 tons; value of entire products, $70,200;—and in the manufacture of *cast iron*, $260,400 is invested; material consumed —pig iron 4,818 tons, old metal 50 tons, mineral coal 1,412 tons, and coke and charcoal 12,500 bushels—valued in the aggregate at $172,330; hands employed, 332, at average monthly wages $28 50; castings made, 4,160 tons; and other products to the value of $89,250; total value of products, $441,185. According to the census no *wrought iron* is manufactured in the State. The total capital invested in the manufacture of iron is thus $325,400; the value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $187,830; the annual cost of labor, $153,264; and the value of products, $511,385.

The manufactures, otherwise than those enumerated, consist chiefly of the various trades and mechanic arts which usually exist in agricultural States, as saw, grist, oil, flour, and other mills; wheelwright shops; agricultural implement factories, etc., etc., which, taken together and in connection with the staple manufactures above detailed, exhibit a very respectable condition of the country in relation to this branch of industry.

Foreign Commerce.—The direct foreign commerce of Illinois is chiefly with the British provinces. The *exports*, all of domestic origin, for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $17,669; and the *imports* at $15,705. Of the exports only $1,232, and of the imports $7,783, were the values of goods carried in American bottoms. This represents the commerce of the collection district, of which Chicago is the port of entry, the ports on the Mississippi being in the district of New Orleans. The total entries were 22 (7,338 tons), of which 4 (648 tons) were foreign; and the total clearances were 9 (2,041 tons), of which 5 (998 tons) were foreign. The shipping owned in the district of Chicago on the 30th June, 1830, amounted to 21,242 tons, all "permanent register," and engaged in the coasting trade, and of this 649 tons was navigated by steam. The total number of vessels built in the district during the year as above was 13 (1,691 tons), of which 2 were brigs, 7 schooners, 3 sloops, and 1 steamer. The statistics of the foreign commerce for several years exhibit the following—*exports* in 1847 $52,100, in 1848 $41,835, in 1849 $88,417, and in 1850 $17,669; and *imports* in 1847 $266, in 1848 $4,365, in 1849 $9,766, and in 1850 $15,705.

Internal and Coasting Trade.—The means of internal communication in Illinois, except in one or two favored localities, are as yet very limited. Some of her interior rivers are navigable, and a cordon of navigable water almost insulates the State; but until access to these be facilitated by railroads, their use to commerce must be comparatively small. Nevertheless, there are few ports that equal Chicago in its commerce, and Alton on the Mississippi is fast rising into importance, nor is Galena to be left unnamed in the list of commercial places. At these ports, as well as those on the Illinois River and Canal, a vast amount of business is transacted—that of Chicago with the East, and that of Galena, Alton, etc., chiefly with the South. The interests of the two sections are partially blended by the canal which opens the lakes to the South and West, and will be completely united, when the vast system of railroads in course of construction is brought into action. The length of railroad now in operation within the State is 1287 miles; the length in progress is 822 miles; and

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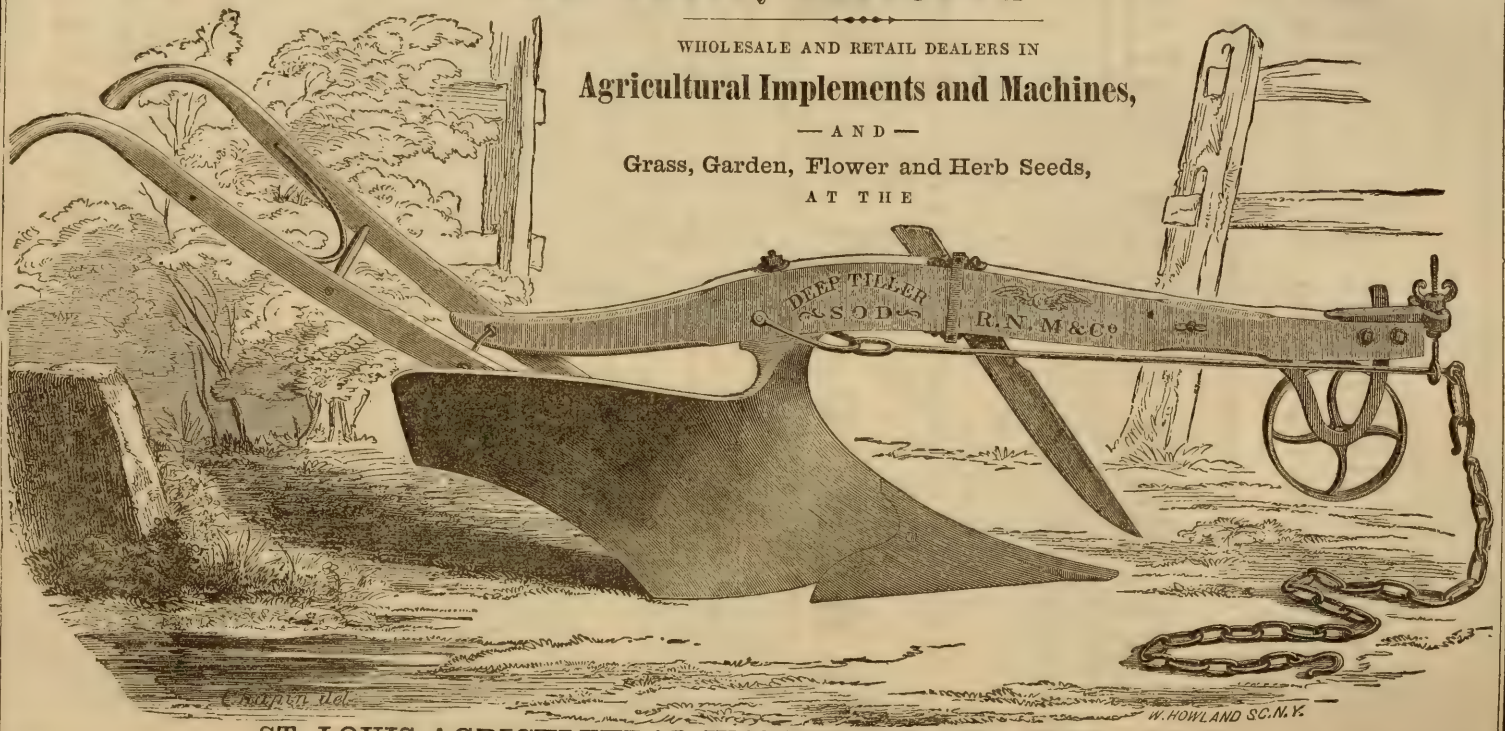
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No 66



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TY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—from the Indiana side of the Ohio, representing the Great Tunnel which is designed and will be built under the Ohio River

the length projected and surveyed about 600 miles. The principal points from and to which the several lines extend are—Chicago, where at least eleven lines centre; Alton, which is the terminus of three lines; Galena, which is connected with Chicago on the east, and Cairo on the south; Cairo, where the great central railroad connects with the Mobile and Ohio railroad; Rock Island, the west terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; and on the Indiana line, Vincennes, Terre Haute, etc., from which latter places the principal east and west lines pass, uniting the system of Illinois with those of Indiana, Ohio, etc. All the lines referred to will be completed within the next three years, and by that time Illinois will have fairly entered upon that great commercial destiny that awaits her career. The proportion of completed railroads to superficies in this State in January, 1854, was as 1 mile of road to every 43 square miles, and to the population as 1 mile of road to every 662 persons.

Banks, etc.—The condition of the State bank of Illinois on the 1st January, 1851, was as follows: *assets*—debts of all kinds due, $706,890 57; real estate at cost, $747,575 05; Illinois State bonds, $17,501 54, and interest, $20,240 48; Illinois State scrip, $14,555 20, and coupons, $4,750 36; sundry stocks, $9,674 99; due by other banks and bankers, $18,358 93; broken bank notes, $12,801; specie, $36,666 85; total, $1,675,554 94; and *liabilities* other than to stockholders—bonds of the bank outstanding, $184,000; interest on same to date, $49,560; due to other banks and individuals, $1,652 89; and notes and certificates outstanding, $218,978 01; total, $445,190 90. All other banks in operation at the present time, 16 or 17 in number, are organized under the Free Banking Law of the State, and the notes are considered to be well secured, having government bonds and stocks as their basis.

Government.—The first constitution of Illinois is dated 26th August, 1818. The constitution on which the government is based at the present time was adopted in convention 31st August, 1847, and accepted by the people 7th March, 1848. It provides that every white male citizen, 21 years old, resident in the State for one year, may vote for all elective offices.

The legislature is termed the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the Senate composed of 25 members, elected for four years, one-half every two years; and the House of Representatives composed of 75 members, elected for two years. Members of both houses must be citizens of the United States—senators must be 30 years old, and have been resident in the State for 5 years; and representatives must be 25, and have resided in the State 3 years. These numbers may be increased when the population amounts to 1,000,000, but the number of representatives must never exceed 100. Pay of members $2 a day for 42 days, and $1 a day afterward. In forming senatorial or representative districts, the number of *white* inhabitants is only to be regarded.

The Governor is elected quadrennially by a plurality of votes. He must be 35 years old, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State for the 10 years next preceding. The Governor must reside at the seat of government, and is not eligible for re-election at a consecutive term. A majority of the members elected to both houses may nullify the Governor's veto on any act of the legislature. The Lieutenant-Governor is required to have the same qualifications as the Governor; and in case of the death or disability of the chief executive, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead, and he is also *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and County Courts. The State is divided into three grand judicial divisions, each of which elects a judge for nine years, who must be 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and resident in the State five years; and the three judges compose the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of which is original in cases relating to the revenue, cases of mandamus and habeas corpus, and in some impeachments—in all other cases appellate. One of the judges is elected every three years. This court holds one session in each division annually; the terms are: 1st division, at Mount Vernon, on the second Monday in November; 2d division, at Springfield, on the third Monday in December, and 3d division, at Ottawa, on the first Monday in February. There are fifteen judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge for six years, who must be 30 years of age, and otherwise qualified as are judges of the Supreme Court. Judges are not eligible to any other office during their term, nor for one year after. Cook County has a District Court of Common Pleas. Each county elects a judge for four years, who holds a county court for the transaction of county and probate business, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Among the provisions of the Constitution are the following: no State bank can be created nor revived; acts creating banks must be submitted to the people and receive a majority of votes in their favor to become law; stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their shares; corporations not for banking purposes may be established under general laws; slavery and lotteries are prohibited; duelling is a disqualification for office; colored persons, free or slave, are not permitted to come into the State.

To alter the Constitution, the amendments must be passed by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of members elected to both houses, published and referred to the next legislature, and if passed again by a majority, then they must be submitted to the people, whose approval by a majority vote makes them law.

The calling of a convention to amend the Constitution, if recommended by a two-thirds vote of the legislature, is submitted to the people, and if a majority of votes are in its favor, the convention shall be called by the succeeding legislature. Amendments can be proposed to but one article of the Constitution at one session.

The *militia* of Illinois, according to the Army Register for 1851, consists of 170,359 men of all arms, of which 4,618 are commissioned officers, and 165,741 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 30 are general officers, 99 general staff officers, 1,297 field officers, and 3,192 company officers.

The principal State *benevolent institution* is the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Springfield. This institution was opened in January, 1846. The number of pupils in January, 1849, was 60, of whom 26 were females; and 10 were from Missouri and 1 from Iowa—the remainder from Illinois. The annual session commences the first Thursday in October.

Finances, Public Debt, etc.—The receipts into the treasury for the *two* years ending 30th November, 1850, were $402,179 27, of which $394,103 53 was derived from taxes, and $8,075 74 from all other sources; and the expenditures for the same period amounted to $326,126 27, of which $137,196 16 was ordinary expenses of the government, $78,436 90 special appropriations and expenditures, $4,618 98 interest on funds due deaf and dumb asylum, $105,698 08 issued to school commissioners, and $176 15 interest paid on old warrants. The receipts for the two years exceeded the disbursements $76,053. The amount of interest fund tax received for the same period was $296,326 89, and the amount of interest paid was $263,034 50. The whole amount of real and personal estate subject to taxation in 1849 was $105,432,752, upon which the State tax was $612,428, but which netted only $578,763 31. In 1850 the value of taxable property amounted to $114,782,645 (true or estimated valuation according to the census $156,595,006). The aggregate of the public debt on the 1st January, 1851, was $16,627,509 91; of this $8,784,481 48 was state debt proper, and $7,843,028 43 the canal debt. These two debts are explained as follows:

STATE DEBT.

Principal debt funded under act of 1847.....		$5,590,565 36
Interest on same to same date		1,020,278 18
Arrears of interest funded		1,945,485 27
Unfunded internal improvement bonds.....	$180,000 00	
Other kinds of indebtedness.....	144,680 00	
Interest on last two amounts.....	178,261 40	
Wiggins loan, princ'l and interest	142,000 00	
Liquidation bonds.....	150,000 00	789,941 40
		$9,346,270 21
From which deduct interest paid from mill and a half tax, bonds surrendered, and sale of lands, etc.		561,788 73
		$8,784,481 48

CANAL DEBT.

Principal debt, exclusive of $1,600,000 loan..		$7,079,117 08
Balance due on canal loan of $1,600,000.....		1,033,000 00
		$8,112,117 08
From which deduct:		
Interest paid from mill and a half tax	$255,818 51	
Bonds and scrip redeemed and interest	13,270 14	269,088 65
Total canal debt.....		$7,843,028 43

AGGREGATE DEBT.

State debt proper.....	$8,784,481 48
Canal debt	7,843,028 43
Total debt.....	$16,627,509 91

Federal Representation.—Illinois, in accordance with the law regulating the distribution of members to the United States House of Representatives, occupies *nine* seats in that body.

Education.—Illinois has large funds devoted to school purposes. On the 29th December, 1850, the permanent funds applicable to the support of common schools amounted to $790,120 66; and the university fund amounted to $90,889 58, and the seminary fund to $58,788 72—together making a total of $939,798 96. The whole of this sum has been borrowed by the State, which pays six per cent. interest on the amount. The interest on the common school fund is $47,407 23, which is divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white children under 21 years of age. In 66 counties that made returns for the year 1850, there were 2,641 organized districts and school-houses, of which 1,370 were log-houses, 925 frame, 139 brick, and 37 stone, and of the whole number 106 contained more than one room. There were school libraries in 108 districts. The total amount of public moneys paid out for teachers' wages during the year was $148,871 09; amount, other than public moneys, $81,841 20—total cost of teaching, exclusive of buildings, repairs, etc., $230,712 29. The principal colleges in the State are, Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829, and in 1850 it had 7 professors, 93 alumni, 34 students, and a library of 3,000 volumes; Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton (Baptist), founded in 1835, and in 1850 it had 6 professors, 3 alumni, and 13 students, with a library of 1,600 volumes; M'Kendree College, at Lebanon (Methodist), founded in 1835, and in 1850 it had 4 professors, 33 alumni, 57 students, and a library of 1,700 volumes; Knox College, at Galesburg, founded in 1837, and in 1850 it had 5 professors, 16 alumni, 58 students, and a library of 3,000 volumes. Shurtleff College has connected with it a theological seminary; and at Chicago is located the Rush Medical School, founded 1842, and in 1850 it had 6 professors, 70 students, and 16 graduates.

Public Libraries.—One State Library of 4,000 volumes, 2 social libraries of 2,821 volumes, 4 college libraries of 8,120 volumes, 2 student's libraries of 625 volumes, 2 academic libraries of 2,000 volumes, and 16 public school libraries of 2,350 volumes—total 27 libraries, and 19,916 volumes.

Periodical Press, etc.—The whole number of newspapers and other periodicals published within the State is 119, of which 73 are political, viz.: 39 whig and 36 democratic, and 43 are devoted to literature, science, religion, etc.; and 10 are published daily, 4 tri-weekly, 94 weekly, and 11 at other periods. The daily papers have an aggregate average circulation of 3,580 copies, the tri-weekly of 1,650 copies, the weekly of 69,472 copies, and those published at other periods of 14,625 copies. Of the eleven periodicals published at other periods, as above, 2 are semi-monthlies, 7 monthlies, 1 quarterly, and one is issued eight times a year.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in 1850 are exhibited in the following table:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	265 ..	91,620 ..	$204,095
Christian.....	67 ..	30,754 ..	42,950
Congregat'l..	46 ..	15,576 ..	89,250
Dutch Ref..	2 ..	875 ..	2,700
Episcopal ...	27 ..	14,000 ..	78,350
Free	2 ..	750 ..	6,400
Friends	6 ..	1,550 ..	2,340
German Ref.	2 ..	180 ..	$310
Jewish	— ..	— ..	—
Lutheran....	40 ..	16,440 ..	40,120
Mennonite...	— ..	— ..	—
Methodist...	389 ..	176,474 ..	327,290
Moravian....	2 ..	400 ..	350
Presbyterian.	198 ..	81,529 ..	395,130
R. Catholic..	58 ..	29,000 ..	$220,400
Swedenbor'n.	1 ..	140 ..	800
Tunker.....	4 ..	1,225 ..	2,250
Union.....	31 ..	8,875 ..	32,050
Unitarian ...	6 ..	1,500 ..	9,000
Universalist.	4 ..	1,300 ..	11,500
Minor Sects..	17 ..	6,890 ..	11,050

Making a total of 1,167 churches, having accommodation for 636,478 persons, and valued at $1,476,335. The State constitutes the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Illinois and the Roman Catholic diocese of Chicago.

Pauperism.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 797, of which number 386 were native born and 411 foreign; and at the date specified the number of paupers on the list was 434, of which 279 were native and 155 foreign born. The cost of supporting these had been during the year $45,213.

Historical Sketch.—The name which now pertains exclusively to this State was, during a great part of the last century, bestowed upon all that vast country which lies north-west of the Ohio, and was derived from the River Illinois, which in the indigenous language signifies the *River of Men.* The first settlements were made by the French, and were the consequence of the enterprise of La Salle in search of the Mississippi. This traveler set out from Canada in 1670, and passing across the lakes to Michigan, descended the Illinois River. After examining the country, with which he was greatly pleased, he returned to Canada, leaving Chev. de Tonte in command of a small fort he had built and named Crèvecœur. While in Canada he procured a number of volunteers to unite in the scheme of forming a settlement on the Mississippi in the Illinois country. They reached their destination in 1673, and founded the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and several others of less note; here La Salle left his colony, while he descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Soon after this settlement, many enterprising persons explored the country in search of mineral wealth, and after the establishment of a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, Iberville, the French governor, in company with others, undertook a similar expedition. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the settlements in Illinois are represented to have been in a flourishing condition. Kaskaskia had become a considerable town before any great progress had been made in the settlements on

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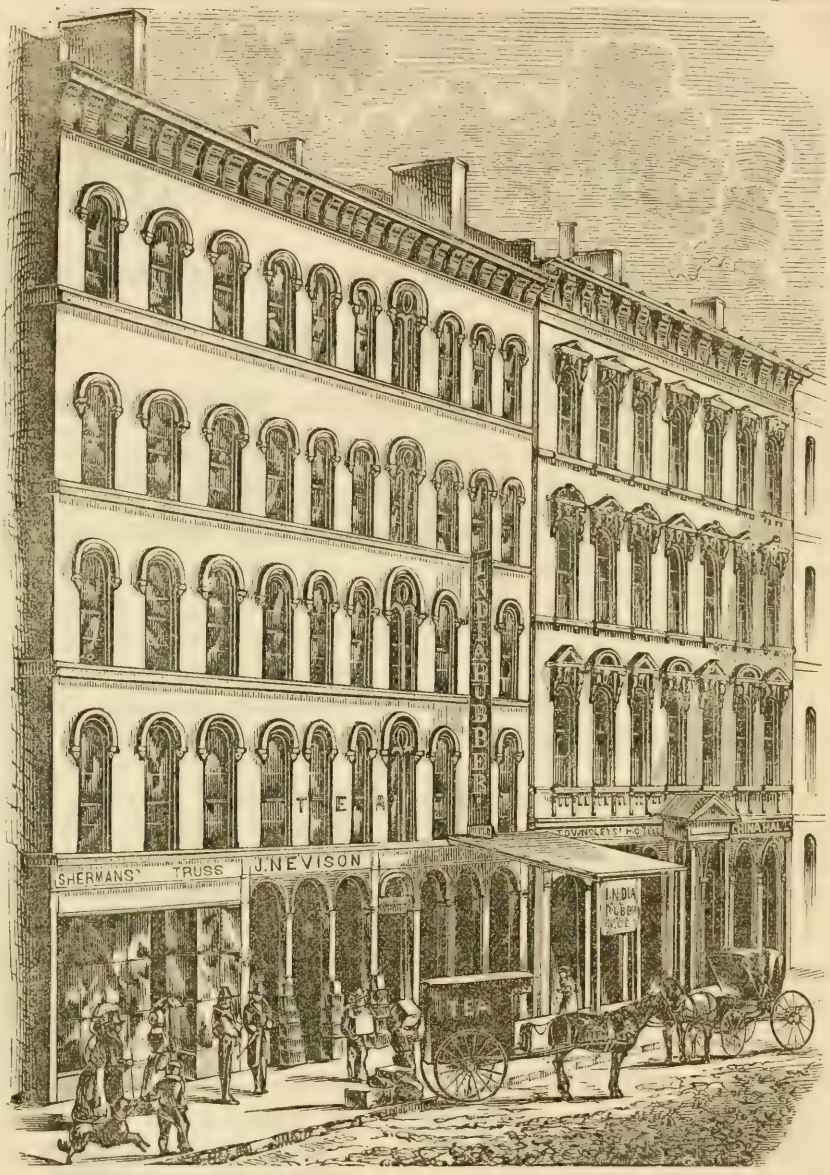
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the Lower Mississippi; and one who calculated the future by what the present exhibited would have seen little reason to foretell the rapid growth of Louisiana and the decline of Illinois, which afterward occurred. The descriptions given of Illinois by French writers were of the most captivating kind—its beautiful scenery, its fertile prairies, its supposed (now realized) mineral wealth, were painted in glowing colors, and a new paradise was opened to Frenchmen on the banks of the Illinois; and to add to the attractions of the country, a monastery of Jesuits was established at Kaskaskia; the settlers, however, soon degenerated, and assimilated by degrees their manners to those of the Indians among whom they resided. Of these savages, their number and varieties, at the epoch of the first settlements, and soil, are not well ascertained. From the beginning to the middle of the 18th century, we hear little of the settlers; as the colonies of France and England extended, disputes arose respecting the boundaries, which had never been sufficiently defined. The French, anticipating a struggle for the preservation of their American possessions as early as 1749, strengthened themselves by fortifications on the lakes, on the Ohio, the Wabash, and Illinois, and in other parts of the Valley of the Mississippi, to which they laid claim. The British, on the other hand, claimed the country on the Ohio and the neighboring streams by virtue of the charters they had granted. The Ohio Company, which was formed soon after, produced hostilities between the two nations. At the close of the war, which gave to Britain the province of Canada, the whole of the French claim to the Illinois country was also ceded to Great Britain. During its continuance as a British dependency, nothing of importance seems to have occurred. Few or no additions were made to the settlements at Kaskaskia and the other French ports, the inhabitants of which were but little removed in scale of civilization above the Indians. At the peace of 1783, the Illinois country fell to the United States, and the whole territory, north-west of the Ohio River, was claimed by Virginia and other States as included in their charters. At the instance of Congress, a liberal cession of these claims was made to the General Government, and by the ordinance of 1781 a territorial government was established over the whole region. Ohio was made a separate territory in 1799, and in 1802 was admitted into the Union as a State, while the remainder of the territory retained its territorial attributes under the name of Indiana. In 1809 this territory was again divided, the eastern portion retaining the name of Indiana, and the western taking that of Illinois. Indiana was admitted as a State in 1816, and Illinois, within its present limits, in 1818, since which period the progress of the country in population, general industry and wealth, has been still onward, and at the present day it has grander works of internal improvement than many of the States that at the era of the Revolution were flourishing and populous communities.

Succession of Governors.—TERRITORIAL: Ninian Edwards, 1809; and—UNDER THE CONSTITUTION: Shadrach Bond, 1818; Edward Coles, 1822; Ninian Edwards, 1826; John Reynolds, 1830; Joseph Duncan, 1834; Thomas Carlin, 1838; Thomas Ford, 1842; Augustus C. French, 1846; Joel A. Matteson.

SPRINGFIELD is the political capital of the State, and has been such since 1840. Kaskaskia and Vandalia were successively the metropolitan cities.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANA* lies in the form of a parallelogram between Ohio and Illinois, and extends from Michigan, on the north, to the Ohio River, on the south. Geographically, it is situated between the latitudes 37° 51′ and 41° 46′ north, and between the longitudes 85° 49′ 30″ and 88° 2′ 30″ west from Greenwich, or 8° 47′ 30″ and 11° 0′ 30″ from Washington. Its extreme length from north to south is 276 miles, and its greatest width 176 miles; but its average length is only about 242 miles, and its average breadth not more than 153 miles; and within these limits the area of its superficies is 33,809 square miles.

The general features of Indiana are those which pertain to all countries where mountain, in the strict sense of the word, is wanting; for if we except the river-hills and the accumulations of sand on the southern shore of Lake Michigan no portion of the country has any continuous or definite elevation which even a florid imagination could dignify by such a term, and all of mountain that really appears is a few isolated "knobs," which serve only to diversify the scenery. Nearly two-thirds of the State is level, or at most, undulating, and a most singular feature of the country is the absence of any watershed or dividing ridge, such as almost every geographical region presents, from which the waters flow in different directions; still, however, the country has continuous slopes of great extent, and the difference in elevation of the highest land and the Ohio River at the Falls is nearly 600 feet, and a considerable difference is observed (about 70 feet) between the levels on the Ohio, at the Falls, and at the mouth of the Wabash, the latter being the lowest.

The river-hills, of which previous mention has been made, extend at various distances from, and parallel to, the courses of the Ohio and other streams, and inclose what are termed the bottom-lands, which are chiefly covered with a rich alluvial soil, and thickly set with forests. These hills, along the Ohio River, are generally as high as the highest levels of the interior, often of a rugged and broken aspect, and where torn through by the tributaries of the Ohio, present much imposing scenery. Behind these a table-land spreads out and forms what with propriety may be termed the interior of the country; and now every thing is changed. Instead of the bottoms, with their mighty forests, the most various landscape appears; here are extensive groves of oak, ash, and other trees—there vast prairies, sea-like in their dimensions, and with untroubled surface; here the land undulates or rolls, as if formed into billows, by the dalliance of soft winds, and occasionally hills, rising from 100 to 300 feet high, remind us of a tempest-tossed sea, when the waves accumulate in their might. There is such a marked difference between the several parts of the country, however, that no general description could embrace its topography, and hence it is necessary to detail its principal characteristics and its divisions as indicated by nature. 1. The Ohio Valley, including that of the White Water, contains some 5,000 square miles. This is a limestone region; it was originally clothed with heavy forests; and the soil in the bottoms, hill-tops, and sides is very rich. The hills are abrupt and broken, and the numerous tributaries of the Ohio River break through them in every direction. Many of these streams in dry weather show only the marks where the torrents have disappeared almost as soon as the storms which occasioned them. Of this division of the State, about two-thirds is good farming land, and the residue either too hilly or the soil too poor for profitable culture. The poorest part is in the flats at the heads of the streams. 2. The White River Valley extends from the Wabash centrally through the State to the Ohio line, and covers about 9,000 square miles of surface. It is almost uniformly level and heavily timbered, except in the western parts, where there are some prairies and barrens, and ranges of low rugged hills. The whole valley is destitute of rock, and the soils are of the richest kind, with little that is unprofitable. Most of the streams are clear and never-failing, and water-power is generally abundant. 3. The Wabash Valley is the largest division, and embraces an area of upward of 12,000 square miles. It interlocks with the valley of the White River, and the eastern portion resembles it. It is equally fertile, but more broken. The middle part of the valley has abundant water-power, but in the upper and lower parts it is less plentiful. From the river-hills, on the Ohio, to the Wabash, the surface is an inclined plane, and it is not a little curious to find streams, the head waters of which are near the borders of the Ohio Valley, traversing toward the Wabash, a river so much farther distant from their sources. 4. The north part of the State, watered by the St. Joseph's and the Kankakee, is much similar in its general character to the Wabash country, but is, perhaps, more swampy, and near the lake the country has extensive sand-hills, which are covered only with stunted and shriveled pines and burr-oaks.

Indiana has numerous fine rivers, but for navigable purposes few of them except the Ohio, Wabash, White, etc., are at all eligible; most of them, however, afford valuable water-power. The Ohio, the final reservoir of the principal watercourses of the State, borders the whole country on the south, from the mouth of the Miami to that of the Wabash, a distance, by the river's course, of 380 miles. Between these two points few streams of any volume empty into it, and none exceed 30 or 40 yards in width at their mouths. Laughery, Indian Kentucky, Silver, Indian, Blue, Anderson, Big Pigeon, Little Pigeon, etc., are the principal. The White Water joins the Miami six miles above its entrance into the Ohio. The Wabash, which rises in Ohio, runs first north, then north-west, then west, then south-west, then south, and again south-west, making the whole distance to its junction with the Ohio, upward of 600 miles, of which more than one half is navigable. Its principal tributaries are: from the south and east, the Salamonie, Mississinewa, Wild Cat, Sugar or Rock, Raccoon, White, and Patoka rivers; and from the west and north, Little Wabash and Embarras rivers in Illinois, Vermillion in both States, and in Indiana altogether, Tippecanoe, Eel, and Little rivers. White River, the most important of these, empties into the Wabash, 100 miles above its mouth; the West Fork, its longest branch, rises in Randolph County, near the Ohio line, and runs in a south-west direction, receiving in its course Eel River, Fall Creek, etc.; and the East Fork, the principal tributaries of which are Salt Creek, the Muscatatuck, Sand Creek, Clifty, Flat Rock, and

* The definite boundaries of the State, according to the ordinance of Congress, dated 10th April, 1816, are as follows: "Bounded on the *east* by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio, being a north line from the mouth of the Miami; on the *south* by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the *west* by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the north-western shore of the said river, and from thence by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the *north* by the said east and west line," etc., to beginning.


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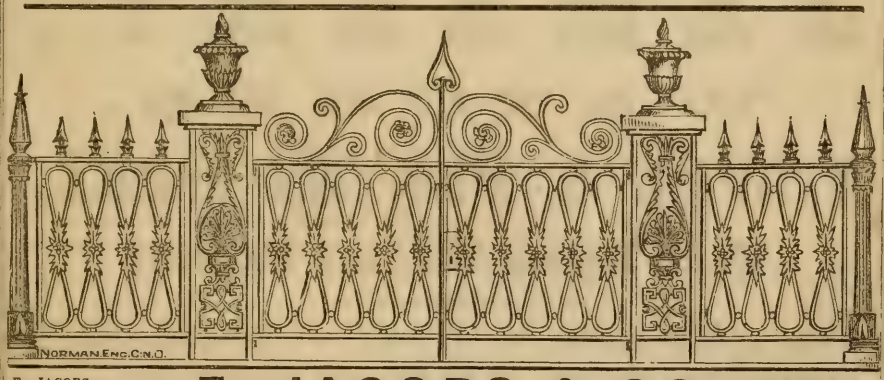
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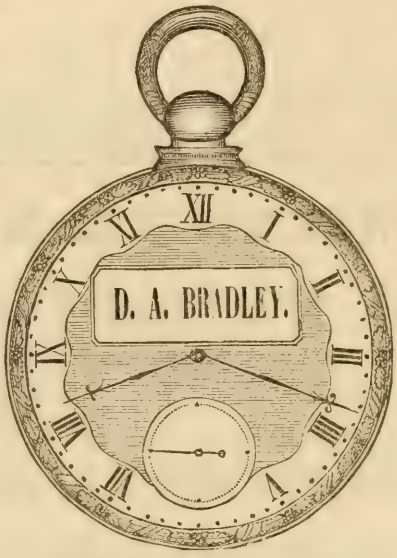
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Sugar creeks, rises in Ripley County, and has a western course to its junction with the West Fork—the two forming White River proper—about fifty miles from its entrance into the Wabash. The St. Joseph's and St. Mary's form the Maumee, which passes to Ohio and Lake Erie. Another St. Joseph's and its tributaries, the Elkhart, etc., pass through the northern tier of counties, and ultimately fall into Lake Michigan. The Kankakee, the principal branch of the Illinois River, rises near South Bend, and runs sluggishly through the north-western counties for 100 miles, and in its course receives Yellow River, a stream about 50 miles long; extensive marshes everywhere bound its course. Deep and Calumic rivers lie near and south of Lake Michigan, and in some places are only separated from it by banks of sand. The Iroquois or Pickamink rises south of the Kankakee, and runs nearly parallel to it for 50 miles, and joins it in Illinois.

Besides Lake Michigan, on the northern border, there are numerous other but small lakes in different parts of the State, principally to the north of the Wabash River. Several of them have no outlets; they are generally clear, however, and have sandy shores and bottoms. They seldom exceed a few acres in extent, though some at the head of Tippecanoe River and Turkey Creek, and near La Porte, cover several hundred acres. Mexancukkee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Marshall County, is three miles long and half as broad; and Beaver Lake, six miles long and three miles wide, covers 10,000 acres. All these lakes abound in fish, and form in the surrounding scene objects which attract the gaze of the traveler.

The concluding chapter of the Report of D. D. Owen on the Geology of Indiana, thus sums up the results of his reconnoissance on that topic: "Three geological formations exist in Indiana. 1st, a bituminous coal formation, occupying that portion of the State west of the second principal meridian; 2d, a limestone formation (similar to the mountain limestone of European geologists), prevailing in the counties east of that meridian; 3d, a diluvium, consisting of deposits of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders, overlying, and in many places covering up, the two other formations to a greater or less depth, particularly in the northern part of the State. Now, as in this country no perfect seams of bituminous coal are found associated with calcareous deposits, similar to those of Middle and Eastern Indiana, the geologist can confidently predict that it is a waste of time and labor to search for coal in any part of the State east of this second meridian—for instance, as has been done in the neighborhood of the black bituminous aluminous slate, stretching north in a narrow band, commencing at New Albany, in Floyd County, and extending through part of Clarke, Scott, Jennings, Bartholomew, Decatur, and probably beneath the diluvium in a northerly direction toward Elkhart. If we were to speculate, from geological observations, on the future condition of Indiana, we should say that the western counties are destined to become one day the chief manufacturing counties; since, with a few exceptions, all large manufacturing towns and districts are situated on the coal formation. The freestones of this formation being soft and fissile, owing to the existence of mica disseminated in layers through their substance, and to the ferruginous cement which unites their particles, being liable to undergo alterations by the action of the atmosphere upon it, a careful selection by the builder is always necessary. In several places, particularly toward the base of the formation, or near its eastern boundary, as at Attica, Williamsport, on Pine Creek, and near the French Lick, with a little care, freestone, white and fine grained, and excellently suited for architectural purposes, may be readily obtained. In character and geographical position it resembles the celebrated Scotch freestone, of which the new town of Edinburgh, and a portion of the town of Glasgow are built. At New Harmony there is a quarry of freestone, yielding rock that has stood the test of twenty years, yet it is by no means equal to the strata above alluded to in our eastern counties. A freestone of a very fine grain and white color is quarried at the French Lick, west of Paoli; it is manufactured into whetstones, that answer admirably for putting a fine edge on tools, and for polishing; they are exported to all parts of the United States. Good grindstones are also manufactured from a similar stratum of these freestones, of a coarser grain. The eastern boundary or base of the coal formation is the most likely place to afford salt water; for we find the most productive salt wells throughout the Western country occupying in the inferior members of the coal formation. Thus, should symptoms of salt water make their appearance in the counties of Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Martin, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Montgomery, or Tippecanoe, the encouragement to make a search would be greater than if found elsewhere in the State. Salt, however, is not, strictly speaking, constant in its geological position. In Europe it usually occurs in the new red sandstone, a formation higher and of more recent origin than the bituminous coal formation; while on the Holston, a tributary of the Tennessee River, there is a fine salt deposit, surrounded by gypsum or plaster of Paris, lying on the grauwacke formation. Two or three salt wells have been sunk in the knobs east of Bloomington, through the silicious beds belonging to the sub-carboniferous group. The salt is of excellent quality; but the water has hitherto proved too weak to afford a fair profit. The boring after salt is, in truth, at all times attended with considerable uncertainty. Quantities of argillaceous iron ore—from which in Great Britain 600,000 tons of iron are annually obtained—occur in some of the clay slates of the bituminous coal formation of Indiana. Some of the clay slates answer well for fire-brick; that now excavated near Troy is to be manufactured into fire-brick for sale—an important article of commerce in a country where steam-engines are so extensively used, and indispensable where furnace operations are carried on to any extent. Some of our clays in the coal formation answer well for the manufacturing of stone-ware and gray pottery-ware: such wares are now manufactured from them at Troy. Since I first called the attention of the proprietors to the deposit of the hydrated brown oxide of iron, near the Falls of Eel River, examinations have been made by digging in four or five different places; ore has been struck in all of them; many tons have been thrown up, and the prospects are so encouraging that the proprietors of the Falls are now endeavoring to form a company, to erect a furnace, and commence, on an extensive scale, smelting the ore. Sandstone being the predominating rock in the coal formation, and the greatest part of the soil of those western counties being formed from its disintegration, we find it generally of a sandy character. The dip and position of the various beds belonging to coal measures are generally constant, unless where, from the protrusions of basalt or greenstone, those volcanic disturbances, called by the miners '*faults*,' '*troubles*,' or '*dykes*,' have disturbed the regularity of position. If, then, the general dip and order of succession of the strata can be ascertained, and these should appear to be free from faults or material undulation, a pretty correct estimate might be formed of the depth of the various seams of coal and other strata in different parts of the coal-fields of Indiana. Most of the limestones in the oolitic series—that is, those occurring in the counties of Crawford, Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Owen, and Putnam—make good building materials. The encrinital limestones in Harrison, Washington, Jackson, Bartholomew, and Morgan counties, are also very suitable for that purpose; but the silicious strata, or sand rocks, in these counties, are generally soft and crumbling, and by no means durable. The only use that the black bituminous aluminous slate, occurring in the sub-carboniferous group, can be put to, is for the manufacture of alum. The sub-carboniferous group affords a water-lime, which appears to be a compound chiefly of limestone and clay, with some bituminous matter. It is associated with the black bituminous alumnous slate above mentioned. Some of the limestone in its neighborhood—for instance, those rocks which are

excavated at the top of the hill behind Madison—contain green earth, and some are impregnated with bitumen and sulphuret of iron. In making a selection of building materials in such strata, care should be taken not to use any such unless their durability has been well tested, for they are generally liable to decay. The fossiliferous limestones of East Indiana, namely, those found in Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Ripley, Franklin, Fayette, and Union counties, are durable rocks, and some of them make beautiful marbles. The sub-carboniferous formation of Indiana is identical with the formation occurring in Middle Tennessee, in which the enormous deposits of the hydrated brown oxide of iron, constituting so much of the mineral wealth of that State, are found. The deposits of this kind of ore in Indiana, however, although found in the same formation, are not associated with exactly the same strata. In Tennessee they are in the silicious strata, just above the encrinital limestone: those at present discovered in Indiana are either resting on the oolitic series of limestone, or near the bituminous aluminous slate. The soil in Crawford, Lawrence, Orange, Monroe, Owen, and Putnam counties, being formed chiefly from the oolitic limestones, has a calcareous character, and is admirably adapted for the growth of grasses. Clay will be found to predominate in the soil of the counties of Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jennings, and parts of Bartholomew, Decatur, Shelby, Johnson, Marion, and Hancock, because the soil of these counties is underlayed by clay slates. Hence we find the beech-tree, which delights in a clayey soil, there growing luxuriantly. The soil of Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Ripley, Franklin, Fayette, Union, and parts of Decatur and Rush, being formed upon alternating strata of clay and limestone, must partake chiefly of these two earths. This soil is also well adapted to the growth of grasses. The soil of the north-western counties appears to be a siliceo-calcareous sand, resting upon a clay bottom; this I conceive to be the reason why it is so much more productive than its external appearance promises. These points, however, I intend more fully to verify by analysis so soon as I can get samples of all the various soils. As yet, my opinion has been formed chiefly from ocular observation, and reasoning from general principles. The water in the north-western counties is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid; this, acting as a solvent upon limestone and the protoxide of iron, dissolves them whenever it meets them in its passage to the surface. And thus we find these waters, often highly charged with these two ingredients, forming calcareous and chalybeate springs. As they lose very soon, by exposure to the air, the excess of carbonic acid, which acts as a solvent of these ingredients—and as iron is brought also by the same exposure to air to a higher degree of oxidation, and therefore to a more insoluble form—these two causes acting together, soon produce deposits of calcareous tufas and bog-iron ore, so frequently found in that country. The quantity of bog-iron ore is therefore continually on the increase. The greater part of Indiana must have been, at some period of the earth's history, covered by an ocean, for most of the fossils in the limestones are of a marine origin. None of the precious metals will ever be found in Indiana, unless in minute portions in boulders, or in small quantities in combination with other metals, because the primitive and grauwacke formations, in which alone productive mines of gold and silver ore occur, do not exist in Indiana. It is true that, in some rare instances, silver is found as a sulphuret and as red silver ore in such formations as exist in the Western country; but I have seen no symptoms of any such in our State. The same may be said of bismuth, tin ore, and native arsenic. The only metals which we need look for are iron, lead, antimony, manganese, zinc, cobalt, and possibly some varieties of copper and arsenic ores. It is not likely that anthracite coal will ever be found in Indiana, because that mineral is usually found in the primitive and grauwacke formations. Several detached pieces of native copper have been found in the State, one weighing five pounds; but, from the nature of the ore, its occurring in washed gravels, and only in isolated pieces, I have reason to believe that they do not originate in the State. I may add, that the Kupferschiefer of the German miners yields, at the mines of Mansfield, in Thuringia, an abundant supply of copper ore. This copper slate, as found at the bottom of the new red sandstone formation, which overlies the bituminous coal formation, and copper ores, have been found in the carboniferous and mountain limestone; there is, therefore, a possibility of discovering workable copper ore in the formations of Indiana. The fertility of the soil of Indiana is universally admitted, yet few are aware that it arises mainly from its geological position. It is well known to geologists that that soil is the most productive which has been derived from the destruction of the greatest variety of different rocks; for thus only is produced the due mixture of gravel, sand, clay, and limestone, necessary to form a good medium for the retention and transmission of nutritive fluids, be they liquid or æriform, to the roots of plants. Now, Indiana is situated near the middle of the Great Valley of north-western America, and far distant from the primitive range of mountains; and her soil is accordingly formed from the destruction of a vast variety of rocks, both crystalline and sedimentary, which have been minutely divided and intimately blended together by the action of air and water. It has all the elements, therefore, of extraordinary fertility."

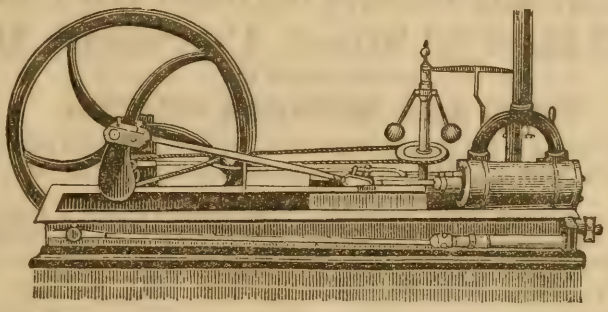
The forests of Indiana contain all the trees natural to the soil and climate of the whole central region of the United States; oaks and beech-trees, however, preponderate; they are found in almost every portion of the State, and probably count two-thirds of the whole number of its forest trees. Next in order are the sugar-tree, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, elm, sycamore, cherry, hackberry, linden, coffee-tree, honey locust, and white maple, which are as widely diffused as the oak and beech. The black locust is abundant near the Ohio River, but is not found in the interior; the chestnut is only found in the neighborhood of the upper course of the east fork of White River; the pine is only found on the "knobs" near the Ohio, and on the sand-hills near Lake Michigan, while the tamarack is found only in the swamps of the Kankakee. The cypress, catalpa, and pecan, are chiefly found in the counties on both sides of the White River, below the junction of the forks; and cotton-wood is rare, except on the bottoms of the southern streams. Of the smaller trees and undergrowths, the principal are the dogwood, pawpaw, spear, plum, and thorn, and the persimmon and crab-apple. Many of the forest trees attain magnificent dimensions, and in numerous instances the oak, sycamore, walnut, and poplar have been found, measuring from five to seven feet in diameter, and more than 120 and 130 feet in height. The indigenous fruit trees found in Indiana comprise the wild plum, hawthorn, persimmon, pawpaw, wild cherry, mulberry, crab-apple, etc. These are found intermingling with forest trees, or bordering the prairies and barrens. Cranberries are abundant in the north, and wild grapes of excellent flavor grow spontaneously, giving assurance that the corresponding domestic fruits can be cultivated with success. Walnuts, hickory nuts, and hazel nuts, are abundant, and generally oak and beech mast is found in such quantities as to contribute largely both to feeding and fattening hogs.

The native zoological distinctions of Indiana have, in a great measure, been effaced by the progress of settlement. The buffalo and elk, once the monarchs of the plains, have entirely disappeared from the scene; and the bear, wild cat, panther, etc., are now seldom encountered. Wolves, however, are still numerous; and still more numerous the deer, opossum, raccoon, and squirrel. Besides these, the fox, porcupine, pole-cat, ground-hog, rabbit, mink, musk-rat, weasel, gopher, etc., are found in particular localities. But the wild animals of the forest and prairie are fast disappearing, and in the older settlements their former haunts are usurped by the more useful of their kind—the ox, the horse, the sheep, and the hog, animals constituting the basis of the wealth of the inhabitants.


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Indiana is divided into 91 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each in 1850 were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	1,002	5,797	574	11	Decatur
Allen	3,097	16,919	1,300	127	Fort Wayne
Bartholomew	2,149	12,428	1,249	49	Columbus
Benton	180	1,144	149	0	Oxford
Blackford	514	2,860	306	6	Hartford
Boone	1,914	11,631	1,393	28	Lebanon
Brown	790	4,846	535	5	Nashville
Carroll	1,909	11,015	1,129	79	Delphi
Cass	1,863	11,021	1,134	108	Logansport
Clark	2,757	15,828	1,048	88	Charlestown
Clay	1,326	7,944	829	10	Bowling Green
Clinton	2,001	11,869	1,411	21	Frankfort
Crawford	1,027	6,524	540	33	Levenworth
Daviess	1,803	10,352	1,221	11	Washington
Dearborn	3,549	20,166	1,520	72	Lawrenceburg
Decatur	2,662	15,107	1,377	39	Greensburg
De Kalb	1,421	8,251	831	16	Auburn
Delaware	1,874	10,843	1,084	34	Muncietown
Dubois	1,146	6,321	794	9	Jasper
Elkhart	2,254	12,690	1,226	70	Goshen
Fayette	1,818	10,217	956	116	Connersville
Floyd	2,448	14,875	428	106	New Albany
Fountain	2,251	13,253	1,357	103	Covington
Franklin	3,286	17,968	1,739	121	Brookville
Fulton	1,085	5,982	777	13	Rochester
Gibson	1,833	10,771	1,220	23	Princeton
Grant	1,884	11,092	900	52	Marion
Greene	2,089	12,313	1,227	39	Bloomfield
Hamilton	2,159	12,684	1,261	16	Noblesville
Hancock	1,685	9,698	1,176	36	Greenfield
Harrison	2,645	15,286	1,650	19	Corydon
Hendricks	2,390	14,083	1,444	110	Danville
Henry	3,064	17,605	1,666	124	Newcastle
Howard	1,190	6,657	746	26	Kokomo
Huntington	1,356	7,850	782	32	Huntington
Jackson	1,956	11,047	1,173	18	Brownstown
Jasper	592	3,540	343	4	Rensselaer
Jay	1,179	7,047	876	9	Portland
Jefferson	4,092	23,916	1,396	138	Madison
Jennings	2,064	12,096	1,208	78	Vernon
Johnson	2,067	12,101	1,153	25	Franklin
Knox	1,969	11,084	961	37	Vincennes
Kosciusko	1,783	10,243	1,127	21	Warsaw
La Grange	1,479	8,387	1,062	64	La Grange
Lake	715	3,991	423	5	Crown Point
La Porte	2,124	12,145	1,116	122	La Porte
Lawrence	2,012	12,097	1,031	19	Bedford
Madison	2,159	12,375	1,494	67	Anderson
Marion	3,984	24,013	1,581	179	INDIANAPOLIS
Marshall	928	5,348	570	10	Plymouth
Martin	1,025	5,941	633	18	Dover Hill
Miami	1,944	11,304	1,184	48	Peru
Monroe	1,892	11,286	1,230	46	Bloomington
Montgomery	2,971	18,084	1,880	87	Crawfordsville
Morgan	2,401	14,576	1,392	14	Martinsville
Noble	1,395	7,946	772	16	Albion
Ohio	946	5,308	386	34	Rising Sun
Orange	1,841	10,809	1,118	8	Paoli
Owen	2,000	12,106	1,142	26	Spencer
Parke	2,468	14,968	1,390	63	Rockville
Perry	1,231	7,268	540	14	Rome
Pike	1,261	7,720	909	2	Petersburg
Porter	885	5,234	467	13	Valparaiso
Posey	2,260	12,549	1,270	26	Mount Vernon
Pulaski	454	2,595	286	0	Winnamac
Putnam	3,088	18,615	1,696	42	Green Castle
Randolph	2,513	14,725	1,477	12	Winchester
Ripley	2,667	14,820	1,495	49	Versailles
Rush	2,824	16,445	1,809	59	Rushville
Scott	1,040	5,885	719	14	Lexington
Shelby	2,721	15,502	1,620	59	Shelbyville
Spencer	1,485	8,616	988	28	Rockport
Stark	100	557	53	0	Knox
Steuben	1,109	6,104	586	28	Angola
St. Joseph	1,885	10,954	847	45	South Bend
Sullivan	1,675	10,141	1,215	31	Sullivan
Switzerland	2,254	12,932	1,270	79	Vevay
Tippecanoe	3,227	19,377	1,377	204	Lafayette
Tipton	627	3,532	339	1	Tipton
Union	1,220	6,944	606	35	Liberty
Vanderburgh	2,059	11,414	743	76	Evansville
Vermillion	1,509	8,661	733	46	Newport
Vigo	2,645	15,289	1,113	130	Terre Haute
Wabash	2,079	12,138	1,068	57	Wabash
Warren	1,273	7,387	782	18	Williamsport
Warrick	1,513	8,811	994	22	Booneville
Washington	2,897	17,040	1,718	83	Salem
Wayne	4,515	25,320	1,934	213	Centreville
Wells	1,021	6,152	640	14	Bluffton
White	821	4,761	458	10	Monticello
Whitley	913	5,190	522	8	Columbia

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 170,178; of families 171,564, and of inhabitants 988,416, viz.: whites 977,605—males 506,400, and females 471,205; free col. 10,788—males 5,472, and females 5,316. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 514, fr. col. 4—total 518; *blind*—wh. 340, fr. col. 9—total 349; *insane*—wh. 569, fr. col. 10—total 579; and *idiotic*—wh. 906, fr. col. 13—total 919. The number of free persons born in the United States was 931,392, the number of foreign birth 54,426, and of birth unknown 2,598; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine 976, N. Hamp. 886, Verm. 3,183, Mass. 2,678, R. I. 438, Conn. 2,485, N. York 24,310, N. Jer. 7,837, Penn. 44,245, Del. 2,737, Md. 10,177, Dist. of Col. 227, Virg. 41,819, N. Car. 33,175, S. Car. 4,069, Ga. 761, Flor. 21, Ala. 395, Miss. 287, La. 321, Tex. 44, Ark. 151, Tenn. 12,734, Ky. 68,651, Ohio 120,193, Mich. 1,817, *Indiana* 541,079, Ill. 4,173, Mo. 1,006, Ia. 407, Wisc. 99, Calif. 0, Territories 11; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 5,550, Ireland 12,787, Scotland 1,341, Wales 169, Germany 28,584, France 2,279, Spain 3, Portugal 6, Belgium 86, Holland 43, Italy 6, Austria 17, Switzerland 724, Russia 6, Denmark 10, Norway 18, Sweden 16, Prussia 740, Asia 4, Africa 4, Brit. America 1,878, Mexico 31, Cent. America 0, S. America 4, West Indies 12, and other countries 108.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1800	4,577	163	135	298	4,875	—	—
1810	23,890	393	237	630	24,520	19,645	402.9
1820	145,758	1,230	190	1,420	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830	339,399	3,629	3	3,632	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840	678,698	7,165	3	7,168	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850	977,605	10,811	—	10,811	988,416	302,550	44.1

The statistical returns of the industry and wealth of Indiana, as furnished by the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to that period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands 5,046,543 acres, and unimproved lands 7,746,879 acres—valued in cash at $136,385,173. Number of farms under cultivation 93,896. Value of farming implements and machinery $6,704,444.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 314,299; asses and mules, 6,599; milch cows, 284,554; working oxen, 40,221; other cattle 389,891; sheep, 1,122,493; swine, 2,263,776—total value of live-stock, $22,478,555. In 1840 there were in the State 241,036 horses, mules, etc., 619,980 neat cattle of all descriptions, 675,982 sheep, 1,623,696 swine, etc.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 6,214,458 bushels; rye, 78,792 bushels; Indian corn, 52,964,363 bushels; oats, 5,655,014 bushels; barley, 45,483 bushels; buckwheat, 149,740 bushels. The crops of 1839–40 were—wheat, 4,049,375 bushels; barley, 28,015 bushels; oats, 5,981,605 bushels; rye, 129,621 bushels; buckwheat, 49,019 bushels, and Indian corn, 28,155,887 bushels.

Other Crops.—Tobacco, 1,044,620 pounds: ginned cotton, 14 bales of 400 pounds each; peas and beans, 35,773 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 2,083,337, and sweet, 201,711 bushels; hay, 403,230 tons; clover-seed, 18,329 bushels; other grass-seed, 11,951 bushels; hops, 92,796 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 341, and water-rotted, 1,071 tons; flax, 584,469 pounds; flax-seed, 36,888 bushels; maple sugar, 2,921,642 pounds; molasses, 180,325 gallons; wine, 14,055 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $324,940, and of market-garden products $72,864. In comparing the principal crops of 1840 and 1850, the following results are shown:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	1,820,306 pounds	1,044,628 pounds	*decr.* 775,686 pounds, or 42.61 per cent.
Hemp—dew-rotted	8,605½ tons	341 tons	*decr.* 15,528,971 pounds, or 80.56 "
" —water-rotted		1,071 tons	
Flax		584,469 pounds	
Wine	10,265 gallons	14,055 gallons	*incr.* 3,790 gallons, or 36.92 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 2,610,287 (in 1840, 1,237,919) pounds; butter, 12,881,535 pounds, and cheese, 624,564 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year had been $6,567,935. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 387 (in 1840, 379) pounds; and beeswax and honey to that of 935,329 pounds.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were produced to the value of $1,631,039.

Manufactures—Aggregate capital invested, $7,917,818; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $9,347,920; average number of hands employed, —males, and females, average monthly cost of labor, $ —male, $ and female, $ —total value of products for the year, $18,747,068 The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1850, producing to the value of $500 and upward, was 4,326, and of these 2 were cotton factories, 33 woolen factories, 358 tanneries, and 19 iron manufactories, viz.: 14 for castings, 2 for pig iron, and 3 for wrought iron.

The *cotton* manufactures employ a capital of $43,000; the cotton consumed during the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 675 bales; and the value of all raw material, fuel, etc., was $28,220; average hands—males, 38, and females, 57; monthly cost of labor—male, $495, and female, $386; entire value of products, among which were 300,000 pounds yarn, $44,200.

The *woolen* manufactures had a capital of $171,545, wool consumed, 413,350 pounds, and value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $120,486; hands—males, 189, and females, 57; monthly cost of labor—male, $4,122, and female, $630; products of the year, 235,500 yards of cloth and 104,000 pounds of yarn—valued at $205,802.

In *tanneries* the capital employed, $514,897; value of raw material, $405,838; hands—male, 886, and female, 2; monthly cost of labor—male, $15,199, and female, $14; products—skins, 57,070, and sides of leather, 283,098—valued at $714,813.

The condition of the *iron* manufactures is exhibited in the annexed tabular form:

	Pig Iron.	Castings.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested ..... dollars....	72,000	82,900	17,000	171,900
Iron ore ..... tons	5,200	—	3,150	8,350
Pig iron ..... "	—	1,968	50	2,018
Old metal ..... "	—	5	—	5
Coal, mineral ..... "	—	132	—	132
Coke and charcoal ..... bushels...	310,000	29,600	85,000	424,600
Value of raw material, etc ..... dollars....	24,400	66,918	4,425	95,743
Hands—male ..... number...	88	143	22	253
" —female ..... " ...	—	—	2	2
Monthly cost of labor—male ..... dollars....	2,290	3,681	604	6,575
" " —female ..... "	—	—	8	8
Iron made ..... tons	1,850	1,757	175	3,782
Value of entire products ..... dollars....	58,000	149,430	11,760	219,190

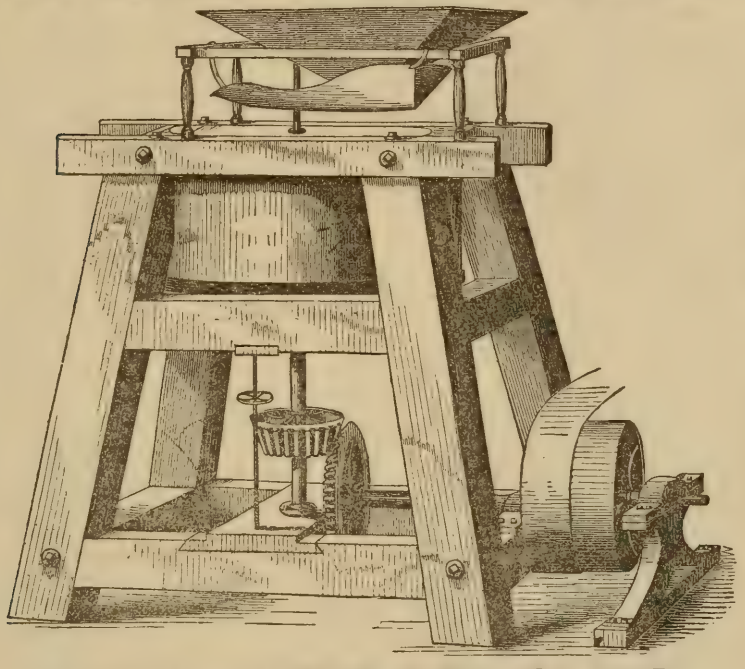
Indiana has also a large number of flour, grist, oil, saw, and other mills, asheries, etc., and the numerous trades and handicrafts, which constitute the aggregate of its manufacturing industry. Among its principal manufacturing places may be named Madison, Indianapolis, New Albany, Cannelton, etc.—the last destined to become, at no distant day, the seat of a vast industry.

Inland Communication.—Indiana has no direct foreign commerce, but it has a vast domestic and inter-state trade by means of its navigable waters and magnificent systems of canals and railroads, and besides it is well supplied with plank, M'Adam, and other roads, which facilitate travel and transportation. The State has (January, 1853), within its borders 454 miles of canal and 1420 miles of railroad completed. The canals are, the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from Evansville, on the Ohio, to Toledo, on Lake Erie, 467 miles, of which 379 miles are in Indiana; and the White Water Canal, extending from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, *via* Cambridge, on the National Road, to Hagerstown, 77 miles. The principal railroads of the State centre at Indianapolis, radiating in all directions, and forming links in the great national system which is rapidly springing into existence. There is also a large number of railroads in course of construction, the most important of which are, the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Railroad, the upper portions of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad. These will be opened within a year or two, and there are others already projected that must be built within a very short space of time.

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PATENTED



AUG. 7, 1855.

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Of all sizes, both old and new quarry, warranted equal to any imported into, or manufactured in the United States. We manufacture and have for sale



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And other Smut Machines, & dealers in Genuine old Dutch Anchor

BRAND BOLTING CLOTHS.

MILL IRONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AND MILL GEARING IN GENERAL.

R. COCHRAN & CO.,

No. 1 No. 44 West Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE

On the opposite page, is a view of A. B. LATTA's patent, of Cincinnati, and is the only successful Engine that has been made in the U. S. This machine is now in use in several cities. Cincinnati has seven, all of them built by A. B. LATTA of Cincinnati. They have proved themselves beyond all doubt the most reliable apparatus for extinguishing fires, besides being vastly cheaper than any other mode now known. Since the introduction of these machines (exclusive of hand engines) the expenses of the fire department of Cincinnati have been reduced $50,000 per annum; besides comparatively few men to govern, there will only be required about 100 men to protect the city from fires.

The machine in the plate is a second class Engine, drawn by two horses—four of these and three of 1st class are the two sizes Cincinnati has in use. The first class machines are much larger and are drawn by four horses; they are capable of discharging 2000 barrels of water per hour; the second class have capacity for discharging 1200 bbls. These machines draw their own water where circumstances will permit, rather than take it from hydrants or plugs. This is considered best, as a better supply of water can be had in this way. The mode of operating these machines is peculiar to themselves. They stand in the house built to suit them, with the horses always harnessed, ready to be hitched in case of an alarm of fire. The fire is applied to the kindlings already under the boiler and is burning while the horses are being attached, which occupies from one to two minutes. The fireman and engineer, mounted in their places on the machine, are hurried in full speed to the scene of the disaster. One end of the Suction Hose is always attached to the pump, so that all that is required to be done is to take it off its bearings, bend it round, dip it into the cistern or water, wherever it may be, and screw on the leading hose, which is led off to the fire, and there discharges through pipes or nozzles similar to other engines. These Hose are generally India Rubber, which proves to be the best; they are made by the Boston Belting Co., Mass. They are sometimes spread 1000 or 1500 feet from the Engine to the fire, notwithstanding the excess of pressure necessary to force the water so far on account of friction, and are strong enough to bear it.

It will be seen by this that it is not necessary to have so many places to get water as is now common in cities where hydrants or plugs are used; every other section is sufficient for Steam Engines. These cisterns, as they are called in Cincinnati, cost $120 each. The cost of operating one of these Engines is about the same as a hand company. One steam company is considered equal to five or six hand companies under the same circumstances. This steam machine will work, whether placed in a level position or otherwise, it matters not. It will be seen that it runs on three wheels, which renders it easy to pass over rough or uneven streets without straining the machinery. It is composed of wrought iron nearly throughout, except the cylinders and pumps—the former is cast iron and the latter is brass. Another feature in these machines is, they are capable of being brought into requisition in so short a time; it only requires five or six minutes from the time the fire is lighted under the boiler until the Engines commence working. It seldom occurs that we have to wait on steam; it is generally ready before we are for it. The first class engines require ten men and six horses, four of which are attached to the Engine and two to the Hose carriages. The second class machine requires two stout horses to the Engine and one to the Hose carriage. It is sometimes necessary, where the grades are heavy, to attach an extra horse to the second class—seven men is the crew for them.

As regards the distance these machines will throw water—the first class Engine will throw 263 feet horizontally through a 1½ inch nozzle; this I think is the furthest throw ever made with one of this class; they will throw two streams through 1¼ nozzles about 200 feet; they have thrown four streams through ⅞ nozzles 120 feet high; the other distances are horizontal, given above. The second class Engine will throw 1¼ inch stream 200 feet horizontally; two streams, 1 inch nozzles, 190 feet; the Hose used is 3 inches in diameter.

It is almost impossible to give a description of these machines that would enable one to have a *correct* opinion of the advantage derived from the use of them. They are labor-saving machines, and work steadily without disorder. They can be relied on with certainty at all times. There is another matter which must not be overlooked—the increase of protection. It is helping the insurance companies, and the insurers also. If little losses occur, the company can afford to reduce their prices, so that every man will insure. Here is an advantage to both parties; the more perfect the protection, the cheaper insurance can be afforded. There never will be an end of fires so long as we build of combustible materials, and this will always continue to some extent; so the only way is to make the protection as perfect as possible, and certainly doing the work by steam is far preferable to hand labor, as much so as the locomotive is to the wheelbarrow. We would call the attention of every city to the effect produced by these machines in Cincinnati, and see if it would not be to their advantage to use steam.

It is admitted that Cincinnati is ahead of all other cities in her Fire Department. We state it as a fact, after three years' experience in building these machines, and we have built ten of them, all of which have been successful, not a single failure has occurred in the ones built by

A. B. & E. LATTA,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Any orders will meet with prompt attention.



Engraved expressly for the Progress of the Republic, and entered according to Act of Congress.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE, THE GREENWOOD—ONE OF LATTA'S WONDERS OF THE AGE.

Banks, etc.—There are in Indiana 1 bank and 13 branch banks, the same being the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and its several branches at Bedford, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Lawrenceburg, Madison, Michigan City, New Albany, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute, and Vincennes. The aggregate condition of these institutions in November, 1850, was as follows—*liabilities:* capital, $2,082,958; circulation, $3,422,455; deposits, $630,335; due other banks, $112,175; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $4,395,099; real estate, $364,233; other investments, $108,485; due by other banks, $815,062; notes of other banks, $224,842; specie, $1,197,880. The constitutional provisions respecting banking in this State are: that no banks shall be established except under a general law, and the stockholders shall be individually responsible for the debts of the corporation, in addition to their stock, to an amount equal thereto, and every bank must close banking operations within twenty years from its organization and promptly close its business. There are, besides the above-named banks, several others organized under the general banking law, but these have only lately been established, and have not yet published any returns. Their circulating notes are secured by pledge of public stocks.

Government, etc.—The first constitution of Indiana is dated 29th June, 1816; the constitution on which the present State government is based was done in convention 10th February, 1851; ratified by the people 4th August, and went into operation 1st November of the same year. It provides as follows:

Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, resident in the State six months next preceding an election, and every white male of foreign birth, 21 years old, resident in the United States one year, and in the State six months next preceding an election, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, may vote. No negro or mulatto can vote. All elections by the people are by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly *viva voce*. All general elections are held on the second Tuesday in October.

The *General Assembly* consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senate, not exceeding 50 members, and representatives, 100 members, are chosen in their respective districts—the former for four years (half every two years), and the latter for two years. They must be citizens of the United States, residents of the State for the two years next preceding their election, and for one year of the district from which they are chosen. The sessions of the General Assembly are biennial, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January; and no session can be prolonged beyond sixty-one days, and no special session beyond forty days. Representation is apportioned according to a census of all white males over 21 years of age, taken every six years. "In all cases where a general law is applicable, general and not special laws shall be passed."

The *Governor* and *Lieutenant-Governor* are chosen for four years by a plurality of votes; they must be severally 30 years of age, and residents of the United States and of the State for the five years next preceding their election. The gubernatorial term commences on the second Monday of January. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of the removal or death of the Governor, *he* first, and after him such person as the General Assembly may appoint, shall act as Governor. The Governor is not eligible more than four years in any period of eight years. The Governor has power to grant pardons for all offenses, except in cases of treason and impeachment; and he may veto a bill, but, if afterward passed by a *majority* of those elected to each house of the General Assembly, it becomes a law nevertheless.

The *administrative officers* of the government are a Secretary of State, a State Auditor, and a State Treasurer, elected biennially by the people, and no one is eligible to either of these offices more than four out of any six years.

The *officers* elected by the people in each county are a Clerk of the Circuit Court, an Auditor, a Recorder, a Treasurer, a Sheriff, a Coroner, and a Surveyor—the three first for four years and the others for two years, and none are eligible for more than two out of any three consecutive terms. All county officers must be residents for one year of the places from which they are chosen; and they and all town officers must reside in their precincts.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, and Courts of Common Pleas, for the counties of Tippecanoe and Marion. These consist of not less than three nor more than five justices, chosen from districts by the people at large, for six years. At present it has three, of whom one is chief judge. A clerk of this court is chosen by the people for four years. The Supreme Court has appellate and such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer. The State is divided into thirteen circuits, and each Circuit Court has a judge elected by the people of the circuit for six years, and he must reside therein. A prosecuting attorney is also elected for each circuit for two years. The Courts of Common Pleas for Tippecanoe and Marion counties are Special Courts, and have each one judge. Justices of peace are elected by the people of each township for four years. The Constitution provides, in this connection, for the establishment of tribunals of conciliation, the decisions of which are obligatory on those voluntarily submitting thereto; for commissioners to revise and simplify practice, and to codify the laws; that any voter of good moral character may be admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State; that the Assembly may modify or abolish the Grand Jury system; that no person shall be an incompetent witness in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion; that in all criminal cases the juries may determine the law and the facts; that no man's property shall be taken without just compensation is first awarded and rendered.

Respecting colored people, it is provided that no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State; all contracts made with such shall be void, and all persons employing them shall be punished by a fine of $10 to $500, and the proceeds of such fines shall be appropriated for the colonization of those negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, in the State, at the adoption of the Constitution, and who are willing to emigrate.

Amendments to the Constitution are to be passed on by a majority of one Legislature, and referred to the next; and if passed by a like majority, then the amendments proposed are submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

The *militia* of Indiana has not been reported to the U. S. authorities since 1832, since which period the population of the State has nearly trebled. At that time it consisted of 53,913 men of all grades and arms, and at present probably numbers 150,000 men.

Indiana has several *benevolent institutions*, among which the principal are the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. At the Asylum all the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of 10 and 30, are entitled to education without charge for board or tuition; and at the Institute the same privileges are granted, but except in extraordinary cases, applicants over 21 years of age are not admissable. The Hospital for the Insane, in the year ending 30th October, 1850, admitted 58 (31 males and 27 females); 54 were discharged (26 males and 28 females); and at the end of the year 80 (40 males and 40 females) were left under treatment. This last institution was opened for the reception of patients (part of the buildings only being erected) in December, 1848. From that time to 30th October, 1849, there were 104 admitted, of whom 20 recovered, 4 improved, and 4 died,

leaving 76 in the hospital, which, added to the 58 admitted in 1849-50, makes a total of 162 since the opening of the institution.

Finances, Debts, etc.—The balance in the Treasury on the 31st October amounted to $428,941 19, and the receipts for the fiscal year 1850 were $1,432,442 78—total revenue $1,861,383 97; and the expenditures for the same period amounted to $1,513,534 04, leaving a balance for future draft of $347,849 93. The chief sources of *income* are—permanent revenue, $455,630; state prison, $11,145; common school fund, $55,863; university fund, $9,479; bank tax, $1,984; saline tax, $4,999; Wabash and Erie Canal (by trustees), $857,149, etc. And the principal *expenditures* were on account of—Legislature, $31,010; Executive, $5,878; Judiciary, $19,706; public printing, $11,522; state prison, $3,606; treasury notes cancelled, $144,575; interest on treasury notes, $59,428; interest on public debt, $188,595; Wabash and Erie Canal (by trustees), $824,988; deaf and dumb, $27,979; blind, $11,781; insane, $32,501; university fund, $14,832; saline fund, $7,765; bank tax fund, $3,624, etc.

Prior to 1847 the State owed on her foreign debt—principal $11,048,000, and interest $3,326,640—total $14,374,640. In accordance with the acts of the Legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the bond holders that they should complete the Wabash and Erie Canal, and take the State's interest in it for one half this debt, and the State would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, until January, 1853, and after that time 5 per cent., and issue certificates for one half the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January, 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included 1 per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond, when surrendered, 5 per cent. per annum upon the new 5 per cent. stock, from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds. On the 5th August, 1850, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken of principal $9,563,000, leaving then outstanding of her old bonds of principal, $1,736,727 50. The liabilities of the State and Canal, at the date last mentioned, may be thus stated:

State Debt.—State's half principal of bonds surrendered, $4,781,500; State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal with half of coupons added, $1,736,727 50—total foreign debt, $6,518,227 50. To which add domestic debt, $257,295. Aggregate debt, $6,775,522 50.

State and Canal Stock.—The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to 5th August, 1850, is as follows: 5 per cent. *State* stock, $4,781,500; 2½ per cent. *State* stock, $1,736,727 50; 5 per cent. preferred *Canal* stock, $4,079,500; 5 per cent. deferred *Canal* stock, $702,000; 2½ per cent. special preferred *Canal* stock, $1,216,250; 2½ per cent. special deferred *Canal* stock, $207,400—total stock issued to 5th August, 1850, $12,723,377 50, of which amount deduct for 2¼ per cent. *State* stock redeemed, $20,000, and the total outstanding is reduced to $12,703,377 50. The State is paying interest only on the 5 per cent. State stock, at the rate of 4 per cent.; after 1853 the rate will be 5 per cent.; and after 1853 also the 2½ per cent. State stock will draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the Canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the Canal, in accordance with the provisions of the acts heretofore referred to.

In 1839-40 the State issued $1,500,000 treasury notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities, but these having been made receivable for all State dues, have now been almost all returned to the treasury. The State also issued bonds for the State Bank capital, and treasury notes to pay the bank a debt which the State owed it. But these treasury notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the State, and held by the bank, which institution attends to the bonds issued for its capital, and also to the redemption of the notes based upon the sinking fund. The means held by the bank are considered ample for these purposes.

The assessed value of personal and real estate in Indiana in 1850 was $152,870,399, but the true or estimated value amounted to no less a sum than $202,650,264.

Federal Representation.—Indiana, in accordance with the law apportioning federal representation, sends *eleven* representatives to Congress.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in 1850 were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	412	136,333	$211,585
Christian	182	64,266	88,640
Congregat'l.	2	1,400	8,000
Dutch Ref	4	1,025	1,650
Episcopal	24	7,300	74,000
Free	10	2,750	5,700
Friends	85	43,015	59,555
German Ref.	2	450	3,500
Jewish	—	—	$—
Lutheran	60	18,000	36,825
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	745	256,372	482,460
Moravian	53	17,400	20,800
Presbyterian	267	103,432	324,170
R. Catholic	63	25,115	167,725
Swedenbo'n.	—	—	—
Tunker	5	3,000	$3,100
Union	5	1,250	2,350
Unitarian	1	250	600
Universalist.	15	5,050	17,800
Minor Sects	12	2,822	4,025
Total	1,947	689,230	$1,512,485

Indiana constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, and also the Roman Catholic diocese of Vincennes.

Education.—Indiana has endowed her common schools and colleges more liberally than any others of the New States. The constitution provides that "the common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund, and the lands belonging thereto, of the surplus revenue, saline, and bank tax funds, the fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and money and property heretofore held for such seminaries, all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, and lands not otherwise specially granted, including the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State by the Act of Congress of September 28th, 1850. The principal of the fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and its income shall be devoted solely to the support of common schools." The value of these several funds and incomes is stated by Governor Wright in his Message of December 2, 1851, to be $4,664,279; and in addition to this sum, the school fund will be constantly augmented by the receipt of fines and forfeitures, and the profits of the sinking fund. The schools of the State are under the supervision of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is elected by the people, and holds office for two years. From the report of this officer, it appears that there were in 1851 about 400,000 between the ages of 5 and 21 years. The number of common schools was 5,899, and the number of children attending school was 225,318.

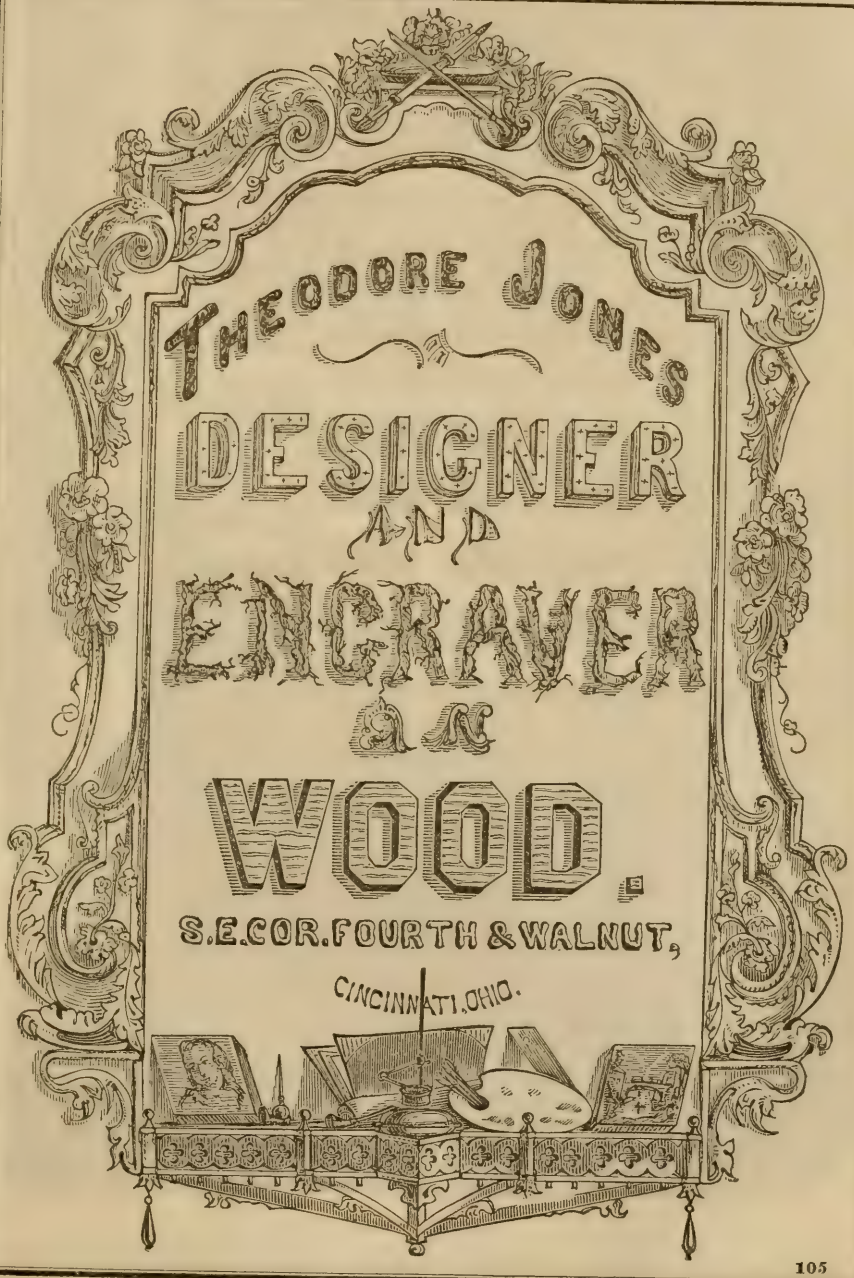
Indiana has also a large number of high schools and academies; and among her collegiate establishments the following are the most conspicuous: the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, founded in 1816; Hanover College, founded in 1829; Wabash College, founded in 1834, and Indiana Ashbury University, at Green Castle, founded in 1837. At Hanover is also the Indiana Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), a department of Hanover College. The Universities have

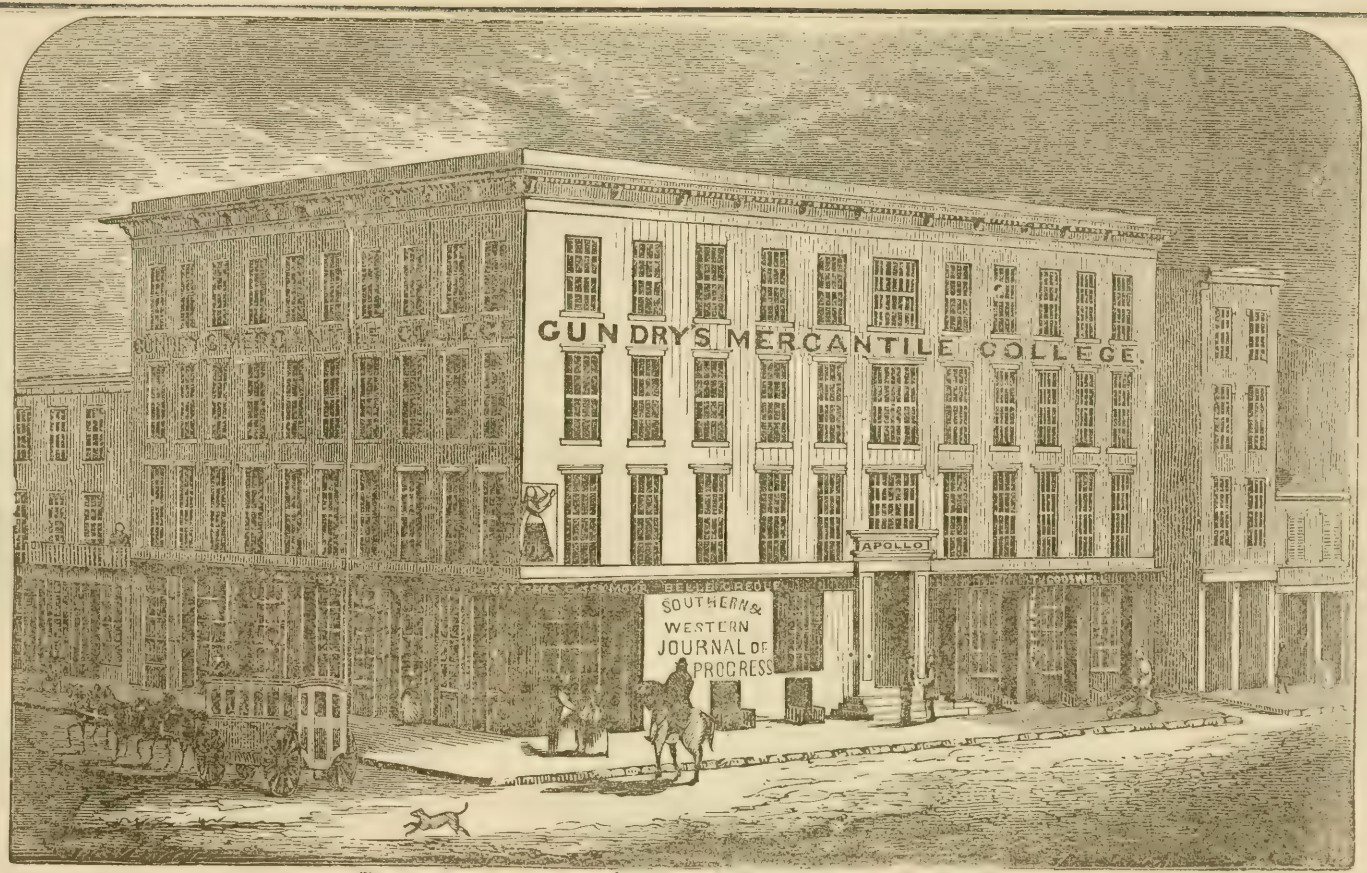
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The best Institution for qualifying individuals in a thorough practical manner for counting house and business pursuits. The large number of graduates of this Institution now occupying responsible stations in this, and in nearly every portion of the United States, is an evidence of the great facilities it affords in preparing individuals for the counting room as well as advancing them to desirable places of mercantile trust. The course of studies embraces Book Keeping by Double Entry, as applied to the various departments of Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, practical Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Correspondence, together with Lectures on Mercantile Law and Customs, Political Economy, Commerce, &c. The Course can be completed in from eight to twelve weeks. Terms for the above course, forty dollars.

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each a law department; and there are medical schools at La Porte and Indianapolis—at the first place the Indiana Medical College, and at the latter, the Indiana Central Medical College, both highly-flourishing institutions.

Libraries.—One State library (7,000 volumes); four social libraries (10,700); six college libraries (17,300); four students' libraries (4,890); one public school library (200)—total, sixteen libraries and 40,000 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The public press consists of 121 periodical publications, of which 79 are political—43 whig, and 36 democratic—and 42 are devoted to literature, science, religion, etc. Of the whole number, 9 are published daily, 2 tri-weekly, 109 weekly, and 1 monthly. The average circulation of the dailies, at each issue, is 8,984; of the tri-weeklies, 1,500; of the weeklies, 49,734; and of the monthly, about 2,000 copies.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support from the public funds within the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 1,182, of which 860 were natives, and 322 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers at the date referred to was 583, of which number 446 were natives, and 137 foreigners—costs to the public for the year $57,560. The whole number of convicts in the State Prison on the 30th November, 1850, was 142, and the number received during the following official year was 103, and during the same period there were discharged—by expiration of sentence, 21; by escape, 8; by pardon, 16; by order of court, 1; by death, 7—total 53; and hence there were in prison on the 30th November, 1851, 192 convicts, of which 8 were committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 96 for less than 2 years; and 151 are committed for offenses against property, and 39 for offenses against the person. The State Prison is situate at Jeffersonville.

Historical Sketch.—Indiana originally constituted a part of "New France," and subsequently of the "Territory North-West of the Ohio River." The exact period of its first settlement is not ascertained. It appears, however, that about 1690 the French Indians visited the site of Vincennes, at that time occupied by the Indian village of Appecaughke, and in 1702 a party of the same nation descended the Wabash, and established several posts on its banks, and among others Vincennes. The tribes inhabiting the country at that time, either from intestine feuds, or inability, made little opposition to the new-comers. The colonists at Vincennes, insulated, as it were, from the rest of mankind, and buried in the midst of the wilderness, gradually approximated the manners and customs of the Indians by whom they were surrounded, and formed marriages with their women, joined in their hunting parties, and subsisted more by the chase than by the proceeds of their agriculture. Of their simple annals they have left no records, for until 1763, when the country was ceded to England, we hear nothing of them. By the treaty of cession, the settlers were confirmed in their possessions; but immigration did not reach the country till some time afterward. During the Revolutionary War they displayed their hereditary animosity to the English, and seized the first opportunity to join with the people; and in 1778 a Spanish resident gave such information respecting the strength and position of the British forces stationed at Vincennes, that by his directions General Clarke easily obtained possession, which, however, he did not long retain. By the treaty of 1783, the country was included in the United States, and again the settlers were confirmed in their possessions. In 1788 an Indian war broke out, which caused great distress among them, but they did not suffer to the same extent as the Americans, against whom vengeance was directed without mercy; but by the attack of General Wilkinson in 1791 at the mouth of the Tippecanoe, and by the subsequent victories of General Wayne, a dangerous confederacy was broken up, and the tribes obliged to submit, when the district began to enjoy that repose of which it had for many years been deprived. By the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, the United States obtained several eligible parcels of land, for which, as a compensation, they paid the Indians sums of money and sundry goods. Other cessions were made at subsequent periods; but notwithstanding these, a part of the Indians still remained hostile, and, excited and exasperated by the eloquence of Tecumseh, a leader of the Shawnees, and one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared among them, several of the tribes united in resistance to the increasing power of the whites; and depredation had been committed to such an extent that in 1811 the government determined to exert its power. A force of regulars and militia was concentrated at Vincennes, and placed under the command of William Henry Harrison, then Governor. On the 6th November of the same year, the Governor appeared before Prophetstown, or Tippecanoe, on the Wabash, and demanded restitution of the property the Indians had carried off. After a conference, it was agreed that hostilities should not commence until next morning, that an amicable arrangement might be made, but in violation of this armistice, the Americans were attacked before daybreak by a large body of savages. Governor Harrison, however, knowing the character of the enemy, had so disposed his troops as to be able immediately to arrange them in order of battle; and therefore, though taken by surprise, the Americans received their insidious enemy in a state of preparation. The combat, though short, was unusually severe; the Indians fought with desperate courage, but the precision of action on the part of the troops was such that the fate of the battle was soon decided, and the Indians driven in all directions, leaving forty of their number on the field, while their whole loss was not less than one hundred and fifty; nor was the American loss less in proportion. After the action, Governor Harrison having burned the town, and laid waste the surrounding settlements, returned to Vincennes, and not long afterward the tribes sued for peace. The war with England in 1812 gave a fresh impetus to Indian hostility. Seduced into the service of England, the Indians, after committing great cruelties and excesses, received full retribution from the Americans; their villages were destroyed, and their whole country laid waste. During the latter part of the war with England, Indiana enjoyed comparative repose, and after the conclusion of peace in 1815, the Indians ceased to molest or trouble the settlers. They are now wholly removed from the State. Until 1801 the territory now included in Indiana remained a portion of the Territory North-West of the Ohio; in that year it was erected into a separate territorial government, and at that time included all the territory West and North of the Ohio boundary. In December, 1815, the territorial legislature petitioned Congress for admission into the Union, and the privilege of forming a State Constitution. A bill for these purposes passed Congress in April, 1816; a State Constitution (dated 29th June, 1816) was framed by a convention of delegates called for that special purpose; and the same having been acceptable to the federal legislature, Indiana was, in accordance with the law before mentioned, admitted in the December following, and became an independent member of that Union of which she is now so bright an ornament. The constitution formed at this period has since been revised, and in 1851 it was set aside by the adoption of a new constitution more consonant with the altered condition of the affairs and policy of the country.

Succession of Governors.—Under the Territorial Government: William Henry Harrison; and—Under the Constitution: Jonathan Jennings, 1816; William Hendricks, 1822; James B. Ray, 1825; Noah Noble, 1831; David Wallace, 1837; Samuel Bigger, 1840; James Whitcomb, 1843; Joseph A. Wright, 1849.

Indianapolis, near the centre of the State, is the political capital; Corydon was capital until 10th January, 1825.

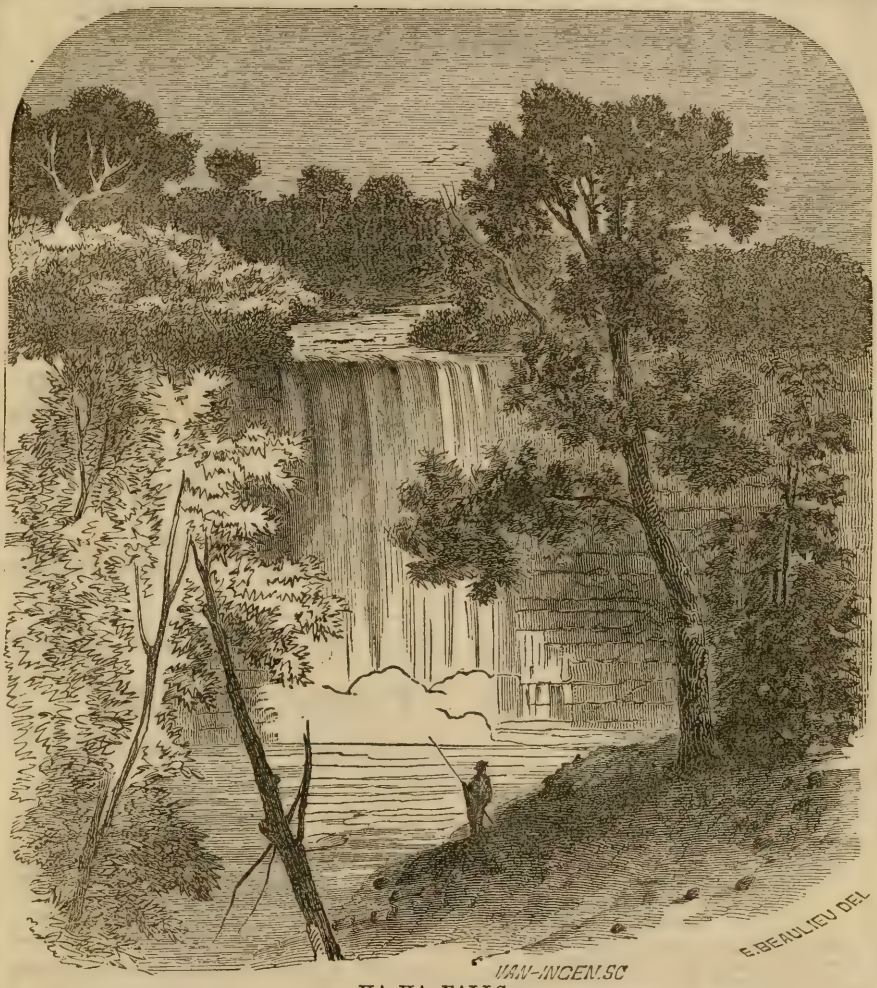
THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory is an extensive country bordering on Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and situate generally between latitudes 33° 40′ and 39° 30′ north, and between longitudes 94° and 100° west from Greenwich, or 17° and 23° west from Washington. It is about 420 miles from north to south, and about 350 miles from east to west; but within this compass is included only the Indian Territory proper, or that extending from the Kansas to the Red River, and from the west lines of Missouri and Arkansas to the old line of Texas. Beyond these limits the allotment of territory has been gradually going on, and the Indian settlements now range as far north as the Missouri River, across the proposed limits of Nebraska, and are stated in the census of 1850 to contain in the aggregate an area of 187,171 square miles.

This Territory was set apart by Congress for the permanent residence of the Indian tribes transported from the settled States, and here they are secured a residence from the encroachments of the white races. They live under governments of their own, and many of the tribes have made great advances in civilization. The number of Indians resident in the Territory is computed at about 120,000, four-fifths of which number have been transported from the countries east of the Mississippi. The most numerous tribes are the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Pawnees, the Choctaws, the Osages, and the Seminoles. The other tribes are numerically small.

Those tribes which have made most progress in civilization are the *Choctaws*, who have a written constitution and laws, their legislative, executive, and judicial officers, their schools, churches, and all the ordinary appliances of civilized societies; the *Creeks*, who, though not so far progressed in intelligence and industry, yet have made good advance, and have also a written constitution, recognizing a chief and council of the nation, and the *Cherokees*, who are, perhaps, on the whole, more civilized than either of the above. The other transported tribes are also improving under the efforts of the missionary and schoolmaster. They occupy various determined sections of the Territory, and are not allowed to interfere with each other's governments. They have each their own laws, and are considered as so many distinct nations. The indigenous tribes have not, as a general thing, advanced in the same degree as their brethren from the East. Some tribes, however, are settling into habits of industry. The barbarism of the Indian, indeed, is passing away, and the symbols of civilization are becoming every day more apparent. Of late years considerable quantities of cotton, peltry, and other staples of the Territory have been brought down to New Orleans, and there is every prospect of this branch of commerce becoming permanent and extensive. The Indians have also a competent knowledge of many useful manufactures, such as the manufacture of domestic cloths, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and as builders are equal to the most ingenious among their white brethren. In fact, they now manufacture almost every thing necessary to their comfort.

A proposition is on foot, advocated by the Indians themselves, to petition Congress for the removal of all the Indian tribes within the United States to the lands at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and there secure to them a permanent residence; and also to constitute them a State of the Union, with Senators and Representatives in Congress. This elevation will doubtless be effected at no distant period, but at present few persons acquainted with the Indian character under its present circumstances, will be found to advocate such a proceeding. The next generation will be fitted by education and civilized habits to take part in the affairs of a confederation of which they may have become a member.



HA-HA FALLS.

A drive of about 15 minutes beyond the grave-yard of the Fort Snelling, on the Western bank of the Mississippi, brings the visitor to a view that makes a life-time impression. A small rivulet, the outlet of Lakes Harriet and Calhoun, here gently glides over the lofty bluff, into an amphitheatre, forming one of the most graceful waterfalls in the country. Niagara symbolizes the sublime, Saint Anthony the picturesque, but this is the embodiment of the beautiful. The fall is about sixty feet, presenting a parabolic curve, which drops without the least deviation from the regular curve, and meets with no interruption from the neighboring rocks, until it has reached its lower level, when the stream goes curling along, in laughing childish glee at the graceful feat it has performed in leaping over the precipice. "The spray which this cascade emits is very considerable, and when the rays of the sun shine upon it produces a beautiful iris. Upon the surrounding vegetation the effect of the spray is distinct; it vivifies all the plants, imparts to them an intense green color, and gives rise to a stouter growth. On the neighboring rock the effect is as characteristic, though of a distinctive nature. The spray striking against the rock, which is of a loose structure, has undermined it in a curved manner, so as to produce an excavation similar in form to a Saxon arch, between the surface of the rock and the sheet of water, and under this one can pass with no inconvenience except from the spray.

"It is such a fall as the hand of opulence daily attempts to produce in the midst of those gardens upon which treasures have been lavished for the purpose of imitating nature—with this difference, however, that these falls possess an easy grace, which generally distinguishes the works of man from those of nature."

They are designated by the Dakota name Ha-ha. The "h" has a strong guttural sound, and the word is applied to waterfalls, because of the curling of the waters. The Dakota verb Thaha primarily means "to curl," but the secondary signification is "to laugh," because of the curling motion of the muscles of the mouth in laughter. The noise of waterfalls is called by the Dakotas Ihaha, because of its resemblance to laughter.

No 77

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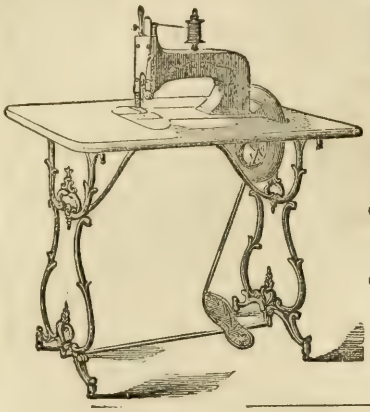
The Institution opens its annual session on the last Monday of August, and closes about the 5th of July.

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REASONS.—1st. They are much more simple and durable, and less liable to get out of repair than any other machines.

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The following table will show the prices of the various size Mills, and the capacity of each.

SIZE.	PRICE.	CAPACITY FOR GRINDING.
14 inch Burr	$100	2½ to 6 Bushels to the hour.
16 inch Burr	115	3 to 7 Bushels to the hour.
18 inch Burr	125	7 to 10 Bushels to the hour.
24 inch Burr	200	12 to 16 Bushels to the hour.
28 inch Burr	250	20 to 30 Bushels to the hour.
30 inch Burr	300	30 to 40 Bushels to the hour.
36 inch Burr	500	50 to 75 Bushels to the hour.

The above Mills leave the manufactory complete in every particular, and ready for grinding when attached to appropriate power and run according to instructions. All orders from any part of the United States accompanied by cash or draft promptly attended to.

☞ Will have in the next Edition a superior view of this celebrated Mill with all the modern improvements attached.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

Iowa, the fourth of those magnificent States carved out of that vast territory acquired of France in 1803, is situate generally between the latitudes 40° 35′ and 43° 30′ north, and between longitudes 90° 18′ and 96° 53′ west of Greenwich, or 13° 16′ and 19° 51′ west of Washington; and is bounded north by Minnesota Territory, east by the Mississippi River which separates it from Wisconsin and Illinois, south by the State of Missouri, and west by Missouri River and its tributary the Tchankasndata or Big Sioux River, which divides it from the old North-West Territory.* Its width from north to south is 196 miles, and its greatest length from east to west 307 miles; included within which limits is an area of 50,914 square miles.

Situate nearly midway between the two great oceans; bounded on both sides by the great rivers of the continent, and watered by innumerable smaller streams; possessing a fertile soil, inexhaustible mineral resources, a healthful climate, a free constitution, and a hardy and industrious population, the State of Iowa has commenced its career with prospects of far more than ordinary brilliancy. In extent of boundary, it is one of the largest in the Union, and it may safely be prophesied, that with these great advantages, it is destined at no distant day to rank among the first in point of wealth and political importance, as it already exceeds its compeers in rapidity of growth.

The general face of the country is that of a high, rolling prairie watered by magnificent streams, and on the river courses skirted with woodland. An idea prevails at the East that the prairies are uniformly level. This is by no means the case. Sometimes, indeed, they spread out in boundless plains; but the high or upland prairies, which are much the most beautiful, as well as the best adapted to cultivation, present a series of graceful undulations not unlike the swell of the sea, from which they derive the appellation "rolling."—*Sargent*, 1848.

The chief rivers of the State are: the Mississippi, which winds along its eastern border for nearly 450 miles, and the Missouri, which bounds it on the west from the mouth of Big Sioux River to the parallel of 40° 35′ N. lat., a distance of more than 300 miles, both furnishing an almost unprecedented extent of external navigation, and their banks affording many eligible sites for commercial cities. Besides these magnificent streams, Iowa has many large interior navigable rivers, the most prominent of which are the Des Moines, extending through and dividing the State into two nearly equal sections, Skunk River, the Iowa, from which the State has its name, Wapsipinicon River, the Makoqueta, the Turkey River, the Upper Iowa River, and others flowing into the Mississippi, and numerous fine streams affluents of the Missouri. The Des Moines passes diagonally from north-west to south-east, and reaches the Mississippi at the foot of the lower rapids in the south-east corner of the State—the whole distance from the point where it strikes the northern boundary line of Iowa to its confluence being over 400 miles. It is this river—represented as being one of the most beautiful of all the noble rivers of the great West—that the State has undertaken, with the aid of a grant of lands made by Congress, to render navigable for steamboats of a medium class up to Fort Des Moines, a distance of over 200 miles from its mouth. It passes through the great coal fields and through a country scarcely equaled for its agricultural capacities. The stream is said to be peculiarly adapted to improvement in accordance with the plan proposed—a succession of substantial locks and dams creating slack-water—from the fact of its having rock bottom and high banks, which are not subject to overflow. The Iowa, Skunk, etc., are rivers secondary in magnitude to the Des Moines, but they are of inestimable local value, being navigable into the interior for distances varying from 20 to 60 miles, and by their numerous affluent streams, furnishing to the settler hydraulic power sufficient for all the varied wants of a large manufacturing State. Most of these rivers pass over lime or sand-rock beds, and are generally skirted with fine timber. Limestone, indeed, is distributed abundantly over a great portion of the State.

Iowa is numbered as one of the great mineral producing States of the Union. Its lead mines in the north-east, and of which Dubuque is the centre, have been worked for a long period, and have been very productive in proportion to the number engaged in mining. The lead mines of Iowa are continuous of those of Illinois and Wisconsin. A review of the resources and capabilities of this country, says Doctor Owen, induces me to say, with confidence, that 10,000 laborers and miners could find profitable employment within its confines. The lead mines alone afford as much of that metal as the whole of Europe, excepting Great Britain, and their capabilities are unbounded. Zinc occurs in fissures, along with the lead; it is chiefly in the form of electric calamine, and is found in cellular masses; in some "diggings" this mineral is found in a state of carbonate, and in others as a sulphuret. Iron ore is abundantly distributed, but as yet no large amount has been converted into metal. In reference to the coal deposits, the geologist above quoted remarks, that between Johnson and Iowa counties an uplift of carboniferous sandstone is encountered which is probably near the eastern limits of the Des Moines coal-field. The Iowa River meanders near the east margin of this deposit, but the seams presented on the river bluff are of inferior quality. *It is upward of two hundred miles in the direction of the valley of the Des Moines across the great coal-field;* westwardly it extends from the Des Moines River, nearly

* The constitutional boundaries of Iowa are as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established by the constitution of that State, adopted June 12th, 1820, crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east, along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning."

across the State. The entire area of this field in Iowa alone can not be less than 20,000 square miles—in all, embracing a country equal in extent to more than one half the State of Indiana. He estimates the beds of coal at 100 feet in thickness; and lying near the surface, they must be capable of being worked easily, and at small expense. Copper is also found in this State.

But Iowa mainly owes its prosperity to its agricultural resources. Its fine prairies are easily converted to cultivation, and its natural pastures afford peculiar facilities for the rearing of cattle and sheep-farming; wool-growing, indeed, has become one of the staple employments of the settlers, and the raising of hogs for market has become no less a profitable occupation. The sheep and hog are here fed with little or no trouble, the natural productions of the earth affording a plentiful subsistence. For all agricultural purposes, indeed, Iowa is perhaps as fine a region as ever the sun cherished by its beams. It is demonstrated by actual survey that no State in the Union has a less quantity of inferior land. The timber lands are less extensive than the prairies, but the growths are so distributed as to negative any objection that might be interposed on this account. Compared to the lifetime of labor it takes to open a farm in the woods, the facility with which one can be established on the prairie is most striking and gratifying to the settler; and as sufficient timber for all ordinary purposes is always within reasonable distance, the comparative absence of forests is not so important as it otherwise would be, and artificial groves of that useful and ornamental tree, the locust, can be easily and quickly raised. Nothing can exceed the beauty of a prairie cottage, surrounded by its grove of locust, and, wherever met with, it marks the abode of taste and comfort. In riding over the State, however, the chief characteristic observed is its evenness—the monotony of its very beauty and fertility becomes tiresome.

In point of salubrity, Iowa is not surpassed by any of the new States. It is not exempt from the diseases incidental to rich and uncultivated regions, but from the openness of the country it is less liable to the scourge of malaria than ordinary. Take it altogether, it is a most attractive country for the immigrant. The salubrity of the climate, however, depends much on locality. The thermometer does not range so widely here as in similar latitudes east of the Alleghanies; it is exempt, too, from those easterly winds so searching and baneful in their effects on the pulmonic invalid. Along the low bottom-lands of the rivers, which are occasionally subject to inundation, there will be liability and predisposition to bilious affections, fevers, etc.; but upon the uplands and rolling prairies the air is buoyant and free from all baneful influences. Periodic breezes blow over these elevated portions of the country as regularly and refreshing as from the ocean between the tropics, tempering the extremes incidental to the latitude.

Iowa is divided into 49 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each in 1850 were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Allamakee	152	777	2	0	Postville
Appanoose	521	3,131	153	2	Centreville
Benton	121	673	67	0	Vinton
Black Hawk	26	135	9	1	—
Boone	119	735	0	0	Booneville
Buchanan	74	517	45	1	Independ'nce
Cedar	686	3,941	358	4	Tipton
Clark	14	79	0	0	—
Clayton	728	3,873	200	12	Garnavillo
Clinton	499	2,822	306	10	De Witt
Dallas	156	854	0	0	Adell
Davis	1,180	7,264	613	11	Bloomfield
Decatur	145	965	46	0	Nine Eagles
Delaware	338	1,759	141	3	Delhi
Des Moines	1,919	12,987	383	23	Burlington
Dubuque	1,952	10,841	755	46	Dubuque
Fayette	153	835	8	0	West Union
Fremont	222	1,244	105	0	Sidney
Henry	1,545	8,707	947	26	Mt. Pleasant
Iowa	143	822	70	1	Marengo
Jackson	1,277	7,210	703	10	Andrew
Jasper	214	1,280	150	0	Newton
Jefferson	1,649	9,904	1,067	54	Fairfield
Johnson	799	4,472	377	19	Iowa City
Jones	559	3,007	225	3	Anamosa
Keokuk	820	4,822	326	12	Lancaster
Lee	3,252	18,860	1,350	78	Fort Madison
Linn	991	5,444	526	23	Marion
Louisa	842	4,939	388	18	Wapello
Lucas	92	471	32	0	Chariton P't.
Madison	180	1,179	53	0	Winterset
Mahaska	981	5,989	480	18	Oskaloosa
Marion	930	5,482	342	24	Knoxville
Marshall	62	338	34	0	Marietta
Monroe	515	2,884	337	0	Albia
Muscatine	999	5,731	460	19	Muscatine
Page	94	551	61	0	Nodaway
Polk	756	4,515	321	9	F. Des Moines
Pottowattomee	1,475	7,828	82	5	Kanesville
Poweshiek	102	615	71	0	Montezuma
Scott	991	5,986	384	19	Davenport
Tama	1	8	0	0	—
Taylor	38	204	27	0	Taylor C. H.
Van Buren	2,069	12,270	998	23	Keosauqua
Wapello	1,416	8,471	828	7	Ottumwa
Warren	152	961	47	0	Indianola
Washington	856	4,957	428	1	Washington
Wayne	57	340	0	0	Cambria
Winneshiek	100	546	0	0	Winneshiek

Since the census of 1850 was taken, Pottowattomee county has been divided into the following named counties: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Bancroft, Bremer, Buena Vista, Buncombe, Butler, Carroll, Cass, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmett, Floyd, Fox, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Manona, Mills, Mitchell, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Risley, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Union, Wahkou, Winnebago, Worth, Wright, and Yell.

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 32,962, of families 33,517, and of inhabitants 192,214, viz.: whites 191,879—males 100,885, and females 90,994, free colored 335—males 168, and females 167. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 51, fr. col. 0—total 51; *blind*—wh. 47, fr. col. 0—total 47; *insane*—wh. 40, fr. col. 0—total 40; and *idiotic*—wh. 93, fr. col. 0—total 93. The number of free persons born in the United States was 170,620, the number of foreign birth 21,232, and of births unknown 362; the *native* population originated as follows: Me. 713, N. Hamp. 580, Verm. 1,645, Mass. 1,251, R. I. 256, Conn. 1,090, N. Y. 8,184, N. Jer. 1,199, Penn. 14,744, Del. 539, Md. 1,888, Dist. of Col. 70, Virg. 7,861, N. Car. 2,589, S. Car. 676, Ga. 119, Flor. 51, Ala. 180, Miss. 188, La. 133, Tex. 10, Ark. 163, Tenn. 4,274, Ky. 8,994, Oh. 30,713, Mich. 521, Ind. 19,925, Ill. 7,247, Mo. 8,807, *Iowa* 50,380, Wisc. 692, Calif. 3, Territories 135; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 3,785, Ireland 4,888, Scotland 712, Wales 352, Germany 7,152, France 882, Spain 1, Portugal 8, Belgium 4, Holland 1,108, Italy 1, Austria 13, Switzerland 175, Russia 41, Denmark 19, Norway 36, Sweden 331, Prussia 88, Greece 1, Asia 2, British America 1,756, Mexico 16, Cent. America 0, South America 1 West Indies 14, and other countries 124.


IOWA

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AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

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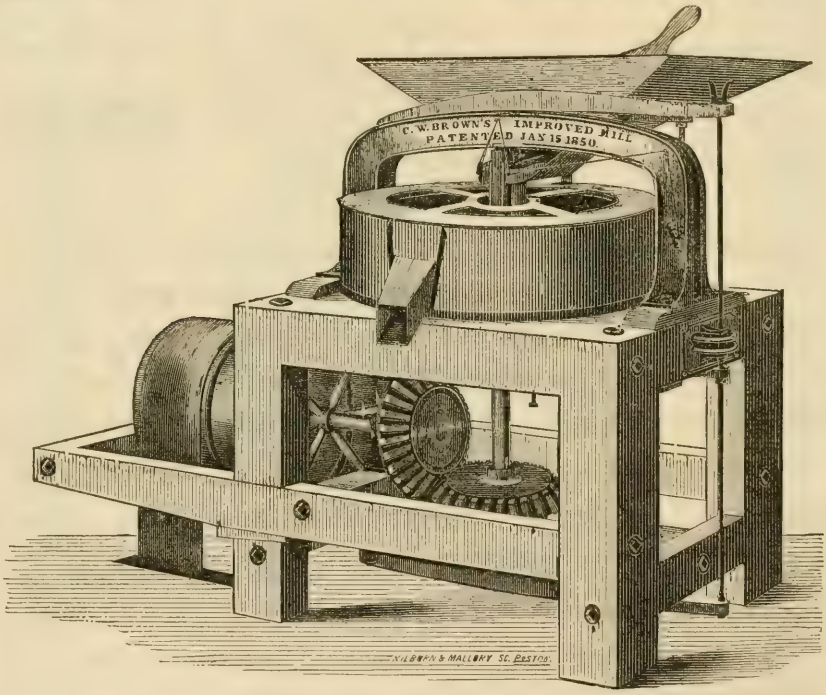
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No. 40

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census taken by the United States authorities:

Census. Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1840	42,924	172	16	188	43,112	—	—
1850	191,879	335	—	335	192,214	149,102*	345.8

The statistics of the industry and wealth of Iowa, as ascertained by the census of 1850, and in accordance with other public documents referring to the same period, were as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 824,682 acres, and unimproved lands, 1,911,382 acres—valued in cash at $16,657,567; number of farms under cultivation, 14,805; value of farming implements and machinery, $1,172,869.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 38,536; asses and mules, 754; milch cows, 45,704; working oxen, 21,892; other cattle, 69,025; sheep, 149,960; and swine, 323,247—valued in the aggregate at $3,689,275. In 1840 there were—horses, mules, etc., 10,794; neat cattle, 38,549; sheep, 15,854; and swine, 104,899.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,530,581 bushels; rye, 19,916 bushels; Indian corn, 8,656,799 bushels; oats, 1,524,345 bushels; barley, 25,093 bushels; and buckwheat, 52,516 bushels. The crops of 1839–40 consisted of wheat, 154,693 bushels; barley, 728 bushels; oats, 216,385 bushels; rye, 3,792 bushels; buckwheat, 6,212 bushels; and Indian corn, 1,406,241 bushels.

Other Crops.—Rice, 500 pounds; tobacco, 6,041 pounds; peas and beans, 4,775 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 276,120, and sweet, 6,243 bushels; hay, 89,055 tons; clover-seed, 342, and other grass seed, 2,096 bushels; hops, 8,242 pounds; hemp —dew-rotted, 0, and water-rotted, 0 tons; flax, 62,553 pounds; flax-seed, 1,959 bushels; maple sugar, 78,407 pounds; molasses, 3,162 gallons; wine, 420 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $8,434, and of market-garden products, $8,848.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 373,898 (in 1840, 23,039) pounds; butter, 2,171,188 pounds; and cheese, 209,840 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $821,164. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 246 pounds; and beeswax and honey, to that of 321,711 pounds.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $221,292 (in 1840, at $25,966).

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $6,956,410; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $2,093,844; average hands employed, —males , and females ; average monthly cost of labor—male $, and female $; annual value of products, $3,393,542. The whole number of manufacturing establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward, in 1850, was 482; and of these, 1 was a woolen factory, 14 were tanneries, and 3 were for the manufacture of cast iron. The balance of the manufactures and handicrafts, making up the sum of the establishments, consist of such as minister to the immediate wants of agricultural communities.

The *woolen* manufacture employed a capital of $10,000; wool consumed, 14,500 pounds; value of all raw material, $3,500; hands employed, 7; monthly cost of labor, $78; entire annual value of products, $13,000; cloth produced, 14,000 yards.

The *tanneries* employed a capital of $20,350; value of raw material consumed, $10,745; average hands, 28; monthly cost of labor, $543; number of skins tanned, 850, and of sides tanned, 10,680; value of products, $24,520.

In the manufacture of *cast iron*, $5,500 is invested; pig iron, 81 tons, and coke and charcoal, 200 bushels—valued at $2,524—consumed; average hands, 17; monthly cost of labor, $550; castings made, 71 tons; value of entire products, $8,500.

These summaries of the different national manufactures are relatively small; but they are a germ which the immense water-power of the country and the spirit of the people will soon foster into interests of magnitude and importance.

Commerce and Internal Communication.—Iowa has no direct trade with foreign countries, but its trade with the Atlantic and Gulf ports is comparatively extensive, its exports consisting principally of the products of agriculture and the mines, and its imports of the manufactures of Europe and the Eastern States, groceries, wine, etc. The shipping ports are Keokuk, Fort Madison, Burlington, Muscatine City, Davenport, Lyons, Bellevue, Dubuque, etc., at all which places a busy trade is carried on with the interior. The annual value of the commerce of Keokuk, at the mouth of Des Moines River, though a city numbering less than seven years' existence, amounts to between five and six million dollars, and at the other ports the value of the import and export trade is little less in value. Keokuk is the entrepôt and depôt of the whole valley of the Des Moines—a region in which more than half the population and agricultural wealth of the State is concentrated; and when the contemplated improvements in the navigation of the river are completed, it must of necessity become one of the most important of Western commercial cities. The exports from Dubuque consist chiefly of lead. Keokuk, Davenport, Lyons, and Dubuque will shortly be connected with the interior by railroads, and hence their commerce will be indefinitely enlarged, and the interests of the whole State be developed by the increased facilities these highways will afford to transportation. Most of the railroads will centre at Iowa City, from which point a grand trunk railroad will be carried westward to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and thence, in the progress of events, to the Pacific Ocean. None of these roads are completed; but, perhaps, as a means of developing the wealth of the interior, these lines are of inferior importance to the grand project of opening the channel of the Des Moines to steam navigation, as before alluded to: it will thus become the channel through which the greater part of the commerce of the country will pass, and along its banks will rise up cities and towns, equal in magnitude and wealth, to those on the Illinois or the Hudson—in fact, it will become as important to Iowa as those rivers are to the States through which they have their courses. Through Iowa will also pass a link of the great chain of North and South railroads, connecting St. Louis with the extreme settlements of Minnesota, etc. That portion of this chain within Missouri is already provided for, and will have the aid of the State to build it, and the same policy in relation to State aid will probably be pursued in Iowa.

Banking.—The constitution provides that "no corporation with banking privileges shall be created; and all persons or associations shall be prohibited by law from banking or creating paper to circulate as money." There is, however, a bank at Dubuque, called the Miners' Bank.

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* A census of this State was taken in the latter part of the year 1852: the population of the counties was as follows: Allamakee 2,000, Appanoose 4,243, Benton 1,237, Black Hawk 315, Boone 1,024, Bremer 309, Buchanan 1,023, Butler 73, Cedar 4,971, Clark 549, Clayton 6,318, Clinton 3,822, Dallas 1,216, Davis 7,563, Decatur 1,184, Delaware 2,615, Des Moines 12,535, Dubuque 12,500, Fayette 2,065, Fremont 2,044, Guthrie 300, Henry 9,633, Iowa 1,323, Jackson 8,231, Jasper 1,974, Jefferson 10,225, Johnson 5,788, Jones 4,201, Keokuk 5,306, Lee 20,360, Linn 6,890, Louisa 5,470 Lucas 1,046, Madison 1,832, Mahaska 7,479, Marion 6,289, Marshall 710, Mills 1,453, Monroe 3,430, Muscatine 6,812, Page 636, Polk 5,939, Pottowattomee 5,057, Poweshiek 915, Ringgold 250, Risley 122, Scott 8,628, Story 214, Tama 262, Taylor 479, Union 79, Van Buren 12,753, Wapello 8,888, Warren 1,488, Washington 5,881, Wayne 794, Winneshiek 1,523, Yell 250.

Government.—The constitution, the basis of the present government of Iowa, was adopted 3d August, 1846. Its principal provisions are as follows:

Every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, insane and infamous persons excepted, having resided in the State six months and in the county in which he claims to vote thirty days, is allowed the right of suffrage. The general election is held biennially on first Monday in August.

The *Legislature* is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate of 30 members, and a House of Representatives of 69 members. The number of representatives is not to exceed 72, and senators not less than a third, nor more than a half of that number. Senators are chosen for four years, one half every two years, and must be 25 years of age; and representatives are chosen for two years—both senators and representatives must have been resident in the State at least one year next before the election. The governor's veto to any act of the Legislature is nullified by a subsequent two-thirds vote of both houses in favor of the rejected law. No member of either house is eligible to any office created or the emoluments of which have been increased during his term of service. No person holding any lucrative office under the State or United States, is eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives. No law shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in its title. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature. A census of the State is taken every two years, and after each enumeration members are apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants in each. The Legislature meets at Iowa City biennially on the first Monday of December.

The *governor* is chosen for four years by a plurality of votes; he must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided in the State two years next preceding. In case of disability of the governor, his place is occupied by the Secretary of State, and after him by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The chief administrative officers are a Secretary of State, a State Auditor, and a State Treasurer, chosen by the people each for two years.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and courts of local jurisdiction. The Supreme Court consists of a chief and two associate justices, elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Any two of the judges form a quorum. The court holds a session each year in each of the five Supreme Court districts into which the State is divided. This court has appellate jurisdiction only in all chancery cases, and corrects errors at law under restrictions provided by the Legislature. The Supreme Court has a reporter. For the purpose of holding District Courts, the State is divided into six districts. The judges of this court are elected by the voters of their district for five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; a prosecuting attorney and clerk of the District Court are elected each for two years by the voters of each county. Each county also elects a judge of probate, etc. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed $100, and by consent of parties when it is below $500.

Among the special provisions of the constitution are the following: No State debt shall be created exceeding $100,000 except in case of war or insurrection, unless authorized by a special law which shall provide for the payment of the interest and of the principal within 20 years, which law shall be irrepealable, and before going into effect must be submitted to the people at a general election, having been published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district for three months preceding, and be approved by a majority of the voters. Corporations other than for banking purposes may be organized under general laws with certain resolutions. The State shall never become a stockholder in any corporation.

Finances, Public Debt, etc.—On the 30th November, 1850, the funded debt of the State amounted to $79,442, on which the annual interest was $5,304; to this should be added auditor's warrants unpaid, $10,771—total debt, $90,313. The expenditures for the two years ending at the above period amounted to $75,410, namely—expenses of legislature, $7,458; executive, $11,200; judiciary, $18,979; public buildings at Iowa City, $3,200; interest, $11,692; and public printing, $8,028. The revenue is derived from taxes upon real and personal property, which, according to the assessors' returns for 1850, was valued at $22,623,334, being $4,114,567 more than in 1849. The levy for State purposes was 2½ mills on the dollar—the tax for 1849 was $47,296, and for 1850 $56,558. The following are the various objects of taxation in 1850—polls, 332,289; land, 3,752,168 acres—$13,277,483; town lots, etc., $3,640,546; capital employed in merchandise, $887,237; mills, manufactories, distilleries, carding machines, and tan yards, with stock, etc., $432,238; horses over two years old, 38,585—$1,460,475; mules and asses over a year old, 305—$15,591; neat cattle over two years old, 99,406—$1,106,055; sheep over six months old, 140,599—$155,765; hogs six months old, 206,452—$202,897; pleasure carriages, 3,922—$151,904; watches, 3,577—$43,702; piano fortes, 55—$8,135; capital, stocks, and profits in any incorporated or unincorporated company, $13,107; boats and vessels, $15,089; all other personal property over $100—$207,554; gold and silver coin and bank notes in actual possession, $238,371; claims for money or other consideration, $470,858; annuities, $981; notes, mortgages, etc., $105,956; miscellaneous property, $90,809—total, $22,623,334.

Federal Representation.—Iowa, in conformity with the law regulating the apportionment of members to the United States House of Representatives, occupies two seats in that body.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in 1850 were as follows:

Denominations	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	16	3,497	$19,550
Christian	8	2,125	6,300
Congregat'l	14	4,725	21,550
Dutch Ref	—	—	—
Episcopal	4	670	5,000
Free	—	—	—
Friends	5	1,550	6,300
German Ref.	1	200	800
Jewish	—	—	$—
Lutheran	4	1,000	6,950
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	50	12,197	43,450
Moravian	2	500	2,200
Presbyterian	24	6,655	28,350
R. Catholic	17	3,990	28,250
Swedenbor'g	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	$—
Union	2	450	7,100
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	1	200	1,600
Minor Sects	—	—	—
Total	148	37,759	$177,400

The total number of churches in the State is 148, in which is provided accommodation for 37,759 persons, and the value of church property is $177,400. Iowa constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is included in the Roman Catholic diocese of Dubuque.

Education.—A superintendent of *public instruction* is chosen by the people for three years. All lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, and such per centage as may be granted by Congress on the sale of the Public Lands in Iowa, constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, and the rents of the unsold lands, are applicable to

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Prevent the HAIR FROM FALLING OFF,—produce NEW HAIR upon BALD HEADS, and Eradicate all Eruptions upon the Scalp—leaving the Hair and Scalp in a healthy condition. Giving the HAIR a fresh and GLOSSY appearance. As a CLEANSING and DRESSING compound, it stands unrivalled.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth. There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun, April 27,* 1854.

WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE?—Is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color! It is not a Hair Dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Those who have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative are sufficiently cognizant of its excellent qualities, but others may not be aware that it is no ordinary article. It was discovered by Professor Wood, an able chemist and Professor of that Science, while experimenting to find a remedy for the falling out of his own hair. Its wonderful effects in his own case and that of some private friends, and their urgent requests, induced him to offer it to the public.—*Baltimore Dispatch.*

We have tried it ourself, and can testify to its utility as a preserver of that beautiful ornament, the Hair. Of its modus operandi we know nothing, and doubt whether any one else does; but of its effects we do know. We believe it to be an important item to old bachelors and widowers, whose hairless pates are in the way of wedlock. Try it, gentlemen.—*Louisville Times.*

We advise those of our friends, in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their gray locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.—*Louisville Journal.*

It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application, as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—*Missouri Republican.*

While preparations of this nature were entrusted to quacks, and ignorant manufacturers of perfumes and cosmetics, much and irreparable mischief was inflicted on many a credulous and deluded sufferer. But when scientific men like Professor Wood, bring the lights of physiology and chemistry to bear upon the treatment of such specialties, the result is the complete success which the certificates of thousands of relieved sufferers bear testimony to. See his advertisement.—*Detroit Cath. Vindicator.*

The Restorative

Can be had at all Popular Drug Stores throughout the World.

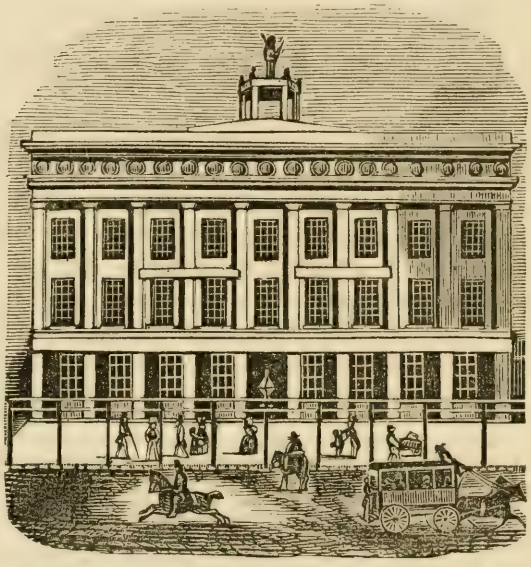
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All students are required to engage in dissections at least one session before graduation and to present to the Dean a certificate of the length of time they have devoted to the study of Medicine. The requisites for graduation are a good moral character, three years of Medical study, and two full courses of Medical Lectures, one of which must be in this Institution.

Graduates of all other respectable Medical Schools are admitted to the Lectures of this upon payment of the Matriculation Fee. Much additional information may thus be obtained by gentlemen who have graduated at other institutions. The members of the Faculty are liberal and progressive, and will cultivate a spirit of courtesy to those differing from them in the details of medical practice.

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the support of common schools. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide a school in each school district for at least three months in each year; and all moneys received from exemption from military duty and for fines imposed by the courts, are appropriated to such schools, or for the establishment of school libraries. The moneys arising from the sale or lease of public lands granted for the support of a University remain a perpetual fund to maintain such an institution. The school fund amounts to about $260,000.

Libraries.—One State library, containing 2,500 volumes; and 4 public school libraries, containing 160 volumes—total 5 libraries, and 2,660 volumes.

Public Press.—The public press of Iowa consists of 32 periodicals and newspapers, of which 24 are devoted to politics (12 whig and 12 democratic), and 8 to literature, religion, science, etc. One of these is published tri-weekly, and circulates 1,200 copies at each issue; 28 are weekly issues, with an aggregate circulation of 18,890 copies, and there are issued at other periods—1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly, circulating 4,050 copies. The tri-weekly and 3 weekly papers are published at Burlington, 4 weeklies at Dubuque, 2 weeklies and 1 monthly at Mount Pleasant, 1 weekly at Andrew, 2 at Fairfield, 2 at Iowa City, 2 at Fort Madison, 1 at Keokuk, 1 at Wapello, 1 at Oskaloosa, 2 at Muscatine, 2 at Fort Des Moines, 2 at Davenport, 1 at Keosauqua, 2 at Ottumwa, 1 semi-monthly at Kanesville, and 1 monthly at Tipton.

Indian Cessions.—Until as late as the year 1832, the whole territory north of the State of Missouri was in undisputed possession of the Indians. By a treaty made in 1830, the Sacs and Foxes, who were then the principal tribes, had ceded to the United States the best of their lands east of the Mississippi River. Their unwillingness to leave the ceded territory, in compliance with the treaty, led to the "Black Hawk War," which resulted in the total defeat of the Indians at the Battle of the Bad Axe, in Wisconsin, on the 2d of August, 1832. In the September following, partly as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and partly to secure the future safety and tranquillity of the invaded frontier, a slip of country on the west of the Mississippi, extending nearly 300 miles north of Missouri, and about 50 miles in width (now commonly called the *Black Hawk purchase*), was ceded to the United States, and in June, 1833, the settlement of Iowa by the white man was commenced.

Further purchases were made successively in the years 1836 and 1837; and in 1842, by a treaty concluded by Governor Chambers, an immense tract of land, containing some 15,000,000 acres, was purchased of the Sacs and Foxes for the sum of $1,000,000. This tract, known as the "new purchase," now contains some of the finest counties in the State, though a large part of it was occupied by the Indians until October in 1845.

The Pottowattomies, who inhabited the south-western corner of the State, and the Winnebagoes, who occupied the "neutral ground," a strip of country on the northern borders, have been peaceably removed within the past few years, and the Indian title thus became extinct in the whole country lying within the established limits of the State of Iowa.—*Sargent.*

Historical Sketch.—Iowa was originally a part of the French province of Louisiana, which was purchased by the United States in 1803. The first white settlements were made in 1686, at Dubuque, by Frenchmen, who built a fort at that point and commenced a trade with the Indians, which was the sole dependence of the place for more than a century and a half. It is here that the great lead mines of the State were first discovered, but at a later period. The territory now comprised within the State was a part of the Missouri Territory from 1804 to 1821, but after that was placed successively under the jurisdiction of Michigan and Wisconsin territories. In June, 1838, it was erected into the separate Territorial Government of Iowa; under which was also included all that portion of the present Territory of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, and on the 3d December, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as an independent State.

Succession of Governors.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS: Robert Lucas, 1838; John Chambers, 1841; James Clarke, 1846; and—GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION: Ansel Briggs, 1846; Stephen Hempstead, 1850.

IOWA CITY, on the left bank of Iowa River, is the political capital of the State; previous to May, 1839, Burlington, on the Mississippi, was the seat of government.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY is separated from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois by the Ohio River, which demarks its north boundary; and from Missouri by the Mississippi River, its western boundary. The east boundary is formed chiefly by Big Sandy River and the Cumberland Mountains, which separate it from Virginia, and on the south the boundary is co-terminus with the north boundary of Tennessee. The State lies generally between the latitudes 36° 30′ and 39° 12′ N., and between the longitudes 82° 02′ and 89° 40′ W. from Greenwich, or 5° 00′ and 12° 38′ W. from Washington. Its greatest length on the parallel of Cairo, in Illinois, is 368 miles, and its greatest width on the meridian of North Bend, in Ohio, is 168 miles; but the irregularity of its outline in some parts narrows its width to 40 miles, as on the east line of Graves County, and its length varies as much as 100 miles from a maximum. The estimated land area of the State is 37,680 square miles.

The face of the country may be generally described as level or moderately uneven. The levels, however, are not like a carpet, but are interspersed with small risings and declivities, which make a scene of varying interest. In the south-east the Cumberland Mountains, which form the boundary toward Virginia, except from this character; but even here no great elevations are attained, yet they give to that portion of the country a rugged and mountainous aspect, and their numerous spurs or offshoots, projecting quite into the middle of the State, render the surface of the whole eastern division somewhat broken and hilly. Farther westward the country becomes undulating, abounding in bold features, although the hills are much less abrupt than in the east, and gradually sink down with more rounded forms and gentler acclivities, until merged into the almost level plains of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers. Along the Ohio, and extending from 10 to 20 miles in different places from it, are the Ohio Hills, parallel with that beautiful stream. These hills are often high, generally gracefully rounded and conical, with narrow vales and bottoms around their bases, and give to the country through which they extend a rough appearance; they are covered with lofty forests, and have often a good soil on their sides and summits; and the alluvial bottoms between them and the Ohio, and along the streams which fall into that river, are of the richest description.

In the geology of Kentucky the blue limestone occupies a conspicuous place; it forms the surface rock in a large part of the State, and is used for building purposes. Among the cliffs of the Kentucky River is found an excellent marble, capable of a fine polish. The cliff limestone is the base of the Ohio Falls at Louisville; the slate or shale is very common, bituminous, and supports combustion, and contains iron pyrites and ores, giving rise to mineral springs. The sand or freestone extends from Danville to Louisville, etc., and is used in the arts, and even for grindstones. The cavernous limestone, as its name imports, gives rise to many caves, the most famous of which is the Mammoth Cave.* The limestone region, indeed, abounds in caverns, sinks, and subterranean water-courses. Several of the caves are of extraordinary dimensions, but the one above mentioned is the most spacious and best known. The sinks or sink-holes are cavities or depressions on the surface of the ground, resembling those of Florida, already described, but of inferior extent; they are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 feet in depth, and from 60 to 300 feet in circumference at the top. Their sides and bottoms are generally covered with willows and aquatic productions, and the ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them. It is believed that these sinks are perforations in the bed of limestone below the soil, which have caused the earth to sink. Sometimes the ground has been opened, and disclosed a subterranean stream of water at the bottom of these cavities. The conglomerate or pudding-stone consists of quartz pebbles, rounded and united with fine sand by a kind of natural cement: it underlies the coal formation. The coal-beds

* It is situated midway between Louisville and Nashville, and is a fashionable place of resort. The cave is approached through a romantic shade. At the entrance is a rush of cold air; a descent of 30 feet, by stone steps, and an advance of 150 feet inward, brings the visitor to the door, in a solid stone wall, which blocks up the entrance of the cave. A narrow passage leads to the great *vestibule*, or antechamber, an oval hall, 200 by 150 feet, and 50 feet high. Two passages, of one hundred feet width, open into it, and the whole is supported without a single column. This chamber was used by the races of yore as a cemetery, judging from the bones of gigantic size which are discovered. A hundred feet above your head you catch a fitful glimpse of a dark-gray ceiling, rolling dimly away like a cloud; and heavy buttresses, apparently bending under the superincumbent weight, project their enormous masses from the shadowy wall. The scene is vast, solemn, and awful. In the silence that pervades, you can distinctly hear the throbbings of your heart. In *Audubon Avenue*, leading from the hall, is a deep well of pure spring water, surrounded by stalagmite columns from the floor to the roof. The *Little Bat Room* contains a pit 280 feet deep, and is the resort of myriads of bats. The *Grand Gallery* is a vast tunnel, many miles long and 50 feet high, and as wide. At the end of the first quarter of a mile are the *Kentucky Cliffs*, and the *Church*, 100 feet in diamater and 63 feet high. A natural pulpit and organ-loft are not wanting. "In this temple religious services have frequently been performed" The *Gothic Avenue*, reached by a flight of stairs, is 40 feet wide, 15 feet high, and 2 miles long. Mummies have been discovered here, which have been the subject of curious study to science; there are also stalagmites and stalactites, *Louisa's Bower* and *Vulcan's Furnace*. On the walls of the *Register Rooms* are inscribed thousands of names. "The *Gothic Chapel*, when illuminated with lamps, inspires the beholder with feelings of solemnity and awe." At the foot of the *Devil's Arm-chair* is a small basin of sulphur water. Then there is the *Breastwork*, the *Elephant's Head*, *Lover's Leap*, *Gatewood's Dining Table*, and the *Cooling Tub*, a basin 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep, of the purest water, *Napoleon's Dome*, etc. The *Ball Room* contains an orchestra 15 feet high; near by is a row of cabins for consumptive patients—the atmosphere being always temperate and pure. The *Star Chamber* presents an optical illusion. "In looking up the spectator seems to see the firmament itself, studded with stars, and afar off a comet with a bright tail." The *Temple* is an immense vault, covering an area of two acres, and covered by a single dome of solid rock, 120 feet high. It rivals the celebrated vault in the Grotto of Antiparos, which is said to be the largest in the world. In the middle of the dome there is a large mound of rocks rising on one side nearly to the top, very steep, and forming what is called the *Mountain*. The *River Hall* descends like the slope of a mountain; the ceiling stretches away before you, vast and grand as the firmament at midnight. A short distance on the left is a steep precipice, over which you can look down, by the aid of torches, upon a broad, black sheet of water, 80 feet below, called the *Dead Sea*. This is an awfully impressive place, the sights and sounds of which do not easily pass from memory. The Mammoth Cave is said to be explored to the distance of ten miles without reaching its termination, while the aggregate width of all the branches is over *forty miles!* Next to Niagara, it is the wonder of nature in the Western World, or, perhaps, throughout all her domains.

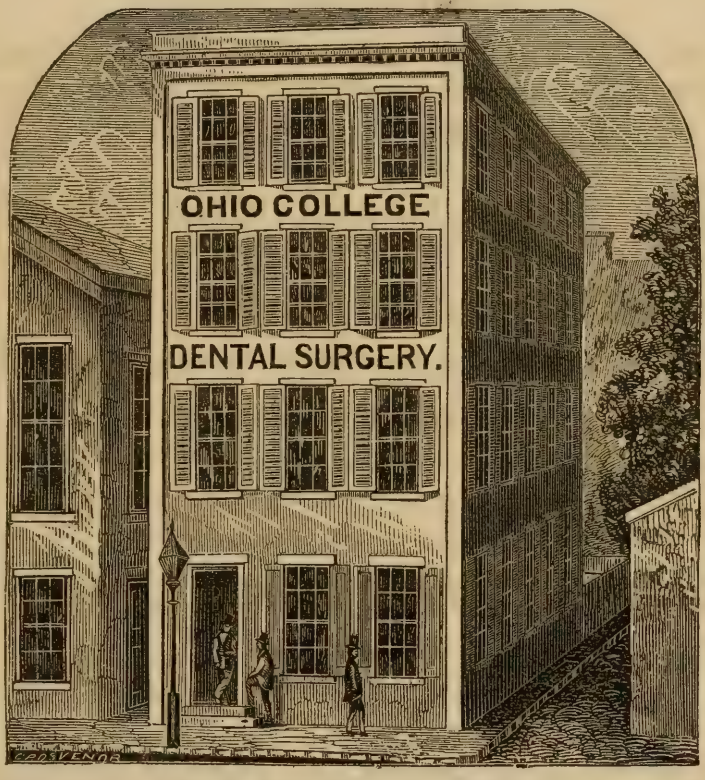

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of Kentucky are continuous of those of the Illinois and Ohio; they cover 10,000 or 12,000 square miles, and are very accessible, but hitherto the quantity of coal mined has not been to any great amount—not more than five or six million bushels a year. Iron is equally abundant in the State, and it, too, is comparatively neglected, but from its deposits being mainly on or near navigable streams, it must inevitably become a source of future wealth to the country. An estimate of the quantity embraced has been fixed at 38,000,000 tons. Small quantities of lead are also traced in Kentucky, and silver ore has lately been discovered near the Cumberland Falls. Salt springs abound in the sandstone formation and have become very productive. Saltpetre-earth, or nitrate of lime, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, are found in the caves. Mineral springs are numerous, embracing sulphur, saline, chalybeate, etc. The salt springs received the name of "licks" from the early settlers, on account of their being the favorite resorts of the wild animals, which were fond of licking the efflorescences so abundant around them. The name is also applied to the sulphureted fountains which occur in various places.

The most productive soil of Kentucky is that of the blue limestone formation; and in the neighborhood of Lexington and toward the Ohio, the country based on that rock is said to be the garden of the State. The line demarking this region passes from the Ohio round the heads of Licking and Kentucky rivers, Dick's River, and down Great Green River to the Ohio; and in this great compass of above 100 miles square is found one of the most fertile and extraordinary countries on which the sun has ever shone. The soil is of a loose, deep, and black mold, without sand—on first-rate lands, from two to three feet deep, and exceedingly luxuriant in all its productions. It is well watered by fine springs and streams, and its beautiful climate and the salubrity of the country are unequaled, the winter, even, being seldom so inclement as to render the housing of cattle necessary. In a state of nature, nearly the whole surface of this region was covered with a dense forest of majestic trees, and a close undergrowth of gigantic reeds, forming what in the country are called cane-brakes. In the southern part, however, on the head waters of Green River and its tributaries, is an extensive tract, thinly wooded, and covered in summer with high grass growing amid scattered and stunted oaks: struck with the contrast this region presented to the luxuriant forests of the neighboring districts, the first settlers gave the country the unpromising name of "barrens." As a general thing, the term is by no means appropriate. There are, indeed, portions of the barrens, which are known as the *knobs*, that are too sterile and rugged to admit of cultivation; but the soil is generally productive, although not of the first quality, and is well suited for grazing. There are also tracts in the mountain regions and portions of land on the Ohio Hills too much broken for general agriculture; but as a whole, Kentucky has as great a proportion of the best soils as any other of her sister States, and from the splendor of its climate, has many advantages possessed by few other regions.

The country in general may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Perhaps among its forest growths none is more valuable to the settler than the sugar-tree, which grows in all parts, and furnishes every family with a plenty of excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, so curiously surrounded by large thorny spikes, bears long pods in the form of peas, having a sweet flavor, and from which domestic beer is made. The coffee-tree, greatly resembling the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod in which is inclosed coffee. The pawpaw bears a fine fruit like a cucumber in shape and size, and of a sweet taste. The cane, on which cattle feed and grow fat, in general grows from three to twelve feet high, is of a hard substance, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which proceed leaves resembling the willow. There are many cane-brakes, so thick and tall that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows there is an abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass covering vast tracts, and affording excellent pasture for cattle; and the fields are covered with wild herbage not common to other countries. Here is seen the finest crown imperial in the world, the cardinal flower, so much extolled for its scarlet color; and all the year, except the short winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with a variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnolia, which is very fragrant, and continues to blossom and seed for several months together.

Among the agricultural staples of Kentucky, hemp and flax are the most conspicuous. Tobacco is also extensively grown; and the Indian corn and wheat of this State are large crops and excellent in quality. The first-named—hemp, flax, and tobacco—are, however, the great staples. The hemp crop of Kentucky is five-eighths of the whole yield of the United States—that of dew-rotted hemp is two-thirds, and that of water-rotted hemp is seven-twelfths of the whole of the respective descriptions; four-sevenths of the crop of flax is grown in Kentucky; and the tobacco crop yields more than a fourth of the aggregate of that production. Its wheat crop is surpassed in quantity by only ten States; its Indian corn crop is surpassed only by that of Ohio; only two States have larger crops of oats; only six produce more wool; only four a larger abundance of market-garden products; only seven more butter; only two more beeswax and honey; and only one exceeds it in its home-made manufactures. The cash value of its farms makes it fourth in the list of States in point of agricultural wealth, and only three other States possess a greater wealth in live-stock, and one other equals it in the latter respect. And yet, with all this vast amount of wealth and production, not one-half of its surface was under cultivation in 1849-50, to which period the above returns refer.

Nature has been most bountiful to this State in its noble rivers and useful streams. Beside the great peripheral waters, the Ohio, Mississippi, etc., several large and important water-courses traverse the interior, and, with the single exception of the Upper Cumberland, these flow in a uniform direction from south-east to north-west; and while the Ohio is the recipient of all the great rivers of the State, the Mississippi only receives a few inconsiderable streams of trifling use as avenues of commerce. The Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Cumberland rise in the same region in the mountains of the south-east. The *Kentucky* is a rapid stream, running, like the other rivers of the State, in a deep channel with a rocky bed and generally perpendicular banks; it flows through a rich and highly cultivated country, and in high stages of the water is navigable for steamboats to Frankfort, 60 miles, and for flat boats about 100 miles further. The *Licking*, which also flows through a rich region of country, enters the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, and affords boat navigation for about 80 miles. *Salt River* rises in the centre of the State; it has a great volume of water in proportion to the length of its course, and is navigable for boats for 100 miles. It receives from the south a large tributary, called the Rolling Fork. *Green River*, likewise, rises in the centre of the State, and takes a westerly course, until having received the Big Barren River from the south, it turns to the north-west; it has a gentle current, with great depth of water. Steamboats go up to Bowling Green, on the Big Barren, 180 miles, and flat boats ascend nearly to the heads of the river. The Cumberland has its sources and its mouth in Kentucky, but the greater part of its course is in Tennessee. Rising on the western declivity of the Cumberland Mountains, it passes into the latter, and returning north, enters the Ohio in the former State. Its course is about 600 miles long, and steamboats go up to Nashville, Tenn., 200 miles, and in high stages of water even to Burkesville, in Kentucky. The Tennessee, being separated from the Cumberland by the mountains of that name, has

no portion of its head waters in Kentucky, but it enters the State about 70 miles above its mouth, and admits steamboats to Florence, in Ala., a distance of about 300 miles. The navigation of several of these rivers has been improved by locks, etc., and in some the obstructions are overcome by canals and railroads.

Kentucky is divided into 100 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each, according to the official returns referring to the year 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adair	1,513	9,898	1,010	19	Columbia
Allen	1,249	8,742	740	7	Scottsville
Anderson	883	6,260	420	37	Lawrenceburg
Ballard	775	5,496	483	7	Blandville
Barren	2,667	20,240	1,813	33	Glasgow
Bath	1,595	12,115	1,018	23	Owingsville
Boone	1,615	11,185	982	16	Burlington
Bourbon	1,348	14,466	734	34	Paris
Boyle	927	9,116	443	53	Danville
Bracken	1,437	8,903	728	21	Brookville
Breathitt	625	3,785	433	15	Jackson
Breckenridge	1,452	10,593	889	18	Hardinsburg
Bullitt	970	6,774	562	14	Shepherdsville
Butler	897	5,755	629	8	Morgantown
Caldwell	1,746	13,048	889	35	Eddyville
Callaway	1,191	8,096	933	7	Wadesboro'
Campbell	2,319	13,127	730	12	Newport
Carroll	766	5,526	376	17	Carrollton
Carter	944	6,241	654	7	Grayson
Casey	1,005	6,556	758	11	Liberty
Christian	1,965	19,580	1,190	77	Hopkinsville
Clark	1,364	12,683	792	17	Winchester
Clay	782	5,421	511	11	Manchester
Clinton	774	4,889	499	3	Albany
Crittenden	978	6,351	662	13	Marion
Cumberland	942	7,005	607	11	Burkesville.
Daviess	1,631	12,353	1,057	18	Owensboro'
Edmonson	651	4,088	507	4	Brownsville
Estill	934	5,985	604	2	Irvine
Fayette	2,089	22,735	799	156	Lexington
Fleming	1,983	13,914	1,211	96	Flemingsburg
Floyd	862	5,714	365	4	Prestonburgh
Franklin	1,453	12,462	850	62	Frankfort
Fulton	586	4,446	361	9	Hickman
Gallatin	747	5,137	414	11	Warsaw
Garrard	1,285	10,237	666	21	Lancaster
Grant	1,031	6,531	730	15	Williamstown
Graves	1,694	11,397	1,279	35	Mayfield
Grayson	1,065	6,837	824	14	Litchfield
Green	1,105	9,060	791	20	Greensburgh
Greenup	1,529	9,654	453	20	Greenup
Hancock	551	3,853	319	15	Hawesville
Hardin	2,005	14,525	1,406	50	Elizabethtown
Harlan	687	4,268	535	0	Harlan
Harrison	1,753	13,064	1,130	54	Cynthiana
Hart	1,212	9,093	829	12	Munfordsville
Henderson	1,337	12,171	1,037	44	Henderson
Henry	1,438	11,442	1,029	75	New Castle
Hickman	656	4,791	546	9	Columbus
Hopkins	1,738	12,441	1,354	10	Madisonville
Jefferson	7,690	59,831	877	614	Louisville
Jessamine	1,093	10,249	651	67	Nicholasville
Johnson	608	3,873	504	5	Paintsville
Kenton	2,854	17,038	656	109	Independence
Knox	1,060	7,050	657	6	Barboursville
Laurel	671	4,145	284	0	London
La Rue	845	5,859	420	12	La Rue C. H.
Lawrence	989	6,281	655	10	Louisa
Letcher	416	2,512	343	0	Whitesburgh
Lewis	1,223	7,202	651	21	Clarksburgh
Lincoln	1,145	10,093	614	67	Stanford
Livingston	915	6,578	485	13	Salem
Logan	1,917	16,581	1,130	40	Russellville
M'Cracken	835	6,067	348	37	Paducah
Madison	1,847	15,727	1,185	39	Richmond
Marion	1,428	11,765	963	47	Lebanon
Marshall	865	5,269	415	7	Benton
Mason	2,423	18,344	888	211	Washington
Mead	947	7,393	489	7	Brandenburg
Mercer	1,762	14,067	881	87	Harrodsburg
Monroe	1,190	7,756	746	9	Tompkinsville
Montgomery	1,103	9,903	856	32	Mount Sterling
Morgan	1,201	7,620	615	0	West Liberty
Muhlenburgh	1,451	9,809	921	16	Greenville
Nelson	1,613	14,789	844	52	Bardstown
Nicholas	1,497	10,361	711	33	Carlisle
Ohio	1,425	9,749	1,122	24	Hartford
Oldham	856	7,629	414	8	Westport
Owen	1,623	10,444	917	16	Owenton
Owsley	588	3,774	481	25	Booneville
Pendleton	1,057	6,774	606	7	Falmouth
Perry	471	2,192	396	0	Perry
Pike	905	5,365	448	5	Piketon
Pulaski	2,263	14,195	1,528	14	Somerset
Rock Castle	746	4,697	441	3	Mount Vernon
Russell	840	5,349	665	13	Jamestown
Scott	1,566	14,946	758	59	Georgetown
Shelby	1,803	17,095	1,202	132	Shelbyville
Simpson	963	7,733	686	37	Franklin
Spencer	810	6,842	578	18	Taylorsville
Taylor	971	7,250	648	22	Campbellsville
Todd	1,316	12,268	930	28	Elkton
Trigg	1,281	10,129	843	37	Cadiz
Trimble	865	5,963	469	19	Bedford
Union	1,140	9,012	681	7	Morganfield
Warren	1,798	15,123	1,145	38	Bowling Green
Washington	1,517	12,194	867	21	Springfield
Wayne	1,359	8,692	929	17	Monticello
Whitley	1,214	7,447	980	0	Whitley
Woodford	1,053	12,423	580	98	Versailles.

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 130,769; of families, 132,920; and of inhabitants, 982,405; viz., whites 761,688—males 392,840, and females 368,848; free colored 9,736—males 4,771, females 4,965, and slaves 210,981. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 485, fr. col. 4, sl. 50—total 539; *blind*—wh. 421, fr. col. 19, sl. 90—total 530; *insane*—wh. 488, fr. col. 3, sl. 16—total 507, and *idiotic*—wh. 749, fr. col. 20, sl. 80—total 849. The number of free persons born in the United States was 740,881, the number of foreign birth 29,189, and of birth unknown 1,354; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine, 227; New Hampshire, 225; Vermont, 277; Massachusetts, 665; Rhode Island, 226; Connecticut, 448; New York, 2,881; New Jersey, 1,249; Pennsylvania, 7,491; Delaware, 507; Maryland, 6,470; District of Columbia, 176; Virginia, 54,694; North Carolina, 14,279; South Carolina, 3,164; Georgia, 892; Florida, 30; Alabama, 792; Mississippi, 657; Louisiana, 671; Texas, 71; Arkansas, 271; Tennessee, 23,623; *Kentucky*, 601,764; Ohio, 9,985; Michigan, 59; Indiana, 5,898; Illinois, 1,649; Missouri, 1,467; Iowa, 59; Wisconsin, 11; Territories 3; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England, 2,805; Ireland, 9,466; Scotland, 683; Wales, 171; Germany, 13,607; France, 1,116; Spain, 21; Portugal, 5; Belgium, 27; Holland, 38; Italy, 143; Austria, 12; Switzerland, 279; Russia, 70; Denmark, 7; Norway, 18; Sweden, 20; Prussia, 198; Sardinia, 1; Greece, 1; Asia, 3; Africa, 4; British America, 275; Mexico, 42; Central America, 1; South America, 2; West Indies, 41; and other countries, 133.



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The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	61,133	114	11,830	11,944	73,077	—	—
1800	179,871	741	40,343	41,084	220,955	147,878	202.3
1810	324,237	1,713	80,561	82,274	406,511	185,556	84.0
1820	434,644	2,941	126,732	129,673	564,317	157,806	38.8
1830	517,867	4,917	165,213	170,130	687,917	123,600	21.9
1840	590,253	7,317	182,258	189,575	779,828	919,111	13.3
1850	761,688	9,736	210,981	220,717	982,405	202,577	25.9

The statistics of the wealth, industry, productions, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850, and other official returns referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 11,368,270 acres, and unimproved lands, 10,972,478 acres—valued in cash at $154,330,262; whole number of farms under cultivation, 74,777; value of farming implements and machinery, $5,169,037.

Live Stock.—Horses, 315,682; asses and mules, 65,609; milch cows, 247,475; working oxen, 62,074; other cattle, 442,763; sheep, 1,102,121; and swine, 2,861,163—valued in the aggregate at $29,591,387. In 1840 there were in the State 395,853 horses, mules, etc.; 787,098 neat cattle of all kinds; 1,008,240 sheep; and 2,310,583 hogs.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 2,140,822 bushels; rye, 415,073 bushels; Indian corn, 58,675,591 bushels; oats, 8,201,311 bushels; barley, 95,343 bushels; and buckwheat, 16,097 bushels. In 1840 the crops were as follows—wheat, 4,803,152 bushels; barley, 17,491 bushels; oats, 7,155,974 bushels; rye, 1,321,373 bushels; buckwheat, 8,169 bushels; Indian corn, 39,847,120 bushels.

Other Crops.—Rice, 5,688 (in 1840, 16,376) pounds; tobacco, 55,501,196 pounds; ginned cotton, 758 bales of 400 pounds; peas and beans, 202,574 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 1,492,487 bushels, and sweet, 998,184 bushels; hay, 113,655 tons; clover-seed, 3,230, and other grass-seed, 21,451 bushels; hops, 5,304 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 40,936, and water-rotted, 14,756 tons; flax, 7,793,123 pounds; flax-seed, 75,579 bushels; maple sugar, 437,345 pounds; cane-sugar, 284 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 40,047 gallons; wine, 8,093 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $106,160, and of market-garden products, $293,120. The annexed form will exhibit the staple crops of 1840 and 1850 comparatively:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	53,436,909 pounds	55,501,196 pounds	*incr.* 2,064,287 pounds, or 3·86 per cent.
Hemp—dew-rotted	9,992¼ tons	40,936 tons	*incr.* 110,382,640 " " 492·17 "
" water-rotted		14,756 "	
Flax		7,793,123 pounds	
Rice	16,376 pounds	5,688 "	*decr.* 10,688 " " 65·26 "
Ginned cotton	691,456 "	303,200 "	*decr.* 388,256 " " 56·15 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 2,297,403 (in 1840, 1,786,847) pounds; butter, 9,877,868 pounds; cheese, 213,784 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $6,459,318. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 1,301 (in 1840, 737) pounds; and beeswax and honey to that of 1,156,939 pounds.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were produced to the value of $2,456,838. In 1840 the same class of goods were valued at $2,622,462.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $14,236,964; value of raw material, fuel, etc., used and consumed, $12,458,786; average number of hands employed, —males and females average monthly cost of labor —male $ and female $ total value of products during the year, $23,278,301. The whole number of manufacturing establishments producing to the annual value of $500 and upward was 3,471; and of these 8 were cotton factories, 25 woolen factories, 275 tanneries, and 45 iron works—20 for the manufacture of castings, 21 for pig iron, and 4 for wrought iron.

The *cotton* manufacture employs a capital amounting to $239,000; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $180,907; average hands employed—males 181, and females 221; entire wages per month to—males $2,707, and females $2,070; value of entire products during the year, $273,439. The annual quantity of cotton consumed was 3,760 bales, and the products consisted of 1,003,000 yards of sheeting, etc., and 725,000 pounds of yarn. Mineral coal used, 720 tons.

The *woolen* manufactures employ a capital of $249,820; value of raw material consumed, $205,287; average hands employed—males 256, and females 62; monthly cost of labor—male $3,919, and female $689; value of annual products, $318,819. The quantity of wool consumed was 673,900 pounds, and there were produced in the year 878,034 yards of cloth.

The capital invested in the *tanneries* amounts to $763,455; the value of raw material used was, in 1849–50, $537,147; the average number of hands employed—males 877, and females 2; at a monthly cost of labor—male $14,417, and female $9; skins tanned, 69,380; and sides tanned, 392,400—together valued at $985,267.

The *iron* interest is in accordance with the following schedule referring to the year 1849–50:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested ....dollars....	924,700	502,200	176,000	,602,900
Ore used....tons....	72,010	—	—	72,010
Pig iron used.... "	—	9,731	2,000	11,731
Blooms used.... "	—	—	1,600	1,600
Mineral coal used.... "	—	2,649	—	2,649
Coke and charcoal used....bushels...	4,576,269	432,750	280,000	5,289,019
Value of all raw material, fuel, etc. .dollars....	260,152	295,533	180,800	736,485
Hands employed—males ....number ..	1,845	558	183	2,586
" " females.... " ..	10	20	—	30
Monthly cost of labor—male....dollars....	37,355	13,889	5,867	57,111
" " female.... "	47	83	—	130
Iron produced....tons....	24,245	5,888	3,070	33,203
Value of other products....dollars....	10,000	—	—	10,000
" entire products .... "	604,087	744,316	299,700	,648,053

The industrial establishments of Kentucky, comprised in the aggregate number, as before given, and not specially referred to, consist of the handicrafts usually found in agricultural countries, and several which may be considered peculiar to this State, as tobacco factories, rope-walks, bagging factories, etc., in which the great staples of the country are worked up and made ready for the market.

Foreign Commerce.—The internal position of Kentucky almost precludes it from a direct intercourse with foreign countries—its natural port is New Orleans, in the direction of which all its great rivers point, and from that port chiefly are its products and staples shipped, although a considerable quantity finds its way to the Atlantic ports *via* the Illinois River and Canal to Chicago, and thence by the great lakes to Dunkirk and Buffalo, and from those points to New York, etc., by railroad, canal, and river. Its exports in some measure are also sent *via* the Ohio River and Pittsburg. But if Kentucky does not export its merchandise directly, the official returns for a number of years have noticed direct exports, of which the following are the values—1837, $17,782; 1838, $8,932; 1839, $0; 1840, $2,241; 1841, $0; 1842, $17,806; 1843, $8,145; 1844, $25,627; 1845, $17,469; 1846, $32,958; 1847, $26,956; 1848, $25,971; 1849, $79,738; and 1850, $190,987. The shipping owned in the collection district of Louisville in 1850 amounted to 14,820 tons—the whole navigated by steam power, and employed in river navigation. Thirty-four steamboats were built in the State during the year ending 30th June, 1850, and these had an aggregate burden of 6,461 tons.

Internal Communication.—Kentucky is bountifully supplied with navigable waters, and in all its great rivers important improvements have been made by locks, dams, and canals. The principal of these are the works on the Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Big Sandy Rivers; and the Portland and Louisville Canal, overcoming the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, properly belongs to this State. This work, although less than three miles in length, is one of the most important improvements in the West; it is 50 feet wide at the top, and admits the passage of the largest river steamers. The fall between the two points at which it joins the river is 22½ feet, which is overcome by four locks. Almost the whole line is excavated out of solid limestone, and was completed in 1833 at a cost of about $1,200,000. The cost of the improvements on the four interior rivers above mentioned amounted to $2,133,580. Kentucky has also an excellent system of turnpikes, and recently has commenced to build plank-roads. With regard to railroads, as yet about 130 miles only have been completed; but there are several vitally important works of this description in a state of forwardness, and which will be completed within the next two years. Of these the principal are the Kentucky portion of the Mobile and Ohio R. R., the Nashville and Henderson R. R., the Louisville and Nashville R. R., the Covington and Lexington R. R., the Maysville and Lexington R. R., and several others pointing to the south and south-east, to the Gulf of Mexico and the ports of the Atlantic; and the Maysville and Big Sandy R. R., which will connect with the lines terminating at Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk in Virginia. Upward of 600 miles of these projected lines are now (January, 1853) in process of construction, and a considerable length of the whole contemplated has been surveyed and partially located. The several railroads named (and others, no doubt, there are), when in full steam, will have a mighty effect on the interests of the State, even as local channels of trade; but when their importance to the North and South, being links in the great chains in those directions, is considered, their very existence becomes the lever of all connection between the two divisions of the Union. In this point of view, Kentucky to the West of the mountains, and New Jersey to the East, are on a par, both essential to the building up of a national system of roads to connect the extremes of the country. The influence of these roads, even in the prospective, is well illustrated in the rapid advance in the value of property. In 1845 the assessment roll amounted to $228,488,161; in 1850 it amounted to $299,331,465; and in 1851 it had increased to $317,082,604; or in the latter year, which was one of great projects in matters of internal improvement, the increase amounted to $17,751,139, or about 6 per cent. Such facts as these are lessons applicable to every State and to every individual who has at heart the advancement of his country in wealth and prosperity.

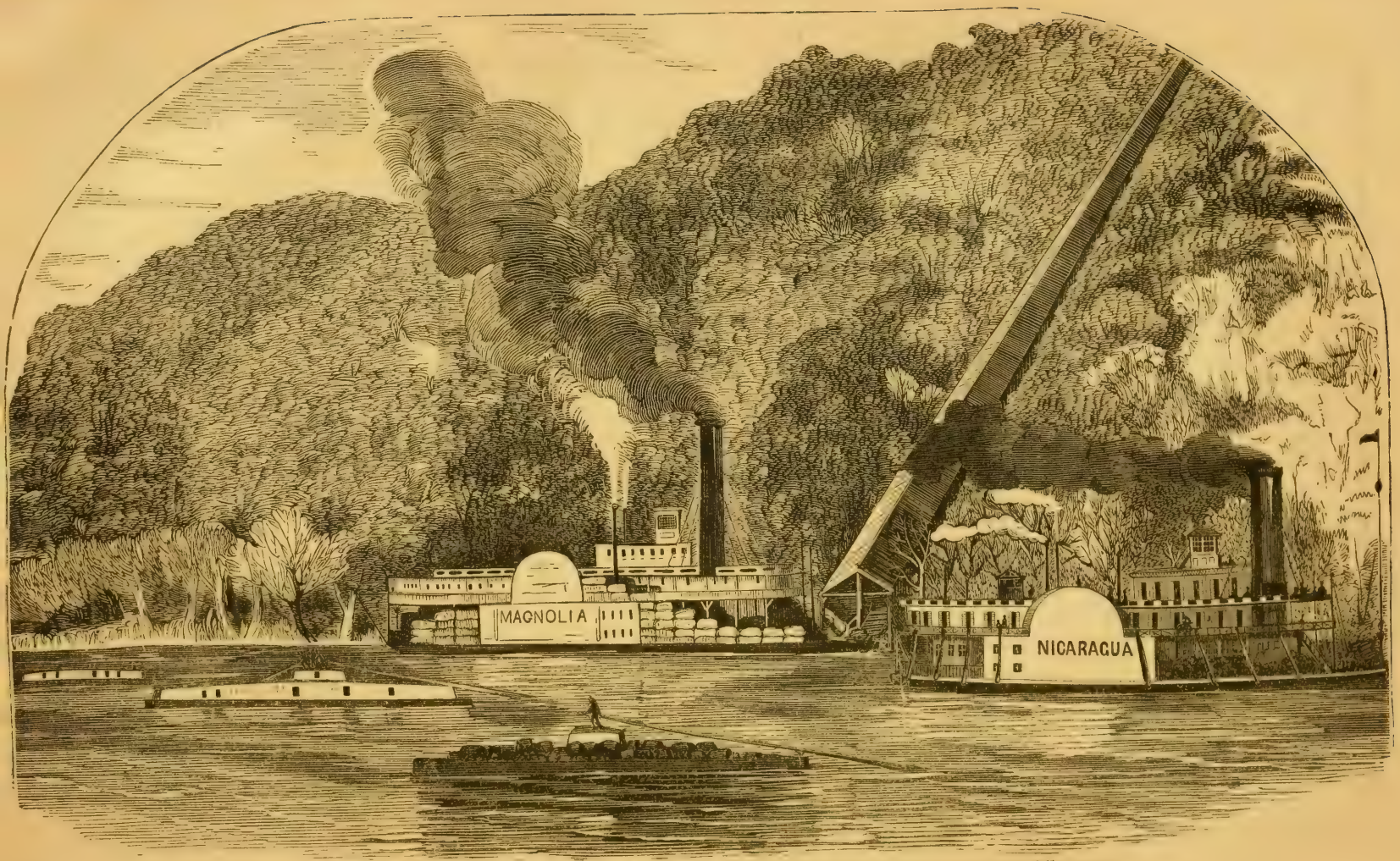
Banks, etc.—In January, 1851, Kentucky had 5 banks and 21 branch banks; the *Bank of Kentucky* (Louisville), has branches at Bowling Green, Dansville, Frankfort, Greenburg, Hopkinsville, Lexington, and Maysville; the *Farmers' Bank of Kentucky* (Frankfort) has branches at Covington, Henderson, Maysville, Mount Sterling, Princeton, and Somerset; the *Northern Bank of Kentucky* (Lexington), has branches at Covington, Louisville, Paris, and Richmond; the *Southern Bank of Kentucky* (Russellville), has branches at Hickman, Owensboro, and Smithland; and the *Bank of Louisville* has branches at Paducah and Flemingsburgh. There are also other banks at Paducah, Covington, and Newport. At the date above referred to the aggregate statistics of all the banks and branches then existing, were as follows: *Liabilities*—capital $7,536,927, circulation $7,613,075, deposits $2,323,607, and due other banks $1,256,589; and *assets*—loans and discounts $12,506,305, stocks $604,962, real estate $419,070, other investments $440,127, due by other banks $2,451,155, notes of other banks $550,879, and specie $2,791,351.

Government, etc.—The present constitution of Kentucky was adopted in convention on the 11th June, 1850, and was subsequently ratified by the people by a vote of 71,563 in favor to 20,302 against it. The first State constitution was framed in 1790, and a second in 1799.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, resident in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city one year next preceding the election, has the *right of suffrage*, but he shall have been for 60 days a resident of the precinct in which he offers his vote. The general election is held on the 1st Monday of August. All votes are given *viva voce.*

The *Legislature* consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators, thirty-eight in number, are chosen in single districts, one-half the number biennially, and at the time of election must be citizens of the United States, thirty years of age, and resident in the State six years, and in the district one year next preceding the election; and representatives, one hundred in number, are chosen from single districts for two years, and must be twenty-four years of age, and resident of the State for two years—the last year of the district. Representation depends on the number of qualified voters. In 1857, and every eight years thereafter, a census is to be taken, and representation apportioned accordingly. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, commencing 1st November (odd years). No session is to continue more than sixty days, unless prolongation is agreed upon by two-thirds of all the members elected to both branches of the Legislature. Teachers of religion, and persons holding offices of profit under the State or the United States, are ineligible; and members during their term, and for a year thereafter, can not be appointed or elected, except by the people, to any civil office of profit in the State created, or the pay attached to which is increased during such term; nor are collectors of the public moneys eligible, unless six months before the election their accounts are closed and settled. The Legislature can not grant divorces, or change of names, or sales of estates of persons under legal disabilities, nor change the venue in any criminal or penal prosecution by special legislation, but by general laws shall confer such powers upon the courts.

The *governor* and lieutenant-governor are chosen quadrennially by a plurality of votes; they must be thirty-five years of age, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State for the six years next preceding the election. The gov-

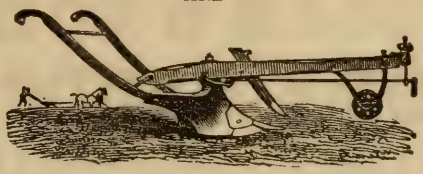


Drawn and Engraved expressly for the Progress of the Republic, and Entered according to the Act of Congress.

BENJ. F. AVERY'S

IRON FOUNDRY

AND



Plow Manufactory,

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTEENTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I am prepared to make to order all descriptions of light Castings, neatly, and at satisfactory prices. My Foundry is intended for doing light work. I will also make to order, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.

I am making, in my factory, the Cast Iron Plow, EXCLUSIVELY. My patterns now number over thirty different sizes, embracing Right and Left hand and Sub Soil Plows. They have all been made by Thos. Wiard, Esq.; the patentee of the Livingston County Plow, whose skill as a mechanic, and especially as a plow pattern maker, cannot be surpassed. His first effort in this direction, caused the wonderful improvement in plows that has been going on in the State of New York for the last fifteen years. In my own plows, "Avery's Louisville," my great object has been, so to shape the mold-boards that they will easily scour and keep bright in the very adhesive and light soils of the West and South. This I have fully accomplished in all my Short Plows, which approach somewhat the forms of the "Rounder" Steel mold plows. They have been widely tested for more than three years, and in all soils have scoured well. This important truth, that the "shape" of the mold-board, "not the cast iron of which it is made" prevents the plow from scouring, has been most triumphantly demonstrated by these plows. I have a great variety of forms, presenting different angles to the furrow slice, both in elevating and inverting the soil. Many of my latest patterns have the front cutting angles small, which as they extend back, gradually assume the broad, bold angles of my shorter patterns. The plows of this series have thus far given universal satisfaction. They scour well, and perhaps will do so in all soils; whilst they are better adapted to deep, thorough work, than the short plows. I have three sizes of Sub-Soil plows. My largest size, No. 2, has been made with reference to doing deep work.—It is probably higher in the standard or helve, than any Sub-soil from other manufactories.

As a most substantial evidence of the popularity of my plows, I refer to my regularly increasing sales, especially in those localities where I have been selling the longest. In Memphis and its vicinity, last year, when business generally was paralyzed by great scarcity of money, I sold about two thousand plows. For the last three years my sales have increased annually over one thousand, and this season I am prepared to turn out seven thousand. As my foundry is almost exclusively for making plow castings, I am using such metals as are best adapted to that work. Whilst the castings are very tough and strong, they are yet sufficiently hard to form, on the Points and Edges, a strip as hard as hardened steel, and susceptible of a polish as high. By referring to the subjoined list of retail cash prices of some of my plows, their cost, as compared with the steel plows, may be nearly ascertained. One cast iron mold-board plow will last as long as two steel ones; whilst the yearly cost of running it, will be found to be about one half that of the steel plow. The cast point or share can be put upon the plow, by any plow boy, in ten minutes, which will renew all the cutting front, and give to the mold-board and plow, its shape as at first made. This fact alone is of more value to the planter and farmer, than the entire cost of the best steel plow they can buy.

I am making large quantities of large, SOLID BENT handles, which I will sell at $10 per hundred. These are made upon a beautifully simple and effective machine, by which one day laborer can bend at the rate of 50 per hour, using the escape steam of the engine for softening them. This machine I have recently patented; which, with the right to use it, I will sell to all who may desire to bend plow handles well and satisfactorily. An oak tree that will split into a thousand handles, can be bent by this machine with the loss of scarcely a single handle.

I would aso state that I have recently obtained letters patent for valuable improvements on my Louisville Plow.

Retail cash prices, at my factory, of some of my plows, including one extra point for each.

SHORT PLOWS.

No. 13.....	$3 50	Points	15c. each,	Single horse.	No. 12.....	$5 00	Points 30c. each,
" 8.....	3 75	"	20c. "		* " 12 B....	5 00	" 30c. each, Two horse.
" 7.....	4 00	"	25c. "		† " 15.....	6 00	" 35c. each,

MEDIUM ANGLES.

No. 11.....	$4 00	Points	25c. each,	Single horse.
" 14.....	4 00	"	25c. "	
" 16.....	4 50	"	25c. "	
" 18.....	5 50	"	30c. "	Two horse.

No. 19, 20, 21 } These three patterns are now being made—They correspond very nearly to Nos. 14, 16, and 18—having the lock or joint instead of being cast solid.

ANDERSON, MCLANE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN & FOREIGN

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They have constantly on hand a large stock of nearly every variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Required for the Trade of the South and West.

They Import direct from the Manufacturers in Europe

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FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS,

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IRISH LINEN, TABLE DRAPERY & THREAD.

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All of which they will sell as low as the same quality of Goods can be procured for in any market in the United States —for Cash or approved Notes.

No. 452 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

No. 54

ernor is not eligible for two consecutive terms: he enters upon office the fifth Tuesday after the general election, and continues in office until his successor has taken the oath of office. He grants pardons, etc., and may *veto* a bill, but a majority of all the members elect of both houses negatives his objections, and the bill becomes law. The lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, *with the right to debate and vote*, and when there is a tie to throw a casting vote; and if the office of governor become vacant he, and after him the Speaker of the Senate, shall act as governor if the vacancy occur after the first two years of the gubernatorial term—if before, the people fill the vacancy.

The *administrative* officers of the government are—a Secretary of State, appointed by the governor; and the people elect a State Treasurer for two years, and an Auditor of Public Accounts, a Register of the Land Office, an Attorney-general, and other inferior officers for four years.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, and County Courts. At Louisville there is a separate Chancery Court. The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only; the judges are elected for eight years by the people in districts, one every two years, and the judge having the shortest period to serve is chief justice. The judges must have been eight years practicing lawyers, and must be resident citizens, etc. Any three of the judges may constitute a court for the transaction of business. Circuit courts are established in each county, and for the election of judges of these courts the State is divided into twelve judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge to serve for six years. There is also a County Court in each county, consisting of a presiding judge and two associates, elected for four years, any two of whom may transact business. There are also in each county two justices of the peace, to hold office for four years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth, clerks of courts, surveyors, coroners, jailers, and assessors are elected in their several circuits, districts, or counties, and their terms of office are the same as that of the presiding judge of the circuits, districts, etc. Each county elects a sheriff for two years, and each justice's district a constable.

"A commission to revise and arrange the statute law of the State, and another to prepare a code of practice, civil and criminal, shall be appointed by the Assembly at its first session."

Regarding *slavery*, the constitution provides that no laws shall be passed for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying the owners, prior to emancipation, a full equivalent, and providing for their removal from the State. Owners of slaves may emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors. Immigrants to the State may bring their slaves with them, but slaves are not allowed to be introduced as merchandise, nor under any circumstances slaves imported into the Union since January 1st, 1789. Masters must treat their slaves humanely, or the slaves shall be sold. Slaves shall not have the right of an inquest by the Grand Jury, but shall not be deprived of an impartial trial by a petit jury. Free negroes or mulattoes coming into or refusing to leave the State, are deemed guilty of felony, and may be sent to the Penitentiary.

To amend the constitution, a majority of the members elect of each house must, within the first twenty days of a regular session, vote to lay the matter before the people, and at the next general election a majority of those entitled to vote for representatives, must vote therefor; the Assembly, at its next regular session, must pass a vote to lay the matter again before the people, and the majority of all the votes, as before, must be given therefor, and then at its next session, the Assembly shall appoint an election for members to compose the convention, which shall consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives, and no more—such convention to meet within three months after election for the re-adopting, amending, or changing the constitution.

The *State militia* of Kentucky, according to a return of 1851, consists of 81,840 men of all arms, of which 4,805 are commissioned officers, and 77,035 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 43 are general officers, 145 general staff officers, 1,658 field officers, and 3,459 company officers. According to the constitution, all free white, able-bodied male persons in the State, between 18 and 45 years of age, except such as are by law exempt, compose the militia of the State, and elect their own officers.

The principal *State institutions* are—the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, which, on the 1st January, 1850, had 366 inmates; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, which had at the same date 48 pupils; and the Institution for the Blind, at Louisville, which had 38 pupils. A second Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, is nearly completed.

Finances, Public Debt, etc.—The ordinary receipts into the treasury for the year ending 10th October, 1851, amounted to $738,245 52, and the ordinary expenditures for the same year to $733,653 40—excess of income (including balance from 1850), $4,592 12. The value of taxable property in 1851 was $317,082,604—increase since 1850, $17,751,139. The rate of taxation is 17 cents on every $100 worth of property (10 cents for the ordinary expenses, 5 cents for the sinking fund, and 2 cents for the school fund). The objects of taxation are—*general:* land, 19,845,672 acres, valued at $146,477,116; town lots, 34,357—$35,742,374; slaves, 196,188—$68,656,217; horses, 332,998—$12,658,510; mules, 49,694—$2,264,009; jennies, 2,476—$174,953; stores, 3,718—$9.362,457; surplus cash, bonds, etc., $39,092,992; and *specific:* carriages and barouches, 3,468—tax $1 each; buggies, 4,679—tax 50 cents each; pianos, 1,833—tax $1 each; gold spectacles, 1,422—tax 50 cents each; gold watches, 6,943—tax $1 each; silver lever watches, 3,058—tax 50 cents each; studs, jacks, and bulls, 2,357—taxed $5,636. Total white males over 21 years old who pay a poll tax for *county purposes*, 157,410.

The public debt has been chiefly contracted for the purposes of internal improvement. In 1829 so economically had the government been administered, that there was a surplus in the treasury of some $200,000. This was distributed among the counties, and applied to internal improvements; and stimulated by the resulting benefits and the "new impulse" which had seized upon the adjoining states, Kentucky, in 1835, borrowed $1,000,000, to be expended also on turnpike roads, of which the country was then woefully deficient; other sums were subsequently borrowed, to be applied in the same way, for turnpikes, for railroads, and for locking, and damming, and creating slackwater navigation in the Kentucky, Green, and Licking rivers. For these purposes, also, a large share of the school fund was appropriated, for which the State now pays interest. The entire debt on the 1st January, 1852, was $5,726,307 80, composed as follows: debt to individuals, $4,247,537 40; to Southern Bank of Kentucky for stock, $150,000; to what is known as the Craddock Fund, $2,000; and to Board of Education, $1,326,770 40. To pay the interest and principal of this debt, the State has a sinking fund, the receipts into which, in 1851, were $531,044 54, and the expenditures were $506,445 06—excess of receipts, $24,589 48. The sources of income to this fund are—a tax from banks and dividends on stocks in the same, premiums on State bonds, dividends on stocks in turnpike-roads, dividends for slackwater improvements, of 5 cents on $100 worth of property listed for taxation, tax on brokers and insurance companies, excess of ordinary revenue at the end of each fiscal year over $5,000. The interest on the State debt has been punctually paid and some portion of the principal—Kentucky stocks are always held at a large premium in the markets.

Federal Representation.—Kentucky, in accordance with the ratio of apportionment adopted by the act of 23d May, 1850, sends 10 representatives to the national legislature.

Education.—The school fund in December, 1851, amounted to $1,400,270, consisting of State and bank stock, and besides this the 2 per cent. tax, before named, is devoted to school purposes. The common schools are under a superintendent of public instruction, elected by the people for four years. According to his exhibit at the above date 99 counties and 5 cities and towns had made reports; the number of children reported as attending the district schools was 186,111, and the average attendance was 74,343. Money distributed to the reporting counties, cities, and towns $111,666 60, the same having been paid from the interest on the permanent fund and 2 per cent. tax. These statistics embrace only the schools connected with the State system; the number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 205,755, many of whom are doubtlessly attending the numerous private schools and academies which exist in every part of the State. The principal collegiate institutions in the State are—Transylvania University, at Lexington, founded 1798—in 1850 it had 7 professors, 610 alumni, and 40 students, and its library contained 14,000 volumes; St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, founded 1829 (Catholic)—in 1850 it had 15 professors, 196 alumni, 155 students, and a library of 5,000 volumes; the Center College, at Danville, founded 1820—in 1850 it had 7 professors, 363 alumni, and 152 students, and 5,500 volumes in its library; Augusta College (Methodist), at Augusta, founded 1825—in 1850 it had 4 professors, 60 alumni, 51 students, and a library of 2,500 volumes; Georgetown College (Baptist), at Georgetown, founded 1840—in 1850 it had 7 professors, 80 alumni, and 66 students, and a library of 6,500 volumes; Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, founded 1836—in 1850 it had 5 professors and 75 students, and its library contained 1,200 volumes; Western Military Institute, at Drennon Springs, founded 1847—in 1850 it had 10 professors and 150 students, and a library of 1,000 volumes; and Shelby College, at Shelbyville—in 1850 it had 4 professors and 93 students, and a library of 4,000 volumes; the Western Baptist Theological Institution, at Covington, was founded in 1840, and in 1850 had 4 professors and 18 students, and a library of 2,000 volumes. There is a law school attached to the University at Lexington, and another to that of Louisville—both have 3 professors, and the former had in 1850 75 students and the latter 52 students. Medical schools are also attached to these universities—that attached to Transylvania University was founded 1818, and in 1850 had 7 professors, 214 students, and 1,351 graduates, and that to Louisville University, founded 1837, 7 professors, 376 students, and 53 graduates. The law and medical schools of the University of Louisville are its most flourishing and important departments.

Public Libraries.—One State library, 9,000 volumes; one social library, 3,500 volumes; ten college libraries, 37,150 volumes; ten students' libraries, 7,190 volumes; three academic and professional libraries, 4,000 volumes; one library of scientific and historical society, 1,500 volumes; one public school library, 1,100 volumes; total, 27 libraries, 63,440 volumes

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in Kentucky in 1850 was 64, of which 27 were newspapers devoted to whig and 12 devoted to democratic principles, the remainder being devoted to neutral politics, literature, religion, etc. Of the total number, 9 are published daily, and circulate at each issue an aggregate of 28,168 copies; 5 tri-weekly (1,356 copies); 4 semi-weeklies (4,000 copies); 41 weekly (21,412 copies); 1 semi-monthly (5,000 copies); and 7 monthly (5,150 copies). The monthly publications are—the "Methodist Monthly," at Frankfort; the "Baptist Review," the "Ciceronian Magazine," the "Examiner," and the "Medical Journal," at Louisville; the "Gazette," at Covington, and the "Delphian Oracle," at Georgetown College. The principal daily newspapers are—the "Democrat," "Journal," "Advertiser," "Courier," "Journal of Commerce," published at Louisville. Daily papers also published at Covington, Lexington, and Frankfort.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in 1850 were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	789 ..	290,460 ..	$571,655	Jewish.....	1 ..	600 ..	$13,000	Tunker	1 ..	200 ..	$200
Christian...	112 ..	48,040 ..	165,725	Lutheran...	5 ..	2,850 ..	21,300	Union	31 ..	11,600 ..	18,000
Congregat'l.	— ..	— ..	—	Methodist..	522 ..	167,860 ..	462,955	Unitarian..	1 ..	700 ..	15,000
Episcopal..	17 ..	7,050 ..	112,150	Presbyter'n.	222 ..	99,006 ..	492,303	Universalist	6 ..	2,000 ..	10,650
Free	32 ..	8,777 ..	13,000	R. Catholic.	48 ..	24,240 ..	336,910	Minor Sects	31 ..	8,650 ..	27,150

Making a total of 1,818 churches, having accommodation for 672,033 persons, and church property valued in cash at $2,259,998; or 1 church, accommodating 370 persons, to every 540 inhabitants, and valued as property at $1,243. Kentucky is a *diocese* of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also constitutes the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 1,126, of which number 971 were native born, and 155 foreigners; and the whole number on the pauper list at that date was 777, of which 690 were natives and 87 foreigners. Cost of support for the year, $57,543. The whole number of convicts in the Penitentiary, on the 1st Dec., 1850, was 159—16 more than at the same period of the year 1849.

Historical Sketch.—It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that the white man's foot-print was traced in Kentucky. The region was one great hunting-ground and battle-field for the savages of the North and South. Among the earliest American explorers were Bobne and Knox, and these, after incredible perils, returned to Virginia and Carolina, spreading everywhere the fame of the backwoods. Then came Bullitt, Harrod, and Henderson. The foundation of Boonesboro' was laid by Daniel himself, who had brought to the banks of the Kentucky the first white women—his wife and daughter. Kenton, Calloway, and Logan arrived next. Kentucky was now made a county of Virginia, and in 1777 the first court was held at Harrodsburg.

A review of the political history of Kentucky presents but few prominent landmarks. The war of the Revolution closed, but left the Kentuckian in constant danger of Indian outrage. The citizens assembled at Danville, which became afterward famous for conventions west of the mountains, and soon came to the conclusion that the government at Richmond was too far distant to be relied upon for the means of defending the scanty settlements from the savage. Two other conventions at Danville recommended a peaceable and constitutional separation from Virginia. The third convention sent a petition to Richmond, and in 1786 an act was passed complying with the desires of Kentucky; but from several causes the separation was not completed, chiefly from a disinclination of the people to bind themselves to the old confederation, and for some time after this period the Kentuckian sought to obtain an independent nationality. A fourth convention at Danville only served to inflame more and more the minds of the people against the Central Government, and a report having become current that Mr. Jay had ceded the navigation of the Mississippi River to Spain, the utmost ill-feeling was the consequence. A fifth convention met, and on petition, a delegate to Congress was allowed by Virginia; but the Constitution having been adopted, Congress turned over to the new government all action upon the claims of Kentucky. The whole State was again in ferment at this delay, and at this early period the refusal of Congress was attributed by able minds to the jealousy of New England of any increase of Southern power, and this jealousy was expected to continue under the new government.



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N. B.—There is no vacation in this Institution; it is open Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall, Day and Night.

E. W. SMITH,
Principal.

No 49

Taking advantage of this state of things in the West, Spain proposed clandestinely through her minister peculiar commercial favors and facilities to Kentucky if she would erect herself into an independent government. These propositions had the effect of disturbing the public mind, and the risk of a severance from the Union was imminent. But a sixth and seventh convention were held at Danville; and though party politics ran high in the debates, constitutional measures at length prevailed, and an address to Congress was moved and voted. Two more conventions were subsequently held, and the question was determined by Kentucky becoming a separate territory in 1790, and its admission into the Union on the 1st June, 1792.

Indian wars continued frequent on the frontiers, and complaints of the inefficiency of the federal powers were again heard. The whisky tax also became oppressive, and the American policy toward the French Republic was denounced in every cabin. Enthusiasm was at its height, and the agents of the mad minister Genet were received in triumph throughout the West. It was even proposed to raise troops in Kentucky to make a descent on New Orleans. Democratic clubs were extending everywhere, and even the governor did not scruple to write to the Secretary of State, "I shall feel but little inclination in restraining or preventing my fellow-citizens, etc., to gratify or remove the fears of a minister of a prince who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who secretly instigates against us a savage and cruel enemy." The old idea of independence was again mooted, but the storm passed over.

In the ten or twelve years which succeeded, and which included the period of negotiation for the navigation of the Mississippi, and then for the purchase of Louisiana, Kentucky was again destined to be agitated to her very centre. The treaty of 1795 with Spain gave to the United States the right of deposit at New Orleans, and the freedom of the river. Pending the negotiations, the Governor of Louisiana had approached some leading Kentuckians, with the view of a different treaty, but action on these premises was stayed by federal interference, and the faithlessness of the Spaniard was soon made evident. Seven years now passed in comparative quiet and prosperity, when the whole nation was excited by the intelligence that the Spaniards had violated the treaty by a denial of the right secured by the treaty of 1795, and it became known that even Louisiana itself had been retroceded to France.

The purchase of Louisiana by the United States would forever have composed the turbulent elements of the West but for the appearance there, at that period, of a man whose genius was of the most profound character, whose popularity had been wide, but whose career and ambition had been prematurely arrested. Aaron Burr was prepared for any great and desperate enterprise, and the West seemed to promise the widest field for his abilities. What the designs of Burr really were, has never, perhaps, been fully divulged. The probability is, they have been exaggerated; nor can any faith be placed in Eaton's story about the assassination of the President, the corruption of the navy, and the violent overthrow of Congress. Thirty years after this, when on his deathbed, Burr solemnly denied these treasonable designs. The policy, if not the ambition or virtue, of Burr was opposed to such a course. The material that he could rely on was entirely in the West; and within the bounds of a not very clearly ascertained national policy or duty at that period, an army of adventurers might be found to precipitate themselves upon the Spanish colonies of the South-west, and entirely revolutionize them. The success of the citizen Genet, a few years before, evinced this, but now the times were even riper, as the Spanish troops, in the first heart-burnings of Spain after the cession to Bonaparte, had been ordered to our frontier, and an American army, under Gen. Wilkinson, was ready to check their advance. War with Spain was daily expected.

This Southern empire, or republic, which loomed up so magnificently in the mind of Burr, was not intended to dispossess Spain only; a part—it is difficult to say how much—of the territory lately purchased by our own government, was to be included, certainly New Orleans. The result of these transactions, however, belong to general history, and hence, in this connection, may be passed over in silence. Suffice it to say, that Burr was tried for treason, but though acquitted, the stain of the imputation cast on his patriotism has never been effaced; and to our own times, and in every school, his *treason* and its consequences are held before the youth of our land as a warning to their ambition. The lesson thus taught, however, seems to have little effect, else the extension of the area of freedom would still be more limited than it is found to be; in fact, the dream of Burr has become a real existence; and what he coveted—Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and California—are parts and parcels of the Union. Burr's great fault, then, appears to be, that he was in advance of the times in which he lived.

Kentucky took an active part in the war of 1812. When the United States proclaimed against Great Britain, the war was hailed with acclamation, and supported with zeal by the inhabitants. When the news of the surrender of General Hull reached the State, it excited no feelings but those of a warmer enthusiasm in the cause. The whole quota of the State, consisting of upward of 5,000 men, was composed of volunteers, and was called into active service. In addition to these a force of mounted volunteers was raised, and at one time upward of 7,000 Kentuckians are said to have been in the field. So universal was the desire to share in the dangers and glories of the war, that the executive authority was obliged to interpose, to limit the numbers. During this period the chair of the State government was filled by Isaac Shelby, a hero of the Revolutionary War, who, at an advanced age, manifested the same enterprise and bravery that had gained him an honorable distinction in the battle of King's Mountain. At the battle of Frenchtown, and the barbarous massacre that followed it, many of the best citizens of Kentucky were destroyed; and the impetuous, but ill-regulated, courage of her militia at the unfortunate attempt to relieve Fort Meigs, proved fatal to a large body of her troops.

Since the termination of this war by the treaty of 1815, the history of Kentucky is undisturbed by any stirring events. Its progress has been rapid, and the development of the country in agriculture and other national industries has occupied the minds of the people in preference to warfare and strife. True, the war with Mexico was engaged in by many of its best citizens, but the scene of action was too far distant to affect the fortunes of the State. This happy termination of the feuds and fights of the first periods of its history, has resulted in Kentucky becoming one of the wealthiest and most prosperous States of the Union, and in many respects she stands conspicuous as an example of wisdom and patriotism for the instruction of future political communities.

Succession of Governors.—Isaac Shelby, 1792; James Garrard, 1796; Christopher Greenup, 1804; Charles Scott, 1808; Isaac Shelby, 1812; George Madison, 1816; Gabriel Seaughter (acting), 1816; John Adair, 1820; Joseph Desha, 1824; Thomas Metcalfe, 1828; John Breathitt, 1832; James T. Morehead (acting), 1834; James Clark, 1836; C. A. Wickliffe (acting), 1839; Robert P. Letcher, 1840; William Owsley, 1844; John J. Crittenden, 1848; John L. Helm (acting), 1849; Lazarus W. Powell, 1851.

FRANKFORT, on the Kentucky River, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA occupies all the territory of the purchase of 1803 below the 33d parallel, and that portion of Spanish Florida west of Pearl River, and below the 31st parallel, its front stretching along the Gulf of Mexico for nearly 300 miles. It lies generally between the latitudes 29° and 33° N., and between longitudes 88° 40′ and 94° 23′ W.; and is bounded north by Arkansas and Mississippi; east by Mississippi, from which it is divided by the river of the same name, and Pearl River; south by the Gulf of Mexico; and west by Texas, the Sabine River being its boundary in this direction more than two-thirds the distance. The area of the land surface of the State is computed at 46,431 square miles.

The surface of Louisiana is low and generally level, with some hilly ranges of little elevation in the western part, and numerous basins or depressions of the soil. The great delta of the Mississippi, included within the Atchafalaya and the Iberville, and amounting to one-fourth part the area of the State, is seldom elevated more than ten feet above the sea, and is annually inundated by the spring floods. A great part of the delta is composed of sea marsh, which also forms the whole southern coast to the Sabine, and which, through its whole extent, is subject to inundations by the high tides. To the north of this marsh, spreads out the vast level of the prairies, which is but slightly elevated above the former district. The western margin of the Mississippi is also a low country, intersected by numerous small rivers, and liable to inundation. To the west and north of these is an extensive region comprising one-half of the State, considerably broken, but nowhere exceeding 200 feet in elevation. The section north of the Iberville and Lake Pontchartrain and east of the Mississippi is of a similar description with the north-western region, and, like that, is principally covered with pine.

The State presents but a limited geological field. It is divided into the leading grades or divisions of tertiary, diluvial, and alluvial. The tertiary, occupying about two-fifths of the State, lies north of a waving line, commencing on the Sabine near the mouth of the Neches, crossing Red River 20 miles north of Alexandria, and the Washita 10 miles north of Harrisburg. Its beds contain coal (aluminous brown coal), salt, iron, ochre, gypsum, and marls. The coal is inferior to that of Pittsburg, and could not compete with it in the market, but is worth developing for use in those portions of the State where the better coal would not bear the expense of transportation. It abounds in Sabine, Natchitoches, Caddo, and De Soto, and all the parishes thence east to the Washita. Salt springs are common in Natchitoches and Rapides, and have been wrought in earlier times. A saline bed, it is thought, underlies the tertiary series generally. Iron is found in great quantities in all the tertiary parishes, and is well worth the attention of those who would develop the State's resources. Ochre, gypsum, and marls, too, are found—the first in the native form, and the others co-extensive with the tertiary beds. The gypsum is very fine, equal to any known to commerce, and the marls very rich in the regions where they will be most needed.

About one-fifth of the whole surface is periodically overflowed by the waters of the Mississippi, and a great portion of these inundated lands is rendered unfit for cultivation in its present state. This immense alluvial tract embraces soil of various descriptions, which may be arranged into four classes—the first, which is thought to be equal to two-thirds of the whole, is covered with heavy timber, and an almost impenetrable undergrowth of cane and other shrubbery. This portion is quickly drained as the river retires into its natural channels, and has a soil of the greatest fertility. The second class consists of cypress swamps: these are basins or depressions of the surface, from which there is no natural outlet, and which, being filled with water by the floods, remain covered with it until carried off by evaporation or absorption; these, by draining, might become excellent rice lands. The third class embraces the sea marsh, a belt of land partially covered by common tides, and subject to inundation from the high waters of the Gulf during the equinoctial gales; it is generally without timber, and its soil is partially clayey, and, in part, as black as ink, cracking by the heat of the sun into fissures wide enough to admit a man's arm. And the fourth class consists of small bodies of prairie land dispersed in different parts of the alluvial territory. These spots are elevated and without timber, but of great fertility. The pine lands have usually a poor soil, but the interval lands on the rivers, or bottoms, as they are universally called in the West, are always rich. On the Red River the soil contains a portion of salt, and is of a dark-red color, from its containing the oxide of iron. A great portion of the prairies is second-rate land, and some of them are sterile. The richest tract in the State is a narrow belt, called the coast, lying along the Mississippi on both sides, and extending from 150 miles above to 140 miles below New Orleans; it is from 1 to 2 miles wide, and lies below the level of the water in the river in ordinary times of flood, and is only defended from drowning by a dyke or levée 6 or 8 feet in height, and sufficiently broad for a highway. The whole of this tract is under cultivation, and produces valuable crops of sugar.

The prairies, or unwooded plains, occupy the interior section between the Teche and Sabine; the water-courses are here lined with trees, and occasionally little groves or clumps, called, from their isolated appearance in these grassy expanses, "islands," are met with. Northward of the prairies is an extensive tract, before alluded to as the tertiary region, reaching to the northern boundary, and approaching the Washita on the east, the surface of which is much broken into hills, though of moderate height. It consists mostly of pine barrens covered with a vast forest of pitch pine, interspersed with oaks, elms, cypress, honey-locust, etc., in low spots and on the margins of the streams. The tract east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville and the connected lakes, closely resembles that last described in its surface and finest growths. It is, in fact, a part of the same upland plain whose margin on the western side is separated from the river-bed by the low, inundated lands, but on the east comes up to the channel of the river, in many places forming those prominent bluffs on which stand Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Fort Adams, Natchez, and Vicksburg.

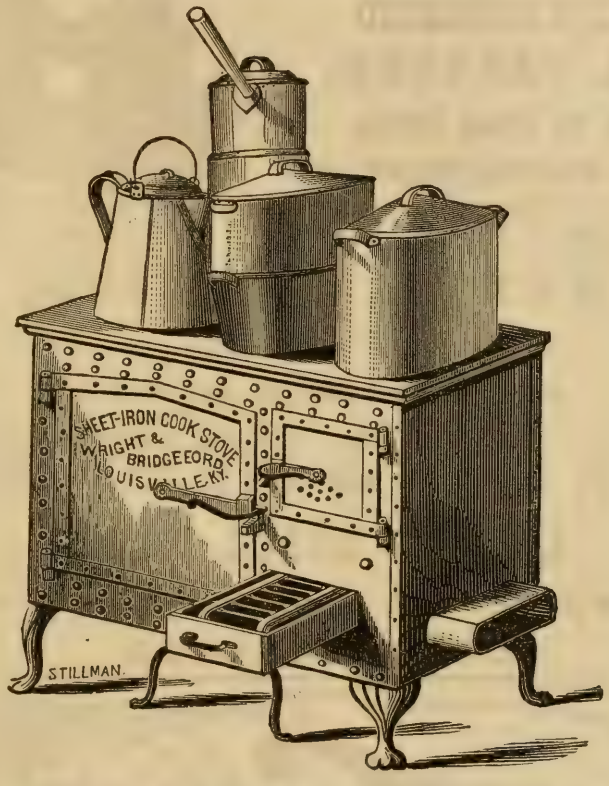
The Mississippi, after having formed the boundary of the State for about 450 miles, enters its limits 350 miles from the sea, by the course of the river channel. Throughout this distance of 800 miles, its western bank is low, and flooded in


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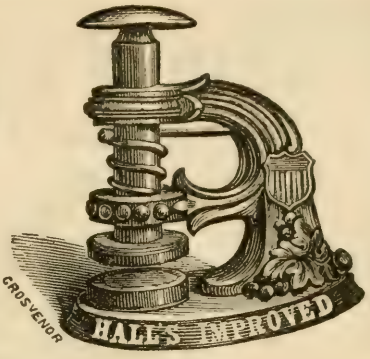
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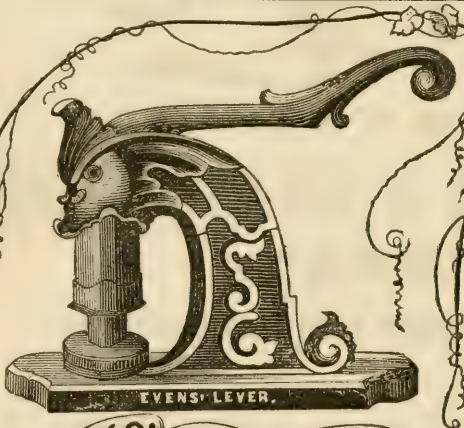
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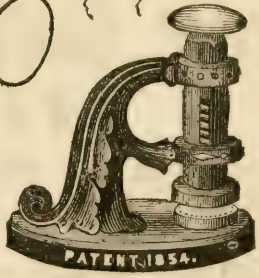
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No. 42 ENGRAVERS AND AGENTS FURNISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

high stages of the water. At the point where it enters the State, it throws off its first outlet, the Atchafalaya, and her may be said to commence the delta of the river. The Atchafalaya, here called the Chafalio, receives the waters of the Mississippi only in flood, and the navigation is obstructed by collections of timber, often covered with mud and weeds, which choke up its channel. The Teche and Courtableau are its principal tributaries. The Bayou Plaquemine, the next considerable outlet of the Mississippi, discharges the waters of that river into the Atchafalaya during the floods, and is the channel of trade between the country on the Atchafalaya and New Orleans. Lower down is the La Fourche outlet, which has high banks along its upper course, and admits vessels of 4 or 5 feet draft nearly to its head. On the left bank the Bayou Manchac, a little below Baton Rouge, or the last highland passed in descending the Mississippi, is the first and principal outlet; after receiving the River Amite from Mississippi, it takes the name of Iberville River. It may here be remarked that the term "bayou," applied to arms of rivers in Louisiana, is generally confined to those that have no proper current, but are sometimes stagnant, and flow sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in another, according to the high or low stage of the waters—it appears to be a corruption of *boyau*, used in the sense of the corresponding English sea-term "gut."

The Red River is the most important and, indeed, with the exception of two or three magnificent streams on the eastern side above Baton Rouge, the only tributary of the Mississippi within this State; for the surrounding country being lower than the river banks, its waters can not gain access to the bed. The Red River rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing eastwardly along the north border of Texas, and into Arkansas, turns to the south, and passes into Louisiana. Soon after entering this State, its bed is choked up by an immense accumulation of fallen timber, called the "Raft," and the water is dispersed into numerous channels, and spread over wide expanses. The Raft extended formerly over a distance of 160 miles, but its length has been materially diminished, and, in fact, its complete removal is considered certain. Below Nachitoches the river divides into several arms, which again unite above Alexandria, and its waters reach the Mississippi just above the first outlet, after a course of 2,000 miles, of which 1,500 miles is open to steam navigation. The Black River, its principal tributary, is formed by the junction of the Tensas, Washita, Catahoula or Little River, all considerable streams, and navigable by steamboats; but most of the country along their courses is overflowed. The Bayou du Bon Dieu is also a large and navigable river, which enters it above the Black. There are numerous lakes in this section of the State, formed chiefly by the overflowings of the rivers, which fill the low basins back of their banks. In the south are the Vermillion, Mermenteau, and Calcasieu, which, rising in a tract of pine hills to the south of the Red River, and flowing through the great pastoral plains of the west, reach the low marshy strip to the Mexican Gulf, and spread into shallow lagoons. The Sabine, which partakes of the character of the last described rivers, is, however, a considerable stream, rising farther to the north in Texas, and is a navigable river beyond the Louisiana boundary, but its mouth is obstructed by a bar. From the north-eastern pine region, the Pearl, Tangipaod, Chefuncta, and Iberville, large navigable rivers, flow into the lakes and passes which separate that region from the fluviatile district. The Iberville, formed by the junction of the Amite from the north, and the Manchac from the west, enters the head of Lake Maurepas, which is from 10 to 12 feet deep, and connected with Lake Pontchartrain by the Pass Manchac. Lake Pontchartrain is about 40 miles long, and 24 miles wide, with an average depth of 10 fathoms, but is shallow near the shores. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water can, however, go up to Madisonville and to the mouth of Bayou St. John, in the rear of New Orleans; and not more than that draft can be carried through the passes or channels called the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, through which it communicates with Lake Borgne. This last is, properly speaking, no lake, but the termination of Pascagoula Sound; it approaches to within 15 miles of New Orleans, and boats can go up the bayoux that empty into it to within a short distance of the city. It is of about the same average depth with Lake Pontchartrain, but somewhat deeper along the shores.

Louisiana is remarkably destitute of good harbors. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water can go up to Madisonville on Lake Pontchartrain, but the other inlets on the coast are shallow. There is, however, a good roadstead on the west side of Chandeleur Islands, called the Road of Naso, in which the heavy vessels of the English fleet lay during the expedition against New Orleans. Numerous sheets of water, improperly called lakes, lie along the coast. Of Lake Borgne mention has already been made. Barataria, Vermillion, Côte Blanche, Atchafalaya, and Simballier Bays, are shallow tide basins. In the interior, lakes L'Allemands and Chetimaches are large bodies of waters.

The agricultural staples of Louisiana, in common with the whole zone bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are cotton and sugar; rice, maize, or Indian corn, and tobacco, are also cultivated, but have been neglected for the first named articles; and indigo, which was formerly a staple, has been abandoned. The prairie lands of the west afford valuable pastures; and here are found large herds of cattle and horses. In the north-western part of the State, between the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, much lumber is cut for exportation, and much tar, pitch, and turpentine is prepared. The cotton plant is cultivated chiefly on the Red River and in the north-eastern parts of the State; but there is no parish in which it is not produced in a greater or less quantity. Sugar is planted as far north as the head of the delta, and it has been raised with success in the parish of Rapides. It was formerly asserted that it would not thrive farther north than the 30th parallel. Those interested in the productions of the south and south-west will find elaborate essays on each staple cultivated in those regions in De Bow's work, "*The Industrial Resources, etc., of the Southern and Western States*," published in 1852, in 3 volumes, a work which every statesman and commercial man ought to place within his immediate reach, and frequently consult. It is a perfect encyclopedia of national economics.

Louisiana is divided into two Districts; the Eastern District has 21 parishes, and the Western District 26 parishes. the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each in 1850, were as follows:

EASTERN LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Ascension	755.	10,752	157	0	Donaldsonville
Assumption	926.	10,538	520	0	Assumption
E. Baton Rouge.	1,044.	11,977	287	0	Baton Rouge
East Feliciana	712.	13,598	361	49	Jackson
Iberville	638.	12,214	219	10	Iberville
Jefferson	3,825.	25,091	81	54	La Fayette
La Fourche	938.	9,533.	235	4	Thibodeauville
Livingston	480.	3,385	219	36	Springfield
Orleans	15,621	119,461	51	521	New Orleans
Plaquemines	615.	7,890	205	0	Fort Jackson
Point Coupee	760.	11,339	248	0	Point Coupee
St. Bernard	283.	3,802	34	0	Terre Aux Boeufs
St. Charles	191.	5,120	70	3	St. Charles C. H.
St. Helena	390.	4,561	273	9	Greensburg
St. James	591.	11,098	145	6	Bringiers
St. John Baptist	530.	7,317	162	14	Bonnet Carre
St. Tammany	786.	6,364.	90	33	Covington
Terre Bonne	550.	7,724	224	4	Houma
Washington	406.	3,408	260	0	Franklinton
W. Baton Rouge.	392.	6,270	138	10	Baton Rouge C.H.
W. Feliciana	599.	13,245	234	147	St Francisville.

WESTERN LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms. in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Avoyelles	792	9,826	393	5	Marksville
Bienville	571	5,539	271	2	Mount Lebanon
Bossier	478	6,962	333	0	Belleview
Caddo	742	8,884	305	0	Shreveport
Calcasieu	548	3,914	239	0	Marion
Caldwell	300	2,815	185	1	Columbia
Carroll	582	8,789	238	10	L. Providence
Catahoula	655	6,982	358	3	Harrisonburg
Claiborne	842	7,471	554	3	Homer
Concordia	219	7,758	148	0	Vidalia
De Soto	685	8,019	427	9	Mansfield
Franklin	346	3,251	283	0	Winnsborough
Jackson	622	5,566	290	6	Vernon
La Fayette	630	6,720	441	0	Vermillionville
Madison	448	8,773	218	24	Richmond
Morehause	372	3,913	260	4	Bastrop
Nachitoches	1,432	14,201	842	9	Nachitoches
Rapides	1,032	16,561	187	11	Alexandria
Sabine	632	4,515	522	5	Manny
St. Landry	2,421	22,253	775	18	Opelousas
St. Martin's	940	11,107	420	0	St. Martinsville
St. Mary's	746	8,808	198	0	Franklin
Tensas	244	9,040	165	6	St. Joseph's
Union	942	8,203	717	1	Farmersville
Vermillion	406	3,409	198	0	La Fayette
Wachita	442	5,008	242	4	Monroe

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 49,101; of families 54,112, and of inhabitants 511,974, viz.: whites 255,416—males 141,059, and females 114,357; free col. 17,537—males 7,598, and females 9,939, and slaves 239,021 Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 89, fr. col. 5, sl. 34—total 128; *blind*—wh. 67, fr. col. 25, sl. 126—total 218; *insane*—wh. 150, fr. col. 15, sl. 43—total 208; and *idiotic*—wh. 104, fr. col. 13, sl. 36—total 173. The number of free persons born in the United States was 205,921; the number of foreign birth 66,418, and of birth unknown 620. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 816, N. Hamp. 247, Verm. 283, Mass. 1,620, R. I. 289, Conn. 469, N. York 5,510, N. Jer. 498, Penn. 2,493, Del. 117, Ind. 1,440, Dist. of Col. 156, Virg. 3,216, N. Car. 2,923, S. Car. 4583, Ga. 5,917, Flor. 372, Ala. 7,346, Miss. 10,913, *Louisiana* 145,474, Tex. 864, Ark. 803, Tenn. 3,352, Ky. 2,968, Ohio, 1,473, Mich. 68, Ind. 414, Ill. 401, Mo. 909, Ia. 28, Wisc. 7, Calif. 1, Territories 1; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 3,550, Ireland 24,266, Scotland 1,196, Wales 48, Germany 17,507, France 11,552, Spain 1,417, Portugal 157, Belgium 115, Holland 112, Turkey 48, Italy 915, Austria 156, Switzerland 723, Russia 65, Denmar k288, Norway 64, Sweden 249, Prussia 380, Sardinia 9, Greece 23, China 33, Asia 17, Africa 90, Brit. America 499, Mexico 405, Cent. America 3, S. America 15, West Indies 1,337, Sandwich Islands 1, and other countries 1,173.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1810	34,311	7,885	34,660	42,245	76,556	—	—
1820	73,383	10,960	69,064	170,024	153,407	76,851	100.4
1830	89,231	16,710	109,588	126,298	215,529	62,122	40.5
1840	158,457	25,502	168,452	193,954	352,411	136,882	63.5
1850	255,416	17,537	239,021	256,558	511,974	159,563	45.2

The statistical returns of the industry and wealth of Louisiana, as furnished by the seventh census of the United States, taken in 1850, and other official documents refering to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 1,590,025 acres, and unimproved lands, 3,939,018 acres—valued in cash at $75,814,398; number of farms under cultivation, 13,422—in western division, 9,209, and in eastern division, 4,213. Value of farming implements and machinery, $11,576,988.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 89,514; asses and mules, 44,849; milch cows, 105,576; working oxen, 54,968; other cattle, 414,798; sheep, 110,333; swine, 597,301. The returns under this head in 1840 sum up thus—horses, mules, etc., 99,888; neat cattle of all descriptions, 381,248; sheep, 98,072; and swine, 323,220.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 417 bushels; rye, 475 bushels; Indian corn, 10,226,373 bushels; oats, 89,637 bushels; barley, 0 bushels; and buckwheat, 3 bushels. The crops of 1839–40 were—wheat, 60 bushels; barley, 0 bushels; oats, 107,353 bushels; rye, 1,812 bushels; buckwheat, 0 bushels; Indian corn, 5,952,912 bushels.

Other Staple Crops.—Rice, 4,425,349 (in 1840, 3,604,534) pounds; tobacco, 26,878 (in 1840, 119,824) pounds; ginned cotton, 178,737 bales of 400 pounds each, or 71,494,800 (in 1840, 152,555,368) pounds; sugar—maple, 255 pounds, and cane, 226,001 (in 1840, 119,947½) hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; and molasses, 10,931,177 gallons.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Peas and beans, 161,732 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 95,632, and sweet, 1,428,453 bushels; hay, 25,752 tons; clover-seed, 2 bushels, and other grass-seeds, 97 bushels; hops, 125 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 0 tons, and water-rotted, 0 tons; flax, 0 pounds; flax-seed, 0 bushels; wine, 15 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products for the year was, $22,359, and of market-garden products, $148,329.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 109,897 (in 1840, 49,283) pounds; butter, 683,069 pounds; cheese, 1,957 pounds; and value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $1,458,990. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 29 (in 1840, 317) pounds; and beeswax and honey, to that of 96,701 pounds.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were produced to the value of $139,282.

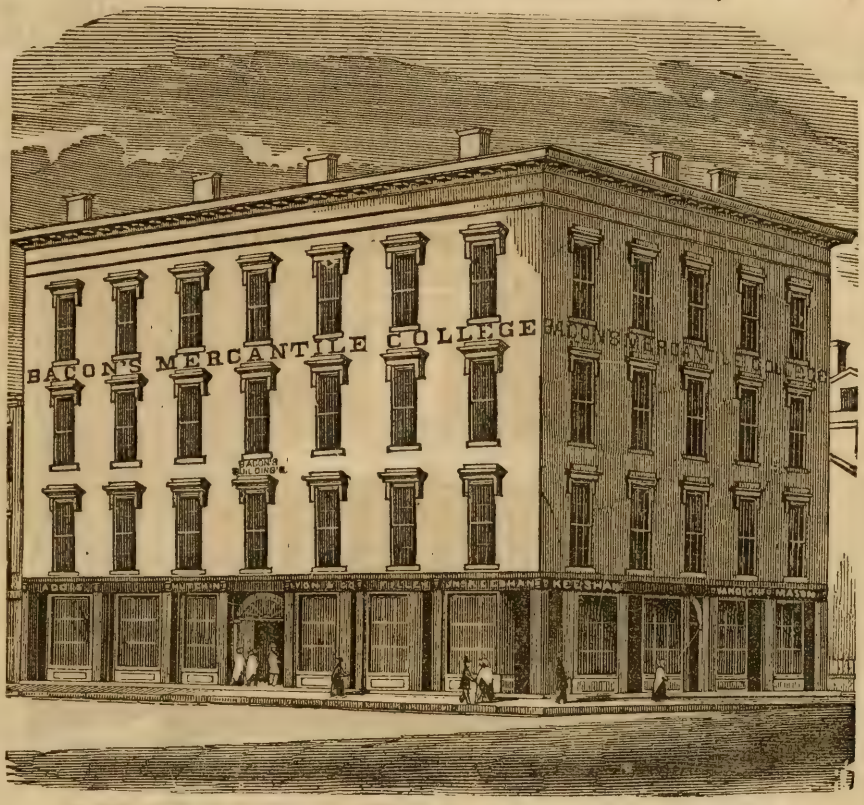
The comparison of the principal crops in 1840 and 1850 results as follows:

Staples.	1840.		1850.		Movement.		
Indian Corn	5,952,912	bushels	10,226,373	bushels	*incr.*	4,273,461 bushels, or	71·79 per cent.
Rice	3,604,534	pounds	4,425,349	pounds	*incr.*	820,815 pounds, or	22·78 "
Tobacco	119,824	"	26,878	"	*decr.*	92,946 " or	77·57 "
Ginned Cotton	152,555,368	"	71,494,800	"	*decr.*	81,060,568 " or	53 14 "
Cane Sugar	119,947,720	"	226,001,000	"	*incr.*	106,053,280 " or	88·42 "

It is thus apparent that all the great crops, except that of cotton, have materially increased; but the falling off in the cotton crop is more apparent than real, the greater part of it having been destroyed by the extraordinary and destructive floods, which swept over whole plantations in the fall of 1849, to which year the census returns of 1850 refer. It is a well-known fact, however, that the culture of sugar in Louisiana is employing the labor formerly devoted to cotton, and this change of crops is annually progressing.

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No. 43

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Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $5,304,924; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $2,485,073; average number of hands employed, —males, and females, average monthly cost of labor — male $ and female $ total value of products for the year ending 1st June, 1850, $7,043,814. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, at the above date was 1,021—in western district 121, and in eastern district 900; and of these, 8 were manufacturing castings of iron, and there were 15 tanneries, the remainder consisting of mills, and other establishments usual in a Southern agricultural State.

The *iron* manufacture employed a capital of $255,000; pig iron consumed, 1,660 tons; mineral coal consumed, 3,205 tons; value of all raw material used, $75,300; hands employed, 347; average monthly wages, $35 60; castings made, 1,570 tons; value of entire products, $312,500.

The *tanneries* employed a capital of $38,800; value of raw material used, $26,440; average number of hands employed, 54—males 51, and females, 3; monthly cost of labor—male, $930, and female, $22; number of skins tanned, 2,850, and of sides, 21,000; value of skins and hides when tanned, $55,025.

The distribution of the manufactures is very unequal, and many of the parishes are entirely without them: of the 900 establishments in the eastern district, 521 are in Orleans parish, 147 in West Feliciana, 54 in Jefferson, 49 in East Feliciana, 36 in Livingston, 33 in St. Tammany, 14 in St. John Baptist, 10 each in West Baton Rouge and Iberville, 9 in St. Helena, 6 in St. James, 4 each in La Fourche and Terre Bonne, and 3 in St. Charles—Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, St. Bernard, and Washington, returning no manufactures; and of the 121 in the western district 24 are in Madison, 18 in St. Laundry, 11 in Rapides, 10 in Carroll, 9 each in De Soto and Nachitoches, 6 each in Tensas and Jackson, 5 each in Avoyelles and Sabine, 4 each in Morehause and Wachita, 3 each in Catahoula and Claiborne, 2 in Bienville, and one each in Caldwell and Union—Bossier Caddo, Calcasieu, Concordia, Franklin, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Vermillion returning none.

Commerce.—In the aggregate of exports and imports, Louisiana is second only to New York, but in the amount of its imports both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania exceed it. The total value of its exports to foreign countries in the year ending 30th June, 1850, was $38,105,350, of which $37,698,277 was the value of domestic produce exported, and $407,073 the value of re-exported foreign produce. The value of domestic produce carried in American bottoms was $20,927,751, and in foreign bottoms $16,770,526; and the value of foreign re-exports carried in American bottoms, was $328,930, and in foreign bottoms $78,143. The total value of imports was $10,760,499, of which the value brought in American bottoms was $8,107,929, and in foreign bottoms $2,652,570. The shipping employed in this trade was as follows:

SHIPPING ENTERED.				SHIPPING CLEARED.			
Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
American	524	175,969	6,620	American	493	211,800	7,575
Foreign	374	174,884	6,442	Foreign	350	158,137	5,780
Total	898	350,853	13,062	Total	843	369,937	13,355

The whole of this commerce and navigation belongs to the district of which New Orleans is the port of entry, except two American ships of 904 tons and 14 men, which are entered in the district of Teche.

The aggregate of the shipping owned in Louisiana amounted at the date specified to 250,090 tons, of which the whole, except 1,381 tons enrolled and licensed shipping owned in the district of Teche, belonged to the district of New Orleans. Of the aggregate, 83,668 tons were registered, 160,632 tons were enrolled and licensed, and 5,789 tons were licensed (under 20 tons.) Of the registered shipping, 6,889 tons, and of the two latter classes 144,724 tons were navigated by steam; and during the year 24 vessels, viz., 1 ship, 16 schooners, 3 sloops, and 4 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 1,592 tons, were built in the State.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the State for a series of years, exhibit the following movement:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1804	$1,600,362	$——	1820	$7,596,157	$——	1836	37,179,828	$15,117,649
1805	3,371,545	——	1821	7,272,172	3,379,717	1837	35,338,697	14,020,012
1806	3,887,323	——	1822	7,978,645	3,817,238	1838	31,502,248	9,496,808
1807	4,320,555	——	1823	7,779,072	4,283,125	1839	33,184,167	12,864,942
1808	1,261,101	——	1824	7,928,820	4,539,769	1840	34,236,936	10,673,190
1809	541,924	——	1825	12,582,924	4,290,034	1841	34,387,433	10,256,350
1810	1,890,952	——	1826	10,284,380	4,167,521	1842	28,404,149	8,033,590
1811	2,650,050	——	1827	11,728,997	4,531,645	1843	27,390,424	8,170,015
1812	1,060,471	——	1828	11,947,400	6,217,881	1844	30,498,307	7,826,789
1813	1,045,153	——	1829	12,386,060	6,857,209	1845	27,157,465	7,354,397
1814	387,191	——	1830	15,488,692	7,599,083	1846	31,275,704	7,223,090
1815	5,102,610	——	1831	16,761,989	9,766,693	1847	47,051,633	9,222,969
1816	5,602,948	——	1832	16,530,930	8,871,653	1848	40,971,361	9,380,439
1817	9,024,812	——	1833	18,941,373	9,590,505	1849	37,611,667	10,050,697
1818	12,924,809	——	1834	23,759,607	13,781,809	1850	38,105,350	10,760,499
1819	9,768,753	——	1835	36,270,823	17,519,814			

Coasting and River Trade.—The coasting trade of Louisiana is equally valuable with its foreign trade, and its trade with the interior is perhaps fully equal to both the foreign and coastwise trade together. These, however, will be fully examined under the head of "New Orleans," and hence, in this connection, the aggregates alone need be exhibited. The arrivals and clearances in the coasting trade for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were as follows:

Movements.	1st Quarter.		2d Quarter.		3d Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entrances	205	93,608	303	124,585	365	125,082	305	123,190	1,178	466,415
Clearances	199	57,442	275	76,789	424	121,362	329	97,579	1,227	353,173
Value of exports coastwise		$2,859,567		$6,177,128		$11,707,593		$6,484,624		$27,228,912

The following will show the quantity and destination of some of the principal staples of export in the year above quoted:

Ports	Flour. bbls.	Pork. bbls.	Bacon. hhds.	Lard. kegs.	Beef. bbls.	Whisky. bbls.	Corn. sacks.	Cotton. bales.	Tobacco. hhds.	Sugar. hhds.	Sugar. bbls.	Molasses. hhds.	Molasses. bbls.
New York	72,584	55,849	9,856	209,825	3,055	1,881	160,728	52,398	10,087	13,595	655	509	22,646
Boston	88,925	77,806	6,530	224,333	13,435	2,242	32,461	82,540	1,594	733	27	—	2,172
Philadelphia	418	5,538	2,763	41,045	421	268	9,477	14,867	1,118	10,264	867	—	7,735
Baltimore	—	13,421	1,843	32,585	955	1,542	—	2,511	745	3,670	237	—	2,862
Charleston	6,175	1,003	2,872	2,769	119	11,514	23,978	—	—	3,517	660	9	7,031
Other ports	150,960	22,890	19,972	40,046	3,785	80,383	150,125	1	291	12,368	6,198	118	24,578

The total quantities of the above specified articles exported to foreign and domestic ports, were as follows:

583,418 | 192,737 | 46,241 | 738,956 | 42,415 | 67,392 | 535,382 | 997,458 | 54,501 | 44,147 | 8,644 | 636 | 67,024

The receipts from the interior by the Mississippi River in the same year (1850–51) were valued at $106,924,083, and comprised all the various staples for which the several regions of production are noted, alike mineral, vegetable, and animal; and there is, besides the river trade, an immense traffic on the new canal. The total number of flat-boats arriving at New Orleans during the year was 941, of which 218 were from Ohio, 58 from Kentucky, 298 from Indiana, 12 from Virginia, 222 from Pennsylvania, 19 from Illinois, 104 from Tennessee, and 10 from Mississippi; and the whole number of steamboat arrivals was 2,918.

Internal Improvements.—Hitherto Louisiana has depended with confidence on the great natural facilities for inland communication the State enjoys by means of the magnificent river and its dependencies which traverse its surface; but when it was discovered that the North had, by means of the Illinois Canal, constructed an artificial outlet for this great river into the lakes, this dream of security vanished, and the people interested in the commerce of the Gulf ports at once beset themselves to remedy the impending destruction of a commerce unequaled in extent by but one other section of the Union. The magnificent lines of railroads from the "father of waters" to the Atlantic Ocean, were also diverting a vast amount of the legitimate trade which naturally concentrated at New Orleans. And all these changes in the avenues of trade had been allowed to proceed, and with the exception of a few local railroads, Louisiana had not even extended her arms to arrest their influences. Awakened to a sense of duty, however, by the results of these new works—decreased receipts of produce, and decreased returning merchandise—no time was lost in premises, but the whole south-west met in convention at New Orleans, and unanimously resolved to cope with the leviathans which were sapping the foundations of their commercial prosperity. The principal remedies proposed were the extension of the railroad from New Orleans and the Gulf ports to the north and north-east, and seek a new market in the west by building lines into Texas, Arkansas, etc. The first would countervail the northern improvements, which had superseded the old river-course of trade, and by offering a more direct and rapid channel to the sea, recover the preference the deposit at New Orleans had formerly enjoyed. The improvement of the channel of the Mississippi below New Orleans, was also recommended, and will doubtlessly be undertaken by the general government at no distant period. The results of the convention have been an active enforcement of its recommendations, and numerous lines of railroad are being laid out and constructed in the directions indicated, the most important of which are the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern R. R., and the railroads from the Mississippi toward Texas, from Lake Providence, *via* Shreveport, Marshall, etc., from Natchez, *via* Shreveport, etc., and from New Orleans, *via* Opelousas, Huntsville, etc. Railroads are also being built in almost every direction, to connect with the lines of other States, or afford facilities to the gulf ports generally; and at no distant day, it may be foreseen, Louisiana will be on a par with, or have outstripped many of her now successful competitors.

Banks, etc.—In December, 1850, the bank returns of Louisiana showed that there were at that period 5 banks, and 20 branch banks in the State, the aggregate condition of which was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital $12,870,890, circulation $5,059,229, deposits $8,464,389, and due other banks $1,334,232; and *assets*—loans and discounts $19,309,108, real estate $2,255,169, other investments $2,042,149, due by other banks $2,225,896, specie funds $1,200,000, and specie $5,716,001. The whole number of banks are located at New Orleans, the country banks being their branches.

Government.—The present constitution, which superseded the first constitution of the State, formed in 1812, was ratified by the people on the 5th November, 1845.

Every free white male person 21 years of age, two years a citizen of the United States, or resident in the State for two consecutive years next preceding the election, and the last thereof in the parish in which he proposes to vote, is allowed the *right of suffrage.* Absence from the State for more than 90 consecutive days, unless his house or place of business be occupied by his family or servants, interrupts the residence of the absentee.

The *Legislature* consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate; representatives not less than 70, nor more than 100 in number (now 97), and 16 senators, being half the whole number of senators, are chosen every second year, on the first Monday in November, and convene at the capital every second year, on the third Monday in January. Representatives must be free white males, 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, and residents of the State for the three years and residents of the parish for one year next preceding their election. A census will be taken in 1855, and every ten years thereafter, which will form the basis of apportionment; but every parish is entitled to at least one representative. Senators are chosen for four years. A senator must be 27 years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, four years a resident of the State, and one year of the district he represents. Deducting the population of New Orleans from that of the State, the remainder, divided by 28, is the senatorial ratio for the districts. No session of the legislature shall last more than 60 days, and no act passed after being 60 days in session is valid. Members may address either house in the French or English languages, and the proceedings are published in both languages. Any one who fights a duel, acts as second, or sends or accepts a challenge, shall neither hold an office, nor enjoy the right of suffrage in the State.

The *Governor* is chosen by a plurality of votes, and holds office for four years. He must be 35 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and resident in the State for 15 years next preceding his election. The Lieutenant-governor is elected for the same term, in the same manner, and must be similarly qualified. The governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding his term. He may veto a bill, but two-thirds of both houses may pass it again, and it thus becomes law. The lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* president of the Senate.

The principal *administrative* officers are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Surveyor-general, Adjutant and Inspector-general, Auditor of Accounts, etc. The Treasurer is chosen biennially by joint ballot of the legislature.

The *Judiciary* consists of the Supreme Court and District Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and three associate Justices, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The Court sits in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June inclusive. The Supreme



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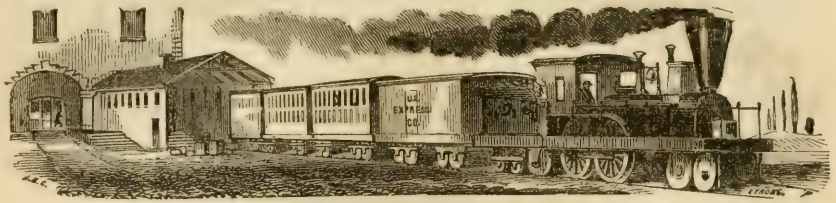
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"	Hartford	"	12.45	P.	M.,	"	7.15	"	"
"	New Haven	"	1.55	"	"	"	8.20	"	"
Reach	New York	"	4.30	"	"	"	11.	"	"
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"	New Haven	"	11.	"	"	"	6.	"	"
"	Hartford	"	12.15	P.	"	"	7.15	"	"
"	Springfield	"	1.45	"	"	"	8.45	"	"
"	Worcester	"	3.30	"	"	"	10.30	"	"
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Court has appellate jurisdiction only when more than $300 is in dispute, when the legality of any tax is in question, on all fines and penalties imposed by municipal corporations, and in criminal cases on points of law where death, hard labor, or a fine of more than $300 is imposed. The Court may issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases where they have appellate jurisdiction. If the Judges are equally divided, the judgment appealed from stands affirmed. The Court has a reporter and clerks in New Orleans, Opelousas, Alexandria, and Monroe. The State is divided into seventeen districts. One district judge is appointed for each district, except for the district of New Orleans and Lafayette, where as many are appointed as are necessary. District judges must be citizens of the United States, above thirty years old, resident of the State for five years, and have practiced law therein five years. District Courts have jurisdiction when more than $50 is at stake, and in all criminal cases.

The State has an Attorney-general, and in each district there is a District Attorney, appointed for two years. All civil officers, except the governor and the judges, are removable on an address of a majority of both houses of the legislature.

Amendments of the constitution must first be approved by three-fifths of both houses, then published in the newspapers throughout the State three months before the next general election, then approved by a majority of both houses in the next succeeding legislature, then published again as before, then submitted to the people, and if ratified by a majority of voters, the amendments shall form a part of the constitution.*

The *militia* of Louisiana consists of 43,823 men of all arms, of which number 1,392 are commissioned officers, and 42,431 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 10 are general officers, 55 general staff officers, 159 field officers, and 1,168 company officers. Every free white male person between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable to militia duty, unless exempt by law.

The most noted of the benevolent institutions of the State is the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, the benefits of which have been experienced by thousands who have been taken sick in that malarious city, and as many thousands have blessed the nursing hand of the kind sisters whose vocation it may have been to attend to their wants. In 1849 the number of admissions to this famous hospital was 15,558, of which 1,782 were natives of the United States, and 13,634 were foreigners, and 71 were blacks and 12,216 white males, and 3,342 white females. The number of deaths was 2,745, of which 2,369 were males and 376 females, and 1,122 died of Asiatic cholera, 545 of yellow fever, 224 of typhus fever, and 56 of other fevers. The number of patients remaining in the hospital on the 1st January, 1850, was 719. The income of the hospital for the year was $89,951 30, and the expenditures $92,993 43, averaging $4 26 for each patient. Such an institution as this is an oasis in the wilderness of humanity.

Finances, Debts, etc.—The financial statement is made up biennially. The total receipts into the treasury for the year 1850 were $1,008,175 91, and for the year 1851 $836,247 44—total $1,844,423 35; and the expenditures for 1850 were $951,545, and for 1851 $852,787 54—total $1,804,332 54, leaving a balance of $40,090 81 for future appropriation.

In 1845 the liabilities of the State on account of the property banks amounted to $14,321,596; this has since been reduced $3,744,596, leaving the liabilities of the State in 1850 $10,577,000. The State debt proper amounted at the latter period to $915,566. The State holds property not now productive valued at $2,416,938.

The constitutional provisions respecting legislative finance were made very stringent in the new fundamental law. The constitution provides that the credit of the State shall not be lent to any person or corporation whatever, but new bonds may be issued to replace outstanding bonds. No State debt shall be contracted for more than $100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, unless authorized by law for some distinctly specified object or work, which law shall impose taxes to pay the current interest during the whole term of the debt, and also to pay the debt itself at maturity, and this law shall be irrepealable till the debt and interest are fully discharged, and shall not go into force till again enacted by the next legislature after its first passage. The State shall not subscribe to the stock of any company or corporation. No corporate company shall be hereafter created, renewed, or extended with banking or discounting privileges. After 1890 the charters of all corporations may be revoked, and no charter shall now be granted, except for municipal or political purposes for more than 25 years.

The assessed value of all real and personal property in Louisiana, on the 1st June, 1850, was $220,165,172; but the true or estimate valuation of the same amounted, according to the returns of the federal census, to $233,998,764.

Federal Representation.—Louisiana, according to the law of 23d May, 1850, apportioning federal representation, is entitled to send four representatives to Congress.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in 1850, as ascertained by the census of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	72	15,358	$30,470
Christian	2	1,500	61,000
Congregat'l	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	12	4,410	57,900
Free	3	675	10,430
Friends	—	—	—
Germ'n Ref.	1	500	$4,000
Jewish	1	600	20,000
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	106	30,260	236,500
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyter'n.	17	9,510	149,300
R. Catholic	55	37,240	$1,045,650
Swedenb'g	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	6	1,350	8,220
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	1	1,000	100,000
Minor Sects	2	1,650	59,000

Making the aggregate number of churches 268, valued as property at $1,782,470, and capable of accommodating 104,053 persons. Louisiana forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and the arch-diocese, or province of New Orleans in the Roman Catholic Church, which has for its suffragan sees, Mobile, Natchez, Galveston, and Little Rock.

Education.—The constitution provides that "there shall be a superintendent of education, to hold office for two years. Free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent. interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools." The school fund, 1st January, 1850, amounted to $40,272 63, on which $19,105 84 of interest had accrued up to that date; and besides the proceeds of the school fund, the yearly sum of $250,000 is appropriated for

* A convention was held at Baton Rouge in July, 1852, to revise the constitution, and the revised constitution would be submitted to the people for ratification on the 2d November of the same year. If ratified, the general elections were to take place on the fourth Monday of December, and the first Legislature would meet on the third Monday of January, 1853. The revised constitution provides for annual sessions of the Legislature, an elective judiciary, and removes some of the restrictions against the State's contracting debts, and permits the establishment of corporations.

the support of the free schools of the State, and is derived from a *mill* tax on property, and a poll tax of one dollar on each white male inhabitant. The whole number of school districts in the State on the 30th September, 1849, was 521; number of schools in operation, 704; number of children between 6 and 16 years of age, 53,716; average attendance for the year, 22,927; and 20,262 children did not attend school. The average period of tuition was 6 months and 13 days. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, $195,389; expended for building, renting, and purchasing school-houses, $134,689. There are also in almost every parish numerous private, classical, and other high schools. The principal collegiate institutions in the State are—the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, founded in 1849, and established with 7 professors; it has also a medical department, which in 1850 had 7 professors and 188 students; the Centenary College (Methodist), at Jackson, founded 1839—in 1850 it had 7 professors, 40 alumni, 94 students, and a library of 5,000 volumes; the St. Charles College (Roman Catholic), at Grand Coteau, founded 1838—in 1850 it had 21 professors and 103 students, with a valuable library of about 4,000 volumes; Baton Rouge College, founded 1838—in 1850 it had 4 professors and 45 students; Franklin College, at Opelousas, founded 1839—in 1850 it had 4 professors and 70 students; and several others, among which are the Catholic Colleges at Baton Rouge and New Orleans, both of which are flourishing institutions.

Libraries.—One State library, 7,000 volumes; 1 social library, 10,000 volumes; 4 college libraries, 13,000 volumes—being a total of 6 libraries and 30,000 volumes. The census makes no returns of students' libraries, the libraries of academies and professional schools, the libraries of scientific and historical societies, nor of school libraries, although there are numbers of each description in the State.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in the State on the 1st June, 1850, was 60, of which 17 were whig and 17 were democratic—the remaining 26 being neutral in politics or devoted to literature, science, religion, etc. Of the whole number 11 were issued daily, circulating 31,780 copies; 2 tri-weekly, 1,900 copies; 6 semi-weekly, 3,300 copies; 40 weekly, 32,017 copies; and 1 monthly, 12,200. Among the publications in New Orleans are many of the best conducted and most talented papers of the Union; and no other city can boast of such a magazine of statistical information as De Bow's Review.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers that received support within the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 423, of which 133 were native born, and 290 foreign; and the whole number of paupers at the above date was 106, of which 76 native born, and 30 foreign; annual cost of support, $39,806. The State Penitentiary is at Baton Rouge. The number of convicts remaining in confinement, 1st October, 1848, was 152, and the number received during the year following was 105—male, 257; 52 discharged, 2 pardoned, 7 died, and 2 escaped—in all 63, leaving, 1st October, 1849, 194. The receipts for the year were $49,283 74; and the expenditures, $42,628 69—making a net gain from convict labor equal to $6,655 05

Historical Sketch.—The legends of De Soto, Marquette, and La Salle, shall not arrest our attention. These wild and daring passages belong rather to the romancer than to the historian. Louis XIV. seized upon the proposal of Iberville, and addressed himself in earnest to a new and vast country, which dazzled his ambition. Iberville, and Bienville, his brother, founded a colony of Frenchmen on the shores of Louisiana in 1699. This is the earliest era in the history of Louisiana.

In 1712 the King of France granted a charter to M. Crozat, which covered the whole province. The aims of both parties were commercial, and included the whole of the Mississippi and its tributary bays, lakes, rivers, and bordering territories. M. Crozat was endowed for twenty years with exclusive privileges of trade in these countries—to work mines for gold and precious stones, with a large share of the results. The laws, edicts, and ordinances of the realm, and the customs of Paris were extended over Louisiana. The privileges allowed to Crozat were ample; but so vain are the calculations of men when employed upon novel enterprises, they satisfied not one of his greedy desires after wealth in the Western World. The grant was surrendered, after five years, into the hands of the king, with the bitter complaint that from the imbecility of the colony, the strength of the Indians, the presence of the British, and the sterility of the soil, it had proved of no kind of value whatever to him, but rather a ruinous expense.

There settled in Paris about this time a man from Scotland by the name of John Law; he was a restless projector, a daring financier, and full of enterprise. This extraordinary man soon succeeded in gaining an influence over the Duke of Orleans, then regent, obtained a charter for a bank of $1.200,000, substituted paper for specie, and set the whole French nation mad with magnificent schemes of creating wealth, as it were, by the wand of a magician. The Chancellor D'Agueseau opposed this daring scheme with infinite peril to himself. To the Royal Bank of Law was attached a great commercial company, in which were to be concentred all the rights, privileges, and possessions of all the trading companies then chartered in France. To this company was granted the great territory of Louisiana as it was surrendered up by Crozat. All France was in commotion—every man, woman, and child became a financier; the boot-black and collier of to-day were the grandees of to-morrow, and their splendid equipages dazzled the bewildered populace. The Royal Bank stock went up to six hundred times its par value, and dividends were rendered at 200 per cent. The exhaustless mines near the Mississippi would reimburse any investment, it was said; but in three years John Law was a bankrupt, the government itself was prostrated, the deluded votaries of stock-jobbing were undone, the magnificent Western Company—the Mississippi Scheme—became a by-word; the banking bubble, when inflated to the skies, had burst! The charter of the company was granted for twenty-five years; it was to have exclusive privileges of trade, and of the purchase of beaver skins for exportation. To it belonged by prescription the right to make all Indian wars and treaties, work all mines, grant lands, construct fortifications, nominate governors, and appoint inferior judges. Its vessels and crews to be of the French nation, and the descendants of the colonists to be counted natural born subjects of France, etc. There are different accounts of the condition of Louisiana during the time it remained under the Western Company, who enjoyed the privileges granted to Law. By some it is represented to have been in a deplorable condition; while others assert that these were the best years which Louisiana knew under the dominion of France, the white population having increased from 700 to 5,000, and the black from 20 to 2,000; "a vast number of handsome cottages lined both sides of the river at the German coast; the culture of rice, indigo, and tobacco, and a regular administration of justice were provided for." The Western Company, in despair of finding the gold they had anticipated in Louisiana, from mineral researches turned their attention to agriculture. To promote their aims, large grants were made to powerful and wealthy individuals: to Law they granted a plot of twelve miles square. These grantees were to introduce settlers, but they succeeded to an extent far less than was anticipated, while sanguinary Indian wars desolated the colony. The company, in utter hopelessness, threw up their charter in April, 1732, which the king accepted, and declared the commerce of Louisiana thenceforward free.

The French colonial government was now initiated. The commissioner, Salmon, took possession for the king. The

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new government established consisted of a Superior Council, of the Governor-general of New France, the Governor and Commissary of Louisiana, the King's Lieutenant, and the Town Mayor of New Orleans, six councilors, an attorney, and a clerk. A war broke out between Great Britain and France in 1760, the influence of which was felt throughout all America. In this war our own Washington began his career of glory. Canada fell into the hands of the English, and rather than submit to the consequences, large numbers of its inhabitants sought a home in southern climes, fixing themselves on the Acadian coast of Louisiana, or taking their course westward of the river, formed the settlements of Attakapas, Opelousas, and Avoycelles.

France looked to Spain in her emergencies, and the Duc de Choiseul, the minister, entered into a family compact with the Spanish king on the 15th August, 1760, and on the 3d Nov., 1762, a secret treaty between the two governments ceded the territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, with New Orleans, to Spain. The bad system of government under which Louisiana had long suffered, was attended with the consequences which were to be expected from it, and the sovereignty of the finest country of the world, says Marbois, a country which might have become another France, was of no use to the parent State, but was even a charge to her. After the experience of several years, the government, wearied with a possession which its faults and ignorance had made burdensome, felt disposed to abandon it. In 1763 Great Britain, France, and Spain entered upon the Treaty of Paris, and terminated their difficulties. France abandoned to Great Britain all her northern possessions, the whole of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, and the navigation of that river was made free to the subjects of either nation. Thus did France, by her cessions to Britain and Spain, divest herself of every foot of territory she held in North America. The private treaty of cession to Spain was long held secret, and it was not till 1764 that D'Abadie was ordered by Louis XV. to announce the fact to the colony. D'Abadie was broken-hearted at the intelligence, and died before he could communicate it. The duty devolved upon his successor, Aubry. A day of lamentation and sorrow had dawned upon the Louisianians, and they heard their fate with settled gloom. A general meeting of the leading inhabitants was hastily assembled in New Orleans, and entreaties were sent up to the throne that this painful treaty might not be made to go into effect. The king declared the treaty to be irrevocable.

Don Ant. de Ulloa arrived in Louisiana in 1766, appointed, as he professed, by Charles of Spain to take possession of the province. His powers being demanded by the colonists, were not shown, and hence he was notified to depart, which he did in a few days, amid the universal rejoicing of the people. Scarcely, however, had the colony breathing time, before it was announced that a Spanish frigate was upon the coast, and notwithstanding the threats of the populace, Don Alex. O'Reilly, commander of the Spanish forces, landed and sent up a message to Governor Aubry, informing him that he was prepared to take possession of the country, and that any show of resistance would be signally punished. The inhabitants returned a declaration to the Spaniard, declaring their intention to abandon the colony, and requested two years delay to effect the arrangement. O'Reilly consented with apparent cheerfulness and with the warmest professions of regard. He soon after landed at the city and took formal possession in the name of the king. But this display of clemency was but the precursor of the worst excesses of tyranny. Some of the first citizens were arrested and thrown into prison, declared guilty of treason, and tried under the statute of Alphonzo, making it death to incite insurrection against the king. Sentence and execution followed. "Posterity," says the historian Martin, "will doom this act to public execration," and posterity, we may add, has already branded it as one of the blackest which it is the shame of history to record. What was the precise character of the powers conferred upon O'Reilly has never yet been satisfactorily determined. The King of France, in writing to D'Abadie at the period of the cession, conceded that the laws, forms, and usages of the colony would be preserved, but this does not appear to have been inserted in the treaty of cession. O'Reilly, as soon as he was at ease in his government, made a proclamation to the people, declaring himself empowered to establish that form of government, dependence, and subordination which should accord with the good of his master's service and the happiness of his subjects in the colony. The laws of Spain were now gradually extended over Louisiana, and in the end but little trace of French legislation remained. The transition, however, was not sudden, and little inconvenience resulted from it. When the American Revolution had progressed, and Spain, in an endeavor to mediate between the contestants had failed, the Catholic king prepared himself for war. Galvez, governor of Louisiana, threw himself upon the British garrison at Baton Rouge, and captured it. An American minister was sent to Madrid to negotiate a favorable treaty for his countrymen, and to obtain for them, if possible, the free navigation of the Mississippi to the sea. The treaties between Great Britain, France, and Spain, and the United States concluded in 1783, opened the navigation of the river, ceded the Floridas to Spain, and bounded the possessions of the two countries by a line eastward of the 31st parallel on the Mississippi to the Appalachicola River, through the middle of that river to its junction with the Flint, from the Flint to the head of St. Mary's River, and down the St. Mary's to the Atlantic. These treaties were soon followed by embarrassing disputes, in which the Spaniards laid claim to a large tract of country and an exclusive right to the navigation of that portion of the Mississippi which passed through their territories, against both which claims the United States protested.

It may be remarked that very little, if any, intercourse was tolerated by the Spaniards through the Mississippi, with the people of the United States. Any attempt to navigate the river, or to introduce merchandise into New Orleans by boats was resisted and the property seized. About the year 1787, General Wilkinson, a revolutionary officer, conceived the design of making a settlement of American families in Louisiana, for which he expected to receive some commercial favors from the Spaniards. He descended the river to New Orleans with a small adventure of tobacco, flour, etc., and by an artifice, so worked upon the fears of Miro, the governor, that he was disposed to listen to the proposals of opening a traffic with the people of the Western States. Miro flattered himself that the result would be a division of the States of the Union, and that those westward of the Alleghanies would attach themselves to the interests of Spain. In 1788 the navigation of the Mississippi was conceded to the young West, on condition of its forming an empire distinct from that of the Atlantic States. That the people of the West entertained the project can not be denied, but on second thoughts returned loyally to their country, and on the admission of Kentucky into the Union, the whole scheme of separation fell through.

In 1790 it was again attempted to procure from Spain the navigation of the Mississippi for the United States, also the island on which New Orleans is situate, and the Floridas. The propositions were not assented to, but five years after the American plenipotentiaries signed, at San Lorenzo, a treaty stipulation for the freedom of the river to their countrymen, and a freedom to use for ten years the City of New Orleans as a depôt for their merchandise.

Spain had no sooner signed the treaty than she began to regret her liberality. Her alliance with France and the position of the United States, determined her by all means to hold on to the territory of Upper Louisiana, which she had agreed to cede. In vain the United States sent its officers to take possession of the ports and settlements—in vain

the settlers protested against the delay. A magnificent scheme had been planned and was in progress, the design of which was to prevent Louisiana forever from falling into the hands of the American government. The Baron de Carondolet endeavored to sound General Wilkinson on the subject, and to bring him over to the plan by flatteries and by the most liberal offers. Wilkinson, however, dismissed the messenger with an expression of views little favorable to the project that had been opened to him. The blame or innocence of the general on these premises is a canvassed subject, and need not be further mentioned in this connection. Nor need we here mention his connection with Burr on a future occasion, further than to state that whatever plans of aggrandizement either might have entertained were never brought to fruition, and are subjects now only interesting to the historical antiquary.

The face of European affairs in May, 1798, influenced the American people to put on their armor. Washington was again appointed to the head of the army, and difficulties with regard to Louisiana, and consequent losses to the government, forced upon all minds the absolute necessity for the acquisition of New Orleans, whatever might be the hazard. Louisiana, indeed, occupied an unenviable position at this time. She had been abandoned by France, and the French people had regarded the cession with regret and indignation, so much so, indeed, that on the breaking out of hostilities with the Spaniards, Mons. Genet, the young and rash minister from France, employed himself, immediately after his arrival, in devising and carrying out a comprehensive scheme for the invasion of Louisiana with troops and arms procured in the United States. How his course was denounced at Washington—how he appealed from the President to the people—and though his conduct was disowned by his own government, how that same government demanded the restoration of Louisiana to the French Republic, are matters of general history. In other respects was the position of Louisiana remarkable. The United States had long been regarding with jealousy the existence of a territory in the hands of a foreign power, capable of influencing the destiny of the great central valley. A plot had been laid, too, by an American citizen, Blount, then governor of Tennessee, the object of which was to throw down upon Louisiana, during the wars between England and Spain, in 1797, through the medium of the western waters, large numbers of British troops from Canada. The plot was discovered, Blount degraded by the Senate, and the English Government exonerated from the charge of any knowledge of the proceedings. The eyes of Spain were not closed to the difficulties of her position. Bonaparte had by this time assumed the reins of government, and he cherished the idea of bringing back to the parent country a province he conceived had been unnaturally severed from her. His sophisms soon prevailed over Spain; he represented "that Louisiana, restored to France, would be a bulwark for Mexico, and a security for the tranquillity of the Gulf." On the 1st October, 1800, was concluded the celebrated treaty of San Ildefonso, and Louisiana again became a French colony. Bonaparte took immediate steps to enter upon his new possession. Gen. Victor was appointed Commissioner for accepting the transfer, and proclamations announcing the changed circumstances of the colony were issued. The Louisianians prepared an address in reply, in which they declared that the proclamations had filled the people with joy, and that they already felt the happiness of their reunion with their ancient nationality. Every thing, indeed, seemed favorable for the re-establishment of the French government in the province—and all was rejoicing and congratulation, when a vessel arrived at the levée from Bordeaux, and the news soon spread that the Corsican had sold their country and themselves to the neighboring republic. The treaty of Paris, signed 13th April, 1803, had ceded Louisiana and all its appurtenances forever to the United States; and the United States had agreed to pay 60,000,000 francs to discharge certain claims of their citizens on France. The difficulties which immediately followed the acquisition were perplexing; and even in the United States many there were who viewed the treaty as unconstitutional; but, like all difficulties, these came to an end, and the American flag waved over the city of New Orleans on the 20th December—the same day having witnessed the descent of the Spanish ensign and the elevation of the tri-color, the latter only having been raised to be re-placed by the stars and stripes.

The first act of Governor Claiborne, on taking the chair of authority, was to organize a judiciary, which he did by establishing a Court of Pleas, consisting of seven justices. The Act of Congress, 20th March, 1804, established a territorial government, Louisiana was divided into two sections, of which that now constituting the State of the same name was to be known as the Territory of Orleans. The Act provided for a governor, appointed for three years, a secretary for four years, a legislative council of thirteen freeholders, a judiciary, according to the regulations of the legislative council, but to be appointed by the President. The period that elapsed between the Act of 1804 and the one of 2d March, 1805, which set up another territorial government, was one of dissatisfaction to the people. They complained that the governor was unacquainted with the language, their laws, and their interests, and that he favored only his own countrymen, etc. On these subjects the citizens memorialized Congress. The council as established in the meanwhile passed several acts bearing upon the proper organization ot the territory, dividing it into 12 parishes or counties, with inferior courts in each, instituting modes of procedure, defining crimes, etc., chartering the city, and establishing (on paper) a university. The effect of the dissatisfaction before alluded to produced the territorial act of 1805, by which Congress set up a government in Louisiana similar to that of the Mississippi Territory, and provided for its admission into the Union when it should have 60,000 inhabitants. This act gave to the people the election of a legislature, and to the legislature the election of a legislative council or Upper House. The first acts of the new government were the adoption of the "code Noir," or black code, for the government of the slaves, and the appointment of a commission to prepare a civil code based upon the former laws of the country. The latter was completed in 1808, and embraced, besides the compilation of the old codes, many of the provisions of the "code Napoleon."

Having settled these points, Louisiana was prepared to meet the position of things which was forced upon her in relation to Spain, and in the anxieties which arose in relation to boundaries, and the opposing claims of the two nations, it is likely that hostilities would have occurred, had not the intimation of a vast scheme on foot for the separation of the western country from the Union, at the head of which was Aaron Burr, influenced Gen. Wilkinson and the Americans to compromise matters with the Spaniards, and concentrate every thing to meet the threatened danger. The reports which reached Louisiana each day in relation to this plot were alarming; military preparations were being urged on all sides, and Burr himself, after a reward offered for his arrest, was taken at Fort Stoddard, and conveyed to Richmond.

The conflicting claims of the United States and Spain, to the strip of territory east of the Mississippi River, and south of the 31st parallel to the Perdido River, were brought to something like a crisis in 1810, by the seizure of the Spanish post at Baton Rouge, the holding a convention at St. Francisville, declaring their independence, and setting up a constitution, and, by a proclamation of the President, taking possession of the territory. The event was peaceable, and the parishes of Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Biloxi, and Pascagoula were soon after established.

On the 11th February, 1811, an act of Congress was passed to enable the inhabitants of Louisiana to form a constitution and State government, if the same should be the desire of the people, signified by the calling of a convention. This body

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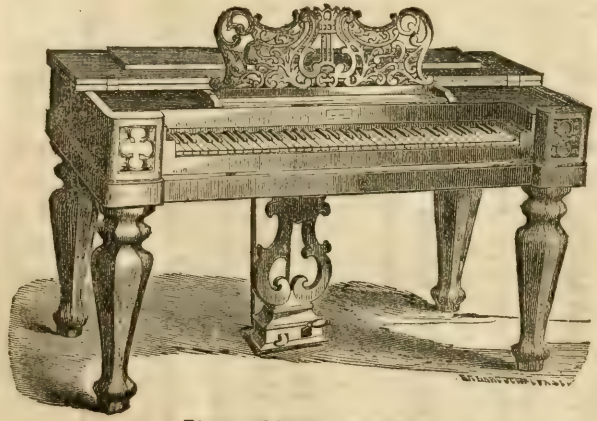
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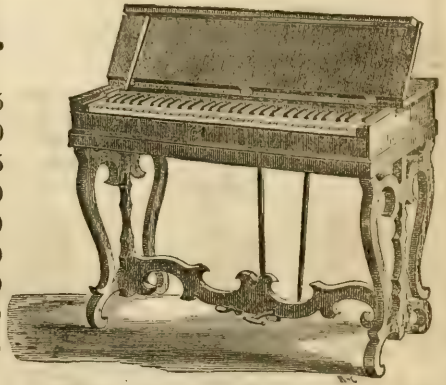
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KANSAS EMIGRANTS GOING THROUGH THE TOWN OF KICKAPOO, K. T.

being called, assembled at New Orleans, and unanimously signed a constitution based upon that of Kentucky, on the 22d January, 1812. This constitution was superseded by that of 1845, and another constitution, or a revision of the latter, is now about to be voted on by the people.

The share that Louisiana took in the war of 1812, though signalized in history, is so familiar as to require only a short notice. Wilkinson took possession of the country west of the Perdido, then in the occupation of Spain. The English colonel, Nichols, arrived at Pensacola, and made proclamation to all Englishmen, Spaniards, and Frenchmen to join his standard, and resist the encroachments of the United States. To the people of Kentucky this officer proposed similar terms; and to the privateer La Fitte and his followers at Barrataria, he was most prodigal in his offers. The overtures, says Marbois, were repelled with indignation, and the men who saw no degradation in enriching themselves by plunder, had a horror of treason. The course of General Jackson, in relation to the Spaniards and English at Pensacola, is familiar to all.

An attack on New Orleans being now inevitable, the most extraordinary preparations were made to raise forces, and provide fortifications and armaments to meet the impending danger. The city was all excitement. "The people were preparing for battle, as if for a party of pleasure," says a historian; "the streets resounded with martial airs, several corps of militia were constantly exercising, every bosom glowed with the feelings of national honor." The west was pouring down upon the city—martial law was proclaimed. The battle of New Orleans, of 8th January, 1815, was fought and won to the high honor of the American people; and the lasting laurels of the great man who commanded, and who, whatever his faults, is becoming every day more and more honored in the memory of his grateful and admiring countrymen.

The history of Louisiana, since she has become a State, has yet to be written. The uninterrupted prevalence of peace in our country takes away from this chapter those lively features which characterize anterior periods. The records of revolution, of changing dynasties, of deeds of arms, and high renown, are not presented here, and perhaps to the general reader the whole is a hopeless blank. But to those seeking higher views of individual good and national destiny, the onward march of the arts of peace, the extraordinary development of industrial resources, the unmatched augmentation of population and wealth, the erection of an opulent State, with laws, government, and order, in a former French and Spanish province, are events worthy of the highest efforts of the historian, replete with interest, and deserving of careful study.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governor: William C. C. Claiborne, 1804; and—Constitutional Governors: William C. C. Claiborne, 1812; James Villere, 1816; Thomas B. Robertson, 1820; H. S. Thibodeaux (acting); Henry Johnson, 1824; Peter Derbigny, 1828; A. Bauvois (acting), 1829; Jaques Dupré (acting), 1830; André B. Roman, 1830; Edward D. White, 1834; André B. Roman, 1838; Alexander Mouton, 1841; Isaac Johnson, 1845; Joseph Walker, 1850.

Baton Rouge, on the east bank of the Mississippi, has been the seat of government since the constitution of 1845 went into effect, until which time New Orleans was the State capital.

THE STATE OF MAINE.

MAINE, occupying a little less than one half the surface of New England, is of a long, irregular shape, extending between latitudes 43° and 47° 30′ N., and between longitudes 66° 52′, and 71° 06′ W. from Greenwich, or 5° 56′ and 10° 10′ E. from Washington. The boundaries of Maine* as established by the treaty of Washington, 1842, are the result of a controversy with Great Britain of a quarter of a century's standing, and one which came near involving the two countries in a war. By the treaty, the St. Croix, and a line running due north from a monument at its source to St. John's River form the boundary on the east. On the north the line follows the St. John's and St. Francis rivers to Lake Pohenagamook. On the north-west it follows the highlands from that lake in a south-west direction to the north-east corner of New Hampshire, which State forms the greatest length of its west boundary. The Atlantic lies on the south. Within these limits the estimated area contains 30,000 square miles.

There are said to be as many islands on the coasts, and in the bays of Maine, as there are days in the year. Most of these are small, but many are of considerable size, fertile, and inhabited. The bays and inlets are proportionally numerous, and afford a series of excellent harbors. The length of the coast in a straight line from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head is about 225 miles, but following its windings, nearly 1,000 miles. The Isles of Shoals are seven in number,† and lie about eight miles south-easterly from the mouth of the Piscataqua River. Four of them belong to Maine, and the three others to New Hampshire. These islands are little more than masses of rock, but at one time had 500 or 600 inhabitants, attracted thither by the superior advantages they afforded for the pursuit of the fisheries, and they became celebrated for their dried fish, known by the name of Isles of Shoal dun-fish, which were prepared by drying them slowly and carefully on the rocks. Their population in 1850 was 132. Casco Bay, a spacious basin between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point, contains a great number of fine islands, among which Great Gebrag and Sebascodegan Islands are the largest. The shores of the bay afford several excellent harbors. Seguin Island, further east, is a noted landmark at the mouth of the river Kennebec. Parker's Island, on which is Georgetown, the island of Cape Newagen, and Jeremisquam, are large bodies of land betweeen the Kennebec and Damariscotta rivers, south of which are the Damariscove islands, a group of small but inhabited islets. Farther from the shore are Monhegan, St. George's, Matinic, and Matinicus islands. Monhegan was formerly famous for its fisheries. The Fox Island, Long Island, and Deer Island, are the principal islands in Penobscot Bay, which extends from White Head, on the west, to Ilê au Haut on the east, and runs up about 35 miles inland. But the largest island on the coast is Mount Desert, containing about 60,000 acres. Several of its heights are conspicuous objects far off at sea, and some of them attain an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. Farther east is Petit Menan, often corrupted to Titmenan, and at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay is Grand Menan, belonging to New Brunswick, to which province, also, Campobello and Deer Island, in that bay, are politically attached. Moose Islands belong to Maine.

The surface of the interior country beyond the coast region, which is somewhat flat and sandy, is, in general, pleasantly varied with hills and valleys. There is no connected ridge of mountains in the State, but the north-western part contains numerous detached elevations, which may be considered as "outliers" of the White Mountains, and from this section all the principal rivers descend in different directions. The Bald Mountain, to the west of Moosehead Lake, Katahdin Mountain, between the east and west branches of Penobscot River, Saddleback, Mt. Abraham, and Mt. Bigelow, between the Androscoggin and the Kennebec, and the Sugar Loaf Mountains at the head of the west branch of the Walloostook are thought to be the loftiest points. The highest point of land in the State is Mt. Katahdin, which rises 5,385 feet above the sea level.

It is estimated that one tenth part of the State is covered with water; and every portion is abundantly supplied with streams and rivulets which, for the most part, flow from or through lakes, and are copiously supplied from these reservoirs throughout the year. The rivers of Maine are characterized by numerous falls, which, while they impede the navigation of large craft, do not interrupt the descent of logs and rafts, and furnish excellent mill-seats. Along the coasts the tide-waters often penetrate far inland, filling natural channels, which take the name of rivers, but which are, in truth, arms of the sea. The whole of the northern part is drained by the constituents of St. John River—the St. Francis, and Madawaska from the north, and the Walloostook, Allagash, and Aroostook from the south. The great river of the southern section is the Penobscot, which collects its tribute of waters from the whole breadth of the State. Its western branch rises near the heads of the Chaudiere, and flows east, receiving in its course several streams from the vicinity of the sources of the Allagash and Walloostook, and passing through Chesuncook and Pemadumcook lakes

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* The following are the astronomical positions of several important points on the line of the new boundary survey,

	Lat. N. D. M. S.	Long. W. D. M. S.
Fish River, mouth of	47 15 13	68 35 26
Fort Fairfield, (upper block-house)	46 46 07	—
Fort Fairfield, (lower block-house)	—	67 49 42
Fort Kent (block-house)	47 15 00	68 35 25
Hancock Barracks (flag staff)	46 07 39	67 49 00
Head of L. Black Rapids (St. John River)	47 05 30	69 08 34
Head of Connecticut River	45 14 58	71 12 57
Houlton (hotel)	46 07 28	67 49 25
Pine Island of Seven Islands (St. John River)	46 46 53	69 35 55
Pohenagamook Lake (monument at outlet)	47 27 33	69 13 19
Pohenagamook Lake (head of)	47 31 39	69 17 31
Saddleback Mountain	45 20 56	71 01 13
St. Croix River (monument at source)	45 56 37	67 47 00
St. Francis R. (Hammond's Barn near m'th of)	47 10 57	68 53 59
Taschereau's House	45 48 37	70 24 10

† The "Isles of Shoals" are seven in number, viz., Hog, Smutty Nose, Star, Duck, White, Malaga, and Londonner Islands. The three first constitute the town of Gosport, *N. Hamp.*, and the four latter the town of Isles of Shoals, *Me.* They were originally called Smith's Islands, having been discovered by the celebrated John Smith in 1614. The present population is 132—in N. Hamp. 103, and in Maine 29.

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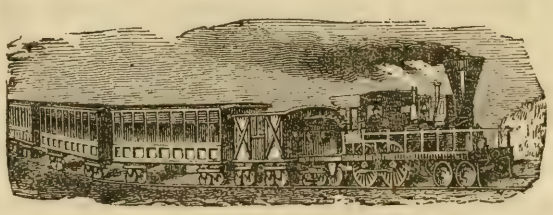
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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEO.

about 500 still in the State; they live principally on the islands of the Penobscot River, which they own, and enjoy a considerable annuity secured to them by the government. There is also an Indian settlement on the western side of Passamaquoddy Bay. The present inhabitants are chiefly of British descent, and the greater portion of them the immediate descendants of the original colonists of New England. There are, however, large numbers of emigrants from other European countries, but the proportion of these classes is by no means so great as in most of the other States. The colored races form but a small moiety of the people.

Maine is divided into 13 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Aroostook	2,088	12,585	1,228	59	Houlton
Cumberland	12,762	79,549	5,852	644	Portland
Franklin	3,487	20,027	2,521	135	Farmington
Hancock	5,550	34,372	2,271	205	Ellsworth
Kennebec	10,162	62,521	5,256	381	Augusta
Lincoln	12,176	74,875	4,975	526	Wiscasset
Oxford	6,712	39,663	4,288	150	Paris
Penobscot	10,374	63,089	3,983	407	Bangor
Piscataquis	2,589	14,735	1,779	61	Dover
Somerset	5,917	35,581	3,813	155	Norridgewock
Waldo	7,631	47,230	4,415	347	Belfast
Washington	5,835	38,810	1,875	310	Machias
York	10,564	60,101	5,004	352	Alfred

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 95,797; of families, 103,787; and of inhabitants, 583,088; viz., whites 581,763—males 296,635, and females 285,128; free colored 1,325—males 705, and females 620. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 229, fr. col. 1—total 230; *blind*—wh. 201, fr. col. 0—total 201; *insane*—wh. 533, fr. col. 3—total 536, and *idiotic*—wh. 555, fr. col. 3—total 558. The number of free persons born in the United States was 551,129, the number of foreign birth 31,456, and of birth unknown 584; *native* population originated as follows: *Maine* 517,117, N. Hamp. 13,509, Verm. 1,177, Mass. 16,585, R. I. 410, Conn. 460, N. Y. 973, N. J. 134, Penn. 201, Del. 36, Md. 113, Dist. of Col. 28, Virg. 94, N. Car. 27, S. Car. 31, Ga. 24, Flor. 24, Ala. 6, Miss. 16, La. 21, Tex. 9, Ark. 6, Tenn. 6, Ky. 14, Oh. 68, Mich. 19, Ind. 5, Ill. 38, Mo. 11, Ia. 1, Wisc. 10, Calif. 2, Territories 4. And the *foreign* population was composed of persons, from—England 1,949, Ireland 13,871, Scotland 532, Wales 60, Germany 290, France 143, Spain 18, Portugal 58, Belgium 2, Holland 12, Turkey 4, Italy 20, Austria 3, Switzerland 11, Russia 2, Denmark 47, Norway 12, Sweden 55, Prussia 27, China 3, Asia 5, Africa 5, British America 14,181, Mexico 2, Central America 0, South America 31, West Indies 61, Sandwich Islands 1, and other countries, 51.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	96,002	538	—	538	96,540	—	—
1800	150,901	818	—	818	151,719	55,179	57.1
1810	227,736	969	—	969	228,705	76,986	50.7
1820	297,340	995	—	995	298,335	69,630	30.4
1830	398,263	1,190	2	1,192	399,455	101,120	33.9
1840	500,438	1,355	—	1,355	501,793	102,338	25.6
1850	581,763	1,325	—	1,325	583,088	81,295	16.2

The statistical returns of the wealth and industry of Maine, as furnished by the census of 1st June, 1850, and other official documents referring to that period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands 2,039,596 acres, and unimproved lands 2,515,797 acres—valued in cash at $54,861,748. Number of farms under cultivation, 46,760; value of farming implements and machinery, $2,284,554.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 41,721; asses and mules, 55; milch cows, 133,556; working oxen, 83,893; other cattle, 125,890; sheep, 451,577; and swine, 54,598—total value of live-stock, $9,705,726. In 1840, there were in the State—horses, mules, etc., 59,208; neat cattle of all descriptions, 327,255; sheep, 649,264; swine, 117,386, etc.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 296,259 bushels; rye, 102,916 bushels; Indian corn, 1,750,056 bushels; oats, 2,181,037 bushels; barley, 151,731 bushels; and buckwheat, 104,523 bushels. The same crops in 1840 amounted to—wheat, 848,166 bushels; rye, 137,941 bushels; Indian corn, 950,528 bushels; oats, 1,076,409 bushels; barley, 355,161 bushels; and buckwheat, 51,543 bushels. Thus, while the wheat and barley crops have diminished about five-eighths, all the other crops have increased, and most of them have doubled in quantity.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 205,541 bushels; Irish potatoes, 3,436,040 bushels. In 1840, the production of the potato crop amounted to 10,392,280 bushels, or nearly three times that of 1850.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Hay, 755,889 (in 1840, 691,358) tons; clover-seed, 9,097 bushels; other grass-seed, 9,214 bushels; hops, 40,120 (in 1840, 36,940) pounds; flax, 17,981 pounds; flax-seed, 580 bushels; maple sugar, 93,542 pounds; molasses, 3,167 gallons; bees wax and honey, 189,618 pounds; silk cocoons, 252 (in 1840, 211) pounds; wine, 724 gallons. The value of orchard products was $342,865, and of market-garden products, $122,387.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 1,364,034 (in 1840, 1,465,551) pounds; butter, 9,243,811 pounds; cheese, 2,434,454 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year was $1,646,773.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were produced to the value of $513,599.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $14,700,452; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $13,555,806; average number of hands employed, —males, and females, monthly cost of labor, $ —males $ and females $ —total value of products for the year, $24,664,135. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State, in 1850, producing to the value of $500 and upward, was 3,682; and of these, 12 were cotton factories 36 woolen factories, 213 tanneries, and 26 establishments for the manufacture of iron—26 for castings, and 1 for pig iron.

The *cotton* manufactures employ a capital of $3,329,700; value of all raw material consumed, $1,573,110; monthly cost of labor—male $22,895, and female $25,973; value of entire products, $2,596,356. In this department of manufactures 31,531 bales of cotton were used, and 2,921 tons of coal consumed; and the number of hands employed—males 780, and females 2,959. The products for the year were 32,852,556 yards of sheeting, etc.

The *woolen* manufactures employ a capital of $467,600; and use 1,438,434 pounds of wool, valued at $495,940; number of hands—males 310, and females 314; monthly cost of labor—male $6,998, and female $3,697; value of entire products, $753,300, and quantity of products, 1,023,020 yards of cloth, and 1,200 pounds yarn.

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In *tanneries*, the invested capital is $732,747; value of hides and skins, $892,343; hands employed—males, 787, and females 3; monthly cost of labor—male $17,229, and female $28; skins tanned 31,350, and sides of leather tanned 632,668; value of products, $1,620,636.

In the manufacture of *pig iron*, the capital invested is $214,000; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $14,939; hands employed—males, 71; monthly cost of labor, $1,562; pig iron made, 1,484 tons; value of products, $36,616. The material consumed consisted of 2,907 tons ore, and 213,970 bushels coke and charcoal.

In the manufacture of *iron castings*, the invested capital is $150,100; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $112,570; number of hands employed—males 243, and females 1; average wages per month—to males $29, and to females $5; entire value of products—3,691 tons castings—$265,000. The material and fuel consumed consisted of pig iron, 3,591 tons; old metal, 245 tons; mineral coal, 1,319 tons; and coke and charcoal, 14,000 bushels.

Besides the above, Maine has other considerable interests—numerous mills, and various mechanical establishments, etc., which, in the aggregate, make up a long list of industrial pursuits, for the profitable prosecution of which the fine streams of the country afford special facilities.

Commerce, Navigation, etc.—The total value of merchandise exported to foreign countries, from Maine, during the year ending 30th January, 1850, was $1,556,912, of which $1,536,818 was the value of domestic produce and manufactures, and $20,094 that of foreign goods re-exported. The value of domestic merchandise, exported in American vessels, was $1,135,998, and in foreign vessels $400,820; and the value of foreign merchandise, re-exported in American vessels, was $14,564, and in foreign vessels $5,530. The total value of imports for the same year was $856,411, of which $609,155 was the value of goods carried in American vessels, and $247,256 in foreign vessels. The following table exhibits the statistics of shipping employed in the foreign trade:

	SHIPPING ENTERED.				SHIPPING CLEARED.			
Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.		Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	253	53,309	2,084		American	585	111,123	4,543
Foreign	1,040	89,877	5,083		Foreign	1,046	91,014	5,131
Total	1,293	143,186	7,167		Total	1,631	202,137	9,674

The tonnage cleared from Passamaquoddy district was 63,367 tons; from Machias, 5,145 tons; from Penobscot, 3,441 tons; from Waldoboro', 2,546 tons; from Wiscasset, 4,509 tons; from Belfast, 11,950 tons; from Bath, 19,382 tons; from Bangor, 12,310 tons; from Portland, 77,645 tons; from Kennebuck, 1,343 tons; and from Saco, 496 tons; and the tonnage entered at Passamaquoddy was 58,453 tons; at Machias, 389 tons; at Penobscot, 4,140 tons; at Waldoboro', 492 tons; at Wiscasset, 1,025 tons; at Belfast, 820 tons; at Bath, 10,094 tons; at Bangor, 3,365 tons; at Portland, 64,195 tons, and at Saco, 213 tons. The shipping owned in the State, on the 30th of June, 1850, amounted to 501,421 tons; registered—permanent, 193,955 tons, and temporary, 41,524 tons; enrolled and licensed—permanent, 259,845 tons, and temporary 499 tons; licensed (under 20 tons)—employed in coasting 904 tons, and in the cod fisheries 4,694 tons. Of the registered shipping 321 tons, and of the enrolled and licensed shipping 5,259 tons, were navigated by steam. The proportion of the enrolled and licensed shipping employed—in coasting was 209,079 tons, in the cod fisheries 37,218 tons, and in the mackerel fisheries 12,046 tons.

The statistics of the commerce of Maine for a series of years exhibit the following movements:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1820	$1,108,031	$ —	1831	$805,573	$941,407	1842	$1,050,523	$606,864
1821	1,040,848	980,294	1832	981,443	1,123,326	1843	682,891	250,260
1822	1,036,642	943,775	1833	1,019,831	1,380,308	1844	1,176,135	570,824
1823	895,501	891,644	1834	815,277	1,060,121	1845	1,255,105	855,645
1824	900,195	768,443	1835	1,059,367	883,389	1846	1,328,368	787,092
1825	1,031,127	1,169,940	1836	850,986	930,086	1847	1,634,203	574,056
1826	1,052,575	1,245,235	1837	955,952	801,404	1848	1,957,395	795,565
1827	1,070,134	1,333,390	1838	935,532	899,142	1849	1,286,681	721,409
1828	1,019,517	1,246,809	1839	895,485	982,724	1850	1,556,912	856,411
1829	737,832	747,781	1840	1,018,269	628,762	1851	1,551,438	1,176,590
1830	670,522	572,666	1841	1,091,565	700,961	1852	—	—

Internal Communication.—The bays and estuaries of Maine, many of which, however, penetrate to a considerable distance inland, are the only natural ways for internal intercourse enjoyed by the State. The great interior back from the sea-board district is beyond their reach, and the chief rivers, except as far as they can be made to float down the timber and rafts of the vast forests which abound at their upper courses, are almost useless to navigation. The State, then, has had to depend on artificial channels for travel and transportation; and from necessity, these are extensive and systematic. But the position of Maine to the British provinces has demanded of it something more than roads to the interior, and hence we find its system, completed and projected, extending into Canada on the one hand, and into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the other; while lines of railroad are in operation from the south-east part of the State to Boston, connecting with the general system of the Union, and furnishing a link in the great chain extending from Halifax, the northern terminus of European steam navigation, to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, one of the greatest enterprises of the age, gives to Montreal and Quebec an outlet on the Atlantic, and avoids the tedious navigation down the St. Lawrence River. The European and North American Railroad will greatly facilitate and shorten the period of travel between Europe and the Union. The first of these is already complete, and the latter has so far progressed as to insure its completion within the next four or five years. With the exception of one or two short lines, the railroads as yet complete are found in the south-east part of the State, between the Kennebec River and the line of New Hampshire. The total length of completed railroad in the State, on the 1st January, 1853, was 417 miles. The State has also constructed the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, connecting Portland with Sebago Pond, twenty and a half miles long. It has 25 locks, and by another lock, in Saco River, it is extended through Brandy and Long Ponds, making its whole length 50 miles.

Banks.—The bank returns for October, 1850, reported 32 banks. The following statement exhibits their condition at that period: *Liabilities*—capital $8,248,000, circulation $2,651,208, deposits $1,223,671, due other banks $48,036, and other

liabilities $38,285; and *assetts*—loans and discounts $5,820,330, real estate $111,805, due by other banks $778,955, notes of other banks $187,435, and specie $475,589. The banks are subject to the control of Bank Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Government, etc.—The constitution of Maine went into operation in 1820, on the separation of the State from Massachusetts. It confers the *right of suffrage* on every white male citizen (except paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed) 21 years of age, and for three months next preceding any election a resident, and such citizen may vote in the town where a residence is so established. The general election is held annually on the second Monday in September.

The *Legislature* is composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate; representatives not less than 100, nor more than 200 in number (now 151), and elected annually, must be 21 years of age, five years citizens of the United States, one year residents of the State, and three months next preceding the election inhabitants of the town they may represent. A town having 1,500 inhabitants, is entitled to *one* representative; having 3,750, *two;* having 6,775, *three;* having 10,500, *four;* having 15,000, *five;* having 20,250, *six;* and having 26,250, *seven;* and no town can ever be entitled to more than seven representatives. Senators not less than 20 nor more than 31 in number (now 31), must be 25 years of age, and otherwise their term of office and qualifications same as for representatives. Vacancies in the Senate shall be filled by joint vote of the senators and the representatives, from those who had the highest number of votes in each district at the popular election. The Senate tries all impeachments, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to conviction; but judgment in such cases only extends to removal from and disqualification for office, the party being still liable to indictment. No senator or representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office of profit that may have been created, or its emoluments increased during such term; and no member of Congress, or person holding office under the United States, post-officers excepted, can hold a seat in either house. The legislature convenes on the second Wednesday in January annually.

The *Governor* is chosen by a plurality of votes, and holds office for one year. He must be 30 years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States, and for five years, and at the time of his election, and during his term, a resident of the State. If no person has a majority of votes, the House of Representatives, from those having the four highest numbers, if there be so many, shall elect two, and return their names to the Senate, one of whom the Senate shall elect and declare governor. No person holding office under the United States, this State, or any other power, shall be governor. If the office become vacant, the president of the Senate, and after him the speaker of the Representatives, shall act as governor, A two-third vote of both houses in favor of a bill vetoed by the governor, nullifies his objection, and it becomes law nevertheless. The gubernatorial term commences on the second Wednesday of May.

The *Executive Council,* consisting of seven councilors, not more than one from any senatorial district, is chosen annually by joint ballot of the senators and representatives. They must be citizens of the United States, and residents of the State; and their proper office is to advise the governor in the executive part of the government.

The principal *administrative* officers are the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer. They are chosen annually in the same manner as the executive council. The Treasurer is not eligible more than five years successively.

The constitutional organization of the judiciary was essentially altered by an act of the Legislature of 1852. The district courts, which took the place of the old courts of Common Pleas were, abolished, and all their jurisdiction transferred to the supreme judicial court, to which three additional justices were authorized by the above act. The State is now divided into three judicial districts—western, middle, and eastern, and for the purpose of hearing and determining questions of law and equity, instead of being as heretofore held in the several counties, the terms are annually held for these districts; at Portland for the western district, at Augusta for the middle district, and at Bangor for the eastern district. The other classes of cases are tried as formerly in the several counties where they are commenced. There is a probate court in each county, with a judge and register; and each county has a clerk of the judicial court. Municipal and police courts are established at Portland, Bath, Bangor, Augusta, Gardiner, Belfast, Calais, Rockland, and Brunswick. All State judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold office for seven years, unless sooner removed for cause.

Among the *general provisions* of the constitution, are the following: Quakers, Shakers, justices of the Supreme Court and ministers of the gospel, shall be exempt from military duty. Suitable provision shall be made by towns to support and maintain public schools. No grant shall be made by the legislature to any literary institution, unless it has control over its charter. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or trust. In all libel cases, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall determine both the law and the facts.

Amendments to the constitution must receive a two-thirds vote of both houses, and be submitted to the people at the next general election; and if a majority is in favor of the amendment, it shall become a part of the constitution.

The *militia* of Maine, according to the returns of 1851, consists of 62,533 men of all arms and grades, of which 183 are commissioned officers, and 62,350 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers, 12 are general officers, 18 general staff officers, 24 field officers, and 129 company officers. All persons between 18 and 45 years of age, not exempt by law, are liable to do military duty.

Maine has several *benevolent institutions*, among which the Insane Hospital at Augusta stands pre-eminent. On the 4th of December, 1850, the two wings and most of the main building were destroyed by fire; the books, library, and papers of the institution were saved, but 27 of the inmates and one of the assistants perished in the flames. The north wing was made habitable by the 1st of January, 1851, and has since been occupied. The returns for the year ending 31st March, 1850, exhibited the condition of the hospital at that time as follows: number of patients in hospital at the commencement of the past year, 127; and received during the year, 126—total 253, of which number 142 were males, and 111 females. Discharged during the year: recovered—males 38, and females 28; improved—males 10, and females 10; unimproved—males 8, and females 8; and died—males 8, and females 7; making a total of 117. Of the 126 admitted, 64 were married—males 35, and females 29; 50 were single—28 males, and 22 females; and 12 were widows; and of the number, 97 had been diseased less than one year, and 29 more than a year. In ordinary cases, the expenses, including board, washing, medical attendance, etc., do not exceed, for males, $250, and for females, $225 per week. In 1850 a commission was appointed to establish a Reform School, and construct appropriate buildings therefor.

Finances, Debt, etc.—According to the annual report of the State Treasurer, the amount of receipts for the year ending 30th April, 1850, was $525,688 26, which, with a balance remaining from the last past year of $79,038 26, made the total resources of the Treasury $604,726 52. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $478,802 45, leaving a surplus of $125,924 07 for future appropriation. The principal objects of expenditure were—pay of Legislature, $41,690; execu-

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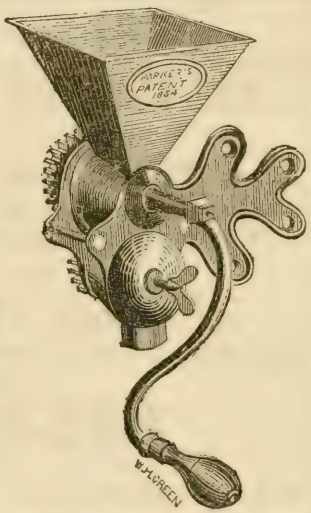
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tive expenses, $5,007 93; salaries, $25,163 02; clerks, $2,800; roll of accounts, $13,044 20; printing, etc., $2,500; cost of criminal prosecutions, $23,578 66; officers of the State prison, $4,756 25; Insane Hospital, $1,519 50; deaf, dumb, and blind, $9,750 09; school fund, No. 16, $24,435 56; Teachers' Institute, $2,600; Board of Education, $785; Penobscot Indians' fund, $4,187 33; agricultural products of Indians, $219 80; Indian annuities, $1,500; State roads and bridges, $1,800; militia pensions, $2,123; Maine Reports, $1,560; Eastman's Digest of the same, $1,875; agricultural societies, $2,202 90; county taxes, $24,479 92; furniture and repairs, $1,100; contingent fund of Treasurer, $1,000; State prison, $3,300; public debt paid, $124,250; interest on debt, $61,574 29; temporary loan, $82,350, etc.; and the chief sources of income were—direct taxes, $190,976 60; land office, $132,340 95; permanent school fund, $2,009 30; school fund, No. 17, $27,230 21; county taxes, $14,508 14; interest on United States loan, $3,100; premium on United States stock sold, $7,725; interest, $3,678 08; bank dividends, $700; duties on commissions, $2,170, etc. The resources of the State are estimated at $819,267 39, among which are enumerated, besides cash on hand and the proceeds of the annual taxes, 100 shares in the Augusta Bank, $10,000, and United States six per cent. stock due 1856, $20,000. The whole amount of the public debt at the date above referred to was $854,750, which pays an annual interest of about $55,000.

Federal Representation.—Maine, according to the provisions of the Act of 23d May, 1850, apportioning representation, is entitled to send 6 representatives to the United States Congress.

Religious Denominations.—According to the census returns of the United States, taken in 1850, the statistics of the several religious denominations in this State were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	283 ..	93,079 ..	$426,787	German Ref.	— ..	— ..	$ —	R. Catholic..	11 ..	6,650 ..	$20,700
Christian ...	9 ..	3,580 ..	13,800	Jewish	— ..	— ..	—	Swedenbo'n	2 ..	640 ..	8,000
Congregat'l..	165 ..	67,153 ..	526,270	Lutheran ...	— ..	— ..	—	Tunker.....	— ..	— ..	—
Dutch Ref..	— ..	— ..	—	Mennonite..	— ..	— ..	—	Union.....	83 ..	26,087 ..	108,670
Episcopal ..	8 ..	3,937 ..	52,600	Methodist ..	171 ..	55,111 ..	259,695	Unitarian...	15 ..	10,144 ..	103,000
Free.....	19 ..	6,742 ..	25,700	Moravian...	— ..	— ..	—	Universalist.	53 ..	19,893 ..	120,150
Friends.....	24 ..	7,225 ..	14,580	Presbyter'n..	7 ..	4,084 ..	32,000	Minor Sects ..	1 ..	150 ..	200

—making a total of 851 churches, with accommodation for 304,475 persons, and valued as property at $1,712,152. Maine constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a part of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston.

Education.—The Board of Education has been abolished, and an Act has been passed, authorizing, instead thereof, the appointment by the governor of a school commissioner for each county, to hold office for one year from 1st May, and it is made the duty of each commissioner to spend 50 days at least in his county during the winter term of the schools, in visiting and examining the scholars, etc.

In 1828 twenty townships of public land were reserved as a basis for a school fund—the proceeds of the land already sold are $104,363 63, which constitute the permanent school fund of the State; and in 1850, twenty-four half townships were added to this fund. The banks pay one-half of one per cent. of their capital stock semi-annually for school use. This tax in 1850 amounted to $27,230 27. Of the school fund thus constituted, $33,492 10 was apportioned among the towns, and the towns receiving their share are obliged to raise an amount of school money equal to 40 cents for each inhabitant. In 3,948 districts and 279 part districts, which made returns for 1850, there were 2,706 male and 3,921 female teachers; average monthly wages—male $16 66, and female $5 92; average length of schools in weeks, 18.8; schools suspended by incompetency of teachers, 152; number of good school-houses, 1,596; number of poor school-houses, 2,012; number of school-houses built the past year, 120; whole number of scholars, 230,274; whole attendance in winter, 151,360; average attendance, 91,519. The whole amount of school money raised by tax was $264,351 17, which was $41,010 31 more than required by law. The sum of $29,921 46 was expended for private schools. There were school libraries in 9 towns. The whole number of chartered academies in the State in 1850 was 92, of which 64 sustain schools during a greater or less part of the year. Teachers' institutes have been in successful operation for several years; 1,732 teachers attended them in 1850—801 males, and 931 females; and the session of each institute lasted ten days.

The two great colleges of Maine are Bowdoin and Waterville colleges. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, was founded in 1802, and in 1850 had 14 professors, 1,062 alumni, of whom 187 had entered the ministry, 129 students, and a library of 27,500 volumes; and Waterville College, of Waterville, under Baptist jurisdiction, was founded in 1820, and in 1850 had 5 professors, 267 alumni, of whom 82 had entered the ministry, 88 students, and a library of 15,500 volumes. There is a Theological Seminary at Bangor, under Congregational auspices. It was founded in 1816, and in 1850 had 3 professors, 37 students, 202 graduates, and 7,000 volumes in its library. The Maine Medical School, at Brunswick, was founded in 1820, and in 1850 had 5 professors, 51 students, and 684 graduates. These institutions are liberally endowed, and have all the appliances, apparatus, etc., necessary to illustrate the various subjects taught.

Public Libraries.—One State library—9,000 volumes; two social libraries—6,370 volumes; two college libraries—16,800 volumes; six students' libraries—13,134 volumes; two academical and professional libraries—10,800 volumes; one scientific and historical library—300 volumes; seventeen public school libraries—452 volumes—total 31 libraries and 56,856 volumes. There is a great discrepancy between the account of the college libraries given by the census as above and that published in the annual catalogues of the respective institutions.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals in Maine, according to the ascertainments of the census of 1850 was 55, of which 15 were whig in politics, 15 democratic, and 25 neutral or devoted to literature, science, religion, etc.; and of the whole number 4 were published daily, 3 tri-weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 43 weekly, and one semi-monthly. The aggregate circulation of each issue of the dailies was 6,100; of the tri-weeklies, 370; of the semi-weeklies, 1,350; of the weeklies, 53,567; and of the semi-monthly, 2,500. Of the dailies 2 were published in Portland, and 2 at Bangor; of the tri-weeklies, 2 at Portland, and 1 at Bath; of the semi-weeklies, 1 at Gardiner, 1 at Bath, 1 at Thomaston, and 1 at Biddeford; of the weeklies, 9 at Portland, 1 at Farmington, 4 at Augusta, 1 at Hallowell, 2 at Waterville, 4 at Bath, 1 at Newcastle, 1 at Lewiston, 1 at Rockland, 2 at Paris, 2 at Norway, 1 at Dover, 4 at Bangor, 2 at Skowhegan, 3 at Calais, 2 at Belfast, 2 at Saco, and 1 at Limerick; and the semi-monthly, the "Scholar's Leaf," at Portland. The "Maine Farmer," an agricultural paper, published at Augusta, circulates 5,300 copies at each issue, and has the highest circulation of any periodical in the State. The "Transcript," a literary issue, published at Portland, circulates 4,608 copies, and has the second highest circulation.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 5,503, of which 4,553 were natives, and 950 foreign born; and the whole number of paupers on the list at the above

date was 3,535, of which 3,209 were natives, and 326 foreign born; annual cost of support, $154,664. The State prison is located at Thomaston. The whole number of convicts in this institution 30th April, 1849, was 97, and the number received in the year next following was 31—total 98. Discharged by expiration of sentence 17, by pardon 5, and by death 1; and on the 30th April, 1850, 75 remained incarcerated. Of those convicted in 1849-50, 4 were for arson, 5 for burglary, 2 for forgery, 49 for larceny, 5 for murder, and 1 for passing counterfeit coin. The whole number of convicts received into the prison since 2d July, 1824, up to the end of the official year 1850, was 981.

Historical Sketch.—The first settlements of Maine were for a long period interrupted by savage incursion. Though visited at an early period, no permanent colonies were established until the commencement of the seventeenth century. In 1604 the French settled on the Kennebec, and in 1607 Sir John Gilbert arrived at the mouth of the same river with 100 colonists, but having passed the winter in great suffering, the party returned to England, representing the country as a "cold, barren, and mountainous desert." The unfortunate result of this enterprise discouraged any further attempts on the part of the English for some years. The French, however, had established themselves on different parts of the coast, and the Dutch also had a settlement at a place called Newcastle. After the formation of the Plymouth Company a more regular system of colonization was attempted, but no effectual settlement by the English was made before 1635. In that year the country was parceled into shares, but none of the holders, except Sir Ferdinand Gorges, who received a grant of the lands between the Piscataqua and Kennebec, obtained their patents. His charter, granted in 1639, gave him despotic power over the district, and the laws he promulgated on taking possession were aristocratic and feudal in their character, and little suited to the English emigrant of the time. The population of the province seems accordingly to have increased but slowly. The first general council was held at Saco in 1640. The government was administered in the name of Gorges until 1617, when, on his death being announced, the people took the administration of affairs into their own hands, and elected a governor from among themselves until 1652, in which year the province was incorporated with Massachusetts, and so remained until Charles II. restored it to the heirs of Gorges. The government of Massachusetts, however, shortly afterward purchased the whole country for £1,200 sterling, and thenceafter it was governed as part of her territory, and was included in the new charter of Massachusetts in 1691. At that time the present State of Maine was divided into two parts—the country between the Piscataqua and Kennebec, which contained the principal settlements, and was exclusively called Maine, and that between the Kennebec and the St. Croix, which was known by the ancient French name of Acadie. The province was not supposed to extend back from the sea farther than 120 miles, and the territory beyond that distance was considered as crown lands. The whole country, from the Piscataqua to the St. Croix, was now granted to Massachusetts.

From its first settlement to the middle of the eighteenth century the inhabitants suffered grievously from Indian warfare. The savages opposed step by step the progress of the colony. In 1675 almost all the settlements were destroyed, and from 1692 to 1703 the province was a uniform scene of rapine. In 1720 the harassing conflict was renewed, and the settlers suffered severely until 1726, when a treaty was concluded which secured peace for several years. So late as 1744 and 1748 many of the inhabitants were killed or carried off from the towns. Since 1749, however, when another treaty was made, tranquillity has prevailed, and at the present time few Indians remain within the State.

From the period of the union with Massachusetts to the final separation in 1820, the history of Maine has been merged in that of Massachusetts. We hear little of the former during the Revolutionary War. In the war of 1812-15 a portion of the district was compelled to submit to the British arms, and remained under their control until the return of peace. No attempt was made to dislodge the enemy.

The separation of the district from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and its erection into an independent State, were frequently attempted, but without success. In October, 1785, a convention met at Portland for the purpose of considering the subject. In the succeeding year the question was submitted to the people of Maine, to be decided in town meetings, when it was found that a majority of the freemen were against the measure. The subject was renewed in 1802, when again a majority appeared adverse to a separation. In 1819, numerous petitions having been presented to the Legislature, an act was passed for ascertaining the will of the people, in conformity to which a vote was taken in all the towns. A large majority now voted in favor of the separation, and in consequence of the desires of the inhabitants thus expressed, a convention was called under the authorization of the Legislature of Massachusetts. A constitution was adopted which received the approbation of the people, and on the 15th March, 1820, the District of Maine became an independent State and a member of the United States.

Succession of Governors.—William King, 1820; Albion K. Paris, 1821; E. Lincoln, 1826; Jonathan G. Hunton, 1830; Samuel E. Smith, 1831; Robert P. Dunlap, 1834; Edward Kent, 1838; John Fairfield, 1839; Edward Kent, 1841; John Fairfield, 1842; Edward Kavanagh (acting), 1843; Hugh J. Anderson, 1844; John W. Dana, 1847; John Hubbard, 1851.

AUGUSTA, on the Kennebec River, is the political capital and seat of the State Government.

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MARYLAND

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND, the most southern part of that division of the United States of America usually called the "Middle States," is situate between the latitudes 38° and 39° 43′ north, and between the longitudes 75° 03′ and 79° 32′ west from Greenwich, or 2° 31′ and 1° 58′ east from Washington. Its outline is extremely irregular, except on the north and east, where Mason and Dixon's line constitutes the frontier, and separates Maryland from the adjoining states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. On the south the Potomac River, with a winding channel and circuitous general course, is its limitary stream, and divides it from Virginia. The main body of the eastern section is bounded by Delaware State line; but a narrow strip, projecting eastward to the sea, intrudes itself between that State and the Virginia portion of Chesapeake peninsula. The periphery of the State is estimated to be about 766 miles, namely: from the mouth of Potomac River to the source of its north branch, 320 miles; thence north to the Pennsylvania line, 35 miles; thence along that line eastward, 199 miles; thence along the west and south line of Delaware, 122 miles; thence along the Atlantic Ocean, 32 miles; thence across the peninsula to the mouth of Pocomoke River, 20 miles; and directly west to the confluence of Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, the place of beginning, about 38 miles. Within this outline is contained a superficies of 13.959 square miles; but of this extent only 9,674 square miles are land, the residue being covered by the waters of Chesapeake Bay and its numerous inlets and bays.

Maryland is naturally divided into three distinct geographical sections. The *first* section comprises that portion lying to the east of Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, known locally as the "Eastern Shore," and which contains the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne, Kent, and Cecil. It forms a part of that long peninsula which, projecting southward toward and into the Atlantic Ocean, divides the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and which, though of very limited extent, comprises the whole of one state, and portions of two others. The surface of the whole tract is level, and but slightly elevated above the sea; and in every part its soils are more or less sandy, but, in their general character, may be considered as above the average in respect of their adaptation to the purposes of agriculture. Few rocks are found in any part, and the mineral deposits are chiefly bog-iron ore, chromes, etc., with aluminous and magnesia salts. Marl, shell-lime, marsh mud, peat or turf, and other agents used as fertilizers, abound. In the northern districts of this region, however, the country is hilly, and in some parts has a rocky substratum—the rocks chiefly sandstone and slate. The forest growths consist principally of oaks of various species, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, walnut, cedar, gum, beech, and a great variety of shrub and herbaceous annuals. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staple productions; and in the more southern counties, the cotton plant is said to succeed well. The climate is temperate, and highly favorable to the enjoyment and extended duration of life. The land area of this section is computed at 3,386 sqare miles, or 2,167,040 acres. The peninsula, of which this portion of Maryland forms a part, is about 180 miles in length from the north line of the State to Cape Charles, and has an area of about 5,980 square miles; the neck between the inclosing bays is only about 17 miles wide; but as it stretches southward, it expands gradually to the width of 70 miles, and then as gradually contracts until it terminates in a long, narrow tongue, called Accomac Peninsula, about 50 miles in length and 10 miles wide. The coast on the Chesapeake is deeply indented by numerous spacious gulfs and estuaries; such as those at the confluence with the bay of the Pocomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers, each receiving considerable streams from the interior and affording great facilities to navigation. The eastern coast presents a striking contrast when compared with the western coast. "Between the ocean and the cultivated portion of the country, there is a prolonged sandy beach, varying from a few hundred yards to a quarter of a mile or upward in breadth, and extending the whole length of the coast, without a single outlet to the ocean, from Indian River, in Delaware, to the southern extremity of Chincoteague Island, in Virginia. Between this beach and the mainland lies Sinepuxent Bay, from one to four or five miles wide, and nearly 30 miles in length. It is a shallow sheet of water, navigable only to a short distance above South Point, at the lower end of Sinepuxent Neck." Some inlets that formerly existed in this beach, and admitted the sea, are now closed, and the waters of the bay have become comparatively fresh. The *second* section, comprising what is usually called the Western Shore, consists of another peninsula lying inland between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and up to the line of the river falls, which extend from above Port Deposit to above Georgetown. In its general features, soil, and productions, it closely resembles the section of country already described. It is alluvial in its formation, and lying principally on the western shores of the bay, or upon the eastern bank of the lower Potomac, has the same climate as the "Eastern Shore." The counties comprised in this section are St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Howard, parts of Montgomery, Baltimore, and Harford. The territorial extent of these counties is about 3.698 square miles, or 2,366,520 acres. The leading geographical feature of the north-western part of this section, is the ledge of primitive rocks which runs from the left bank of the Potomac, in Montgomery County, north-eastwardly to the Susquehanna River, where it crosses the north line of the State. The primitive ledge forms a natural boundary between the alluvial region and the mountainous district of Maryland, which latter constitutes the *third*, or western section, passing through which we meet with, in succession, South-East Mountain, or Parr's Ridge, terminating with Sugar-Loaf Mountain, on the Potomac; Catoctin Mountain, reaching the same river at the Point of Rocks; South Mountain, or Blue Ridge, crossing it at Harper's Ferry; the Kittatinny, crossing it at Hancock; Rugged Mountain, Wills Mountain, and other detached ridges; and the great Alleghany ridge, traversing the far western part of the State. Many fine valleys interlie the mountains, which in climate and soil are not surpassed by the most favored

regions of the earth. This section extends along the left bank of the Potomac to the western boundary of the State, and following the sinuosities of the river, is nearly 175 miles in length, but so irregular in shape, that though it is more than 100 miles wide at the eastern end, it is compressed in the middle by the near approach of the border lines of Virginia and Pennsylvania to a width of less than 3 miles. From the base of the primitive ledge, which is, in fact, a lower branch of the Appalachian chain, the surface gradually rises to the head waters of the Potomac River 2,000 or more feet. This represents the rise from tide-water at Baltimore to the dividing grounds in Alleghany County, between the waters of the Potomac and those falling into Ohio River. Embraced in this section are Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties, which together cover an area of 2,590 square miles, or 1,657,600 acres.

Chesapeake Bay, which divides the State into two unequal parts, in its greatest extent, lies within Maryland. It is a noble sheet of water, equaled in its commercial capacities by few of the great estuaries that in various parts of the world have attracted the notice and admiration of the mariner. Its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, is about 15 miles in width, and opens from east to west; but on penetrating the land it suddenly changes its direction, and stretches from south to north over a distance of 180 miles, with a width in the southern part of 20 to 30 miles, and in the northern part of about 10 miles. It is, throughout, deep and navigable for large vessels, and it receives a great many deep and navigable rivers, of which the largest and principal are from Virginia. Its area is about 3,500 square miles. The Susquehanna River has its lower course in Maryland; the tide reaches Port Deposit 5 miles from its mouth, above which there are falls; the Patapsco River is a fine mill stream falling into the bay of the same name below Baltimore; the Patuxent, the principal river of the Western Shore, is a wide stream, flowing nearly parallel with the Potomac, and navigable to Nottingham, about 50 miles, for large vessels; the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke, on the Eastern Shore, are navigable for 30 or 40 miles; and the Monocacy River, Antietam and Conococheague creeks are the principal tributaries of the Potomac in Maryland. All these contribute to the volume of the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and, in their several courses, furnish fine avenues of internal trade, or provide water-power sufficient for all the purposes of extensive manufacturing operations. The Potomac, common to Virginia and Maryland, forming the boundary between the two, is the most important of all the streams of the latter, and the largest of the tributaries of the Chesapeake. It rises in the recesses of the Alleghany Mountains, and reaches the bay between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. This river is 7¼ miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the greatest burden for 300 miles from the sea, 3 miles below the head of tide-water. Above this point, the navigation is obstructed by a succession of falls, around which, however, canals have been dug, and the navigable channel so far improved as to render the river passable for boats to Cumberland, 191 miles above Washington. The descent of the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage River to Cumberland, a distance of 31 miles, is 445 feet; from Cumberland to the Shenandoah Falls, 130 miles, it is 490 feet; hence to Great Falls, 40 miles, 39 feet; and between these and tide-water, 12 miles, 143 feet; making the whole descent from the mouth of Savage River to tide-water, a distance of 213 miles, 1,117 feet, or on the average 5¼ feet in each mile. Rising westward of the Alleghany Mountains is the Youghiogeny, the only river of Maryland that does not empty its waters into Chesapeake Bay; it flows northward through Alleghany County, and passing into Pennsylvania, falls into Monongahela River, 18 miles south-east of Pittsburg; and thence its waters are carried through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

Commencing at the ocean and proceeding westward, we find a low and almost level region. This plain extends from New Jersey through the Southern States. As the soil composing this plain consists of incoherent materials, which are easily washed away, the tide flows across it and forms large estuaries, where it meets the rivers which flow from the interior. This plain does not now present an unbroken surface, but is marked by minor irregularities and undulations, which have been due to the action of brooks, creeks, and rain torrents; still, the general character of a broad level is preserved, as it is in the ocean, notwithstanding its surface is broken by waves. The portion of the plain lying in Maryland, which is sometimes called the tide-water district, embraces nearly one-half of the territory of the State. This great region, which once formed the bed of an ancient ocean, and has risen by means of those elevatory forces which have acted upon all the continents, contains beneath its surface unquestioned records of the epochs when its materials were deposited. In the strata which compose this plain toward the north, in New Jersey, fossils are found indicating that the strata belong to the cretaceous or chalk formation, which occupies in the geological scale the upper part of the secondary formation. The cretaceous strata, if they exist in Maryland, are concealed by the overlying deposits; but they probably form the floor of these deposits from New Jersey to North Carolina, where they again appear at the surface. The fossils found in the cliffs and banks of the Atlantic plain, prove that the strata which compose it belong principally to the tertiary formation, which lies next the chalk. All the tertiary deposits, with the exception of the pliocene, occur in the State. The inclination of the tertiary beds in Maryland is very slight, and toward the south-east, so that the Potomac below Washington presents sections of each of the divisions, the lower beds rising to the surface as we proceed west.

The later tertiary, or post pliocene, which represents the epochs next antecedent to the introduction of the human race, occurs in Maryland only in limited patches. The principal one is in St. Mary's County. To this period are referred the numerous beds of oysters which skirt the low margins of the islets and rivers of Maryland, and which are usually attributed to the agency of the aborigines. The deposit in St. Mary's County is interesting, as containing several southern species, and particularly the *gnathadon cancatus*, which is now found only in the warmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico; a fact indicating the prevalence in this region of a climate like that of Florida, at the period of the formation of this deposit. The miocene formation, which underlies the last named deposits, is the most widely extended of the tertiary beds. The principal marl beds are in this formation. It occurs near Chestertown, Wye Mills, on Choptank River, near Easton, and at other places near the Eastern Shore; also through the counties of St. Mary's, Calvert, etc. Within the miocene, at Piscataway, has been traced a remarkable bed of silicious clay, entirely composed of silicious cases (of infusoria) so minute as only to be detected by a powerful microscope, yet containing distinct specific characters, enabling us to refer them to the miocene. Of the shells in the miocene deposits in this State, about seventeen per cent. have been identified with living species. Thus, at this remote period, the peculiar distribution of living mollusca, which now exists, had begun to prevail in the region of Maryland, while at this geological era the fauna were so distinct from the present, that four-fifths of the species now living had not come into existence.

An abrupt line of demarkation exists between the fossil groups of the miocene and eocene, which lies next below the former. Before the deposition of the miocene beds, some event has occurred, like a sudden fall in the temperature of the ocean, which has destroyed every kind of animal life; for in the miocene deposits not a single form of the lower tertiary bed exists, even where the two beds are in juxtaposition. The eocene, which toward the ocean has been sunk beneath the miocene, rises shortly after passing a line from Fort Washington to Annapolis. Of two hundred

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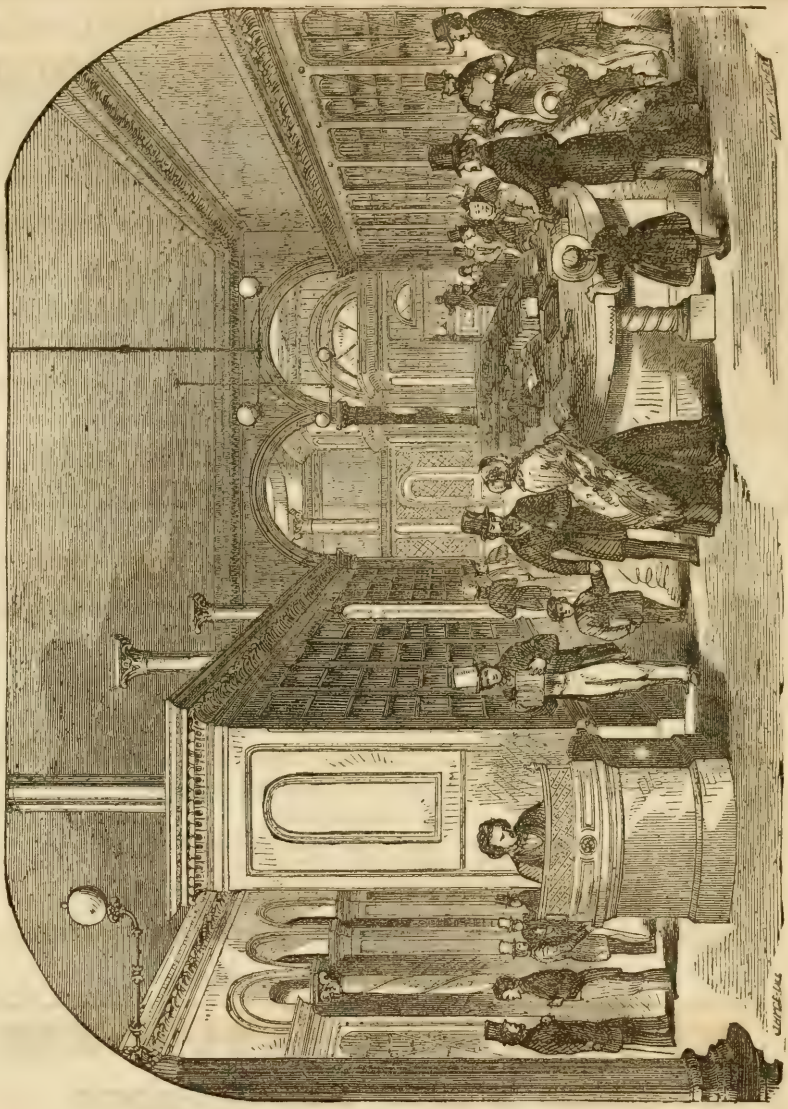
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species of shells found in this formation, not one now exists on the coast, or is found in the more recent deposits of the United States, although many are identical with the eocene fossils of the Paris basin. A circumstance of much economical interest in relation to this formation is the occurrence, in many localities of the eocene, of that most valuable fertilizer, the green sand, which occurs in the secondary beds of New Jersey, and has added so much to the agricultural wealth of that State. The decomposed shells, or marl, of the tertiary have contributed, in scarcely a less degree, to the fertility of the lower counties of Maryland.

The head of tide-water forms the limit of the tertiary. On the western borders of this formation, all along the Atlantic coast, all the great rivers descend by falls and rapids. At these points the navigation is stopped, and large cities have sprung up. Thus the western boundary of the tertiary is a line of great geographical and political interest. Proceeding westward from the limit of the tertiary, we find a belt of stratified metamorphic, or hypogene rocks, which ranges nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. These rocks include gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, and talcose slates, and beds of serpentine, granite, and limestone. The width of this belt, in Maryland, from its eastern border to the points where its rocks begin to be covered unconformably with new red sandstone, is from 20 to 30 miles. This region is characterized by hills generally of moderate height, but sometimes rising as high as 900 feet above mid tide. Their summits are rounded, and present a striking contrast to the long, steep, parallel ridges of the Alleghanies. The beds of the rivers which pass through this region are in deeply-cleft valleys, with rounded or abrupt sides, that afford small tracts of alluvial soil. The general inclination of these hypogene rocks is to the south-east, at an angle of about 45°; the direction of the range is north-east and south-west. The principal minerals and rocks of economical value in this belt are the gneiss, which forms an excellent and indestructible material for ordinary building purposes; primary limestone, or saccharoidal marble, extensively used for building purposes in Baltimore and Washington; hydrosilicates of magnesia, which furnish a material for the production of a large amount of magnesia. The serpentine of Harford County, and the northern border of Cecil County, has yielded a large amount of ferroxide of chrome, for making pigments and dyes; titaniated iron, which occurs in gneiss, has been worked with success in Harford County. Ores of brown hematite, extensively used in Maryland for the manufacture of iron of excellent quality, occur in beds of clay and loam, particularly on the borders of the primary limestone within this belt.

Near Frederick, in passing westward, we perceive that the hypogene rocks begin to be covered with unconformable beds of red sandstone. This group of rocks is one of the most remarkably uniform in the country, possessing the same characteristics from the Hudson to North Carolina. It consists of dark reddish brown argillaceous sandstones, of crumbly-brown shales and coarse conglomerates. The strata dip gently toward the north-west, or toward the mountains. The beds, which show themselves along the south-eastern edge of the tract, consist mostly of coarse sandstones, alternating with red shales. The central parts consist more exclusively of brown shales and brown argillaceous sandstone. The uppermost beds, or those occurring along the north-western margin of the formation, have frequently the character of coarse conglomorates, made up of pebbles derived from a great variety of rocks, chiefly those which occur at the base or on the side of the adjoining South Mountain. The beds of rock on the Potomac, which have furnished the material from which the columns in the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington have been constructed, belong to this formation, the pebbles and the cementing materials in these beds being of limestone. The few fossil fishes and shells found in this formation establish its age to be that of the upper new red sandstones of Europe, or the period of the middle ages of geological history. To this formation belong the most important localities of copper ores in Maryland. Indeed, this formation is the depository of the principal copper mines in the United States, the beds containing the copper of Lake Superior being referred to this formation.

After passing the formation of new red sandstone, which occupies, as we have seen, a narrow trough in the hypogene or metamorphic rocks, proceeding westwardly, we approach the first ridge of the Alleghanies, or the great Apalachian chain. A rapid glance at the general features in the structure of the whole chain will enable us to comprehend more fully the portion of the chain which exists in this State. This chain, geologically considered, extends from Vermont to Alabama, being more than 1,000 miles long, from 50 to 100 miles broad, and varying in height from 800 to 4,000 feet. Unlike the great chains of many countries which contain a principal central mountain, to which all the minor ranges tend, this system consists of a broad zone of almost innumerable parallel ridges of nearly equal parallel height. The characteristic features of the ridges are great length, narrowness, and steepness, the evenness of their summits, and their remarkable parallelism; many of them are almost straight for more than 50 miles. This feature, combined with their steep slopes and sharp and level summits, gives them the appearance, seen in perspective, of so many colossal intrenchments. The first belt of the chain, having in a less degree the characteristics above mentioned, is the narrow undulating mountain range, called in New York and New Jersey, the Highlands; in Pennsylvania, the South Mountain; in Maryland, the South Mountain or Blue Ridge—the latter name being applied to the range in Virginia—the Catoctin Mountain, which is the first chain of importance which presents itself in Maryland as we proceed west, being a spur of the Blue Ridge. The rocks of this belt are, for the most part, of the older metamorphic strata, including gneiss, micaceous, chloritic, argillaceous, and talcose slates, and the Potsdam sandstone. Such is the character of the rocks exposed by the canal and railroad excavations at Harper's Ferry. Immediately north-west of this mountain range is the great Apalachian Valley, which ranges from Vermont to Alabama under various local names. The portion lying in Maryland is called the Hagerstown Valley. The latter, like the continuation of the same valley north and south, is principally based upon the Trenton limestone, remarkable as containing all the great caverns in the country. Beyond this valley to the north-west is a wide belt of long, narrow, parallel ridges and included valleys, spreading north-westward to the foot of the great plateau of the Alleghany or Cumberland Mountain. This belt has a breadth varying from 30 to 60 miles. These narrow and parallel ridges consist of strata folded into a succession of convex and concave strata, which have been subsequently laid open by denudation. They consist of silurian, devonian, and carboniferous formations, adopting the terms applied to similar formations in England—the older groups, or silurian, lying chiefly along the south-eastern flank of the Apalachians, and the carboniferous making their appearances as we proceed west. It is evident that these beds, now so much folded and fractured, were originally horizontal, and formed continuous deposits with the rocks of the great western coal field. It appears that the bending and fracture of the beds is greatest on the Atlantic side of the chain, and the strata becomes less and less disturbed as we proceed toward the west. The most important feature in the geology of the Apalachian chain, as it exists in Maryland, is the occurrence among its strata of the carboniferous formation, and its included beds of coal and ores of iron. There are three important coal areas within the State; two north-west of the so-called Backbone of the Alleghany Mountain; the north-west, or Youghiogeny field, estimated to contain 250 square miles; the middle area, between Negro and Meadow mountains, estimated to contain 120 square miles. These fields,

lying in the midst of a forest region, have not been thoroughly explored. The estimates of their value can not be much relied on. This is of comparatively little importance, as from their location they must remain for a long time undisturbed. The Frostburg, or Cumberland coal basin, lies between Davis Mountain to the east, and Savage Mountain to the west, extending within the State 20 miles in length, with an average breadth of 4½ miles. The carboniferous strata, composing the coal series, consisting, as elsewhere, of shale, grit, sandstone, limestone, argillaceous iron ore, and coal, dip on every side toward the centre of the trough. The successive beds have been compared, in shape, to a great number of Indian canoes, placed one within the other. The entire thickness of the coal measures about 1,500 feet. The present surface of the basin is irregular, as it has been intersected by numerous deep ravines, formed by streams and rivers. By these means large portions of the beds have been swept away. Wherever the beds have been cut off by the intervention of a valley, they are seen on the opposite sides at the same level, showing that the beds were once continuous. The whole amount of denudation has been estimated at 26,250 acres, 86,847 acres or 135 square miles, being the supposed present area of the coal. This denudation has given great facility for exploration of the strata and working the coal, and saves the large expenditures necessary in other regions for draining the mines. The whole quantity of coal may be extracted without the use of a shaft. The principal seam has been 10 feet in thickness of workable coal, and there are several other workable beds of less thickness; the whole thickness of available coal having been estimated at 45 feet. The data above given, supposing the whole coal to be accessible, would make the gross amount in this basin 6,305,137,827 tons, and the available quantity, making the ordinary deductions, over four thousand million tons. The analysis of the Cumberland coal shows it to be of the kind denominated dry or close burning, or intermediate between the fat coal of Pittsburg and the anthracite of Pennsylvania. Experiments prove that this coal, in evaporative power, occupies the very highest place among American coals. This is further demonstrated by its extensive use in the ocean steamers.

It will be seen from this rapid sketch, in which, from want of space, many interesting details are omitted, that the State of Maryland, in the extended range of its geological formations, is favored with one of the most important physical elements of prosperity. The same cause has been, in a high degree, conducive to the wealth of England. The *tertiary* of Maryland has contributed a soil of easy tillage and inexhaustible supplies of the best and cheapest material for enriching it. Its incoherent beds have suffered the tide to penetrate far inland, thus giving the advantages of the sea-board to the inhabitant of the interior. The *metamorphic* rocks furnish the best materials for construction near the points where they are most needed, and producing waterfalls on the rivers at the borders of the Atlantic plain, have placed the sites of manufactures near the great water highways. The shales and sandstones of the *secondary* have formed new varieties of soil, and contributed new material for architecture and metallurgy. To the *silurian* formation is due the broad and fertile valley resting on the Trenton limestone, and to the peculiar structure of the Apalachian chain, the rich glades of the upper mountain valleys. Finally, the *carboniferous* beds supply without limit the minerals most essential to commerce and the arts—coal, the indispensable aliment of industry, and iron, the instrument with which all wealth is created.

Maryland, in 1850, was divided into twenty counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, was as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Alleghany	3,850	22,769	892	24	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	3,710	32,393	1,295	159	Annapolis
Baltimore	30,065	210,646	1,655	2,377	Balt'e City
Calvert	1 006	9,646	434	0	Pr. Fredto'n
Caroline	1,526	9,692	730	0	Denton
Carroll	3,476	20,616	1,387	121	Westminster
Cecil	3,056	18,939	1,208	170	Elkton
Charles	1,335	16,162	709	0	Pt. Tobacco
Dorchester	2,705	18,877	1,049	12	Cambridge
Frederick	6,397	40,987	1,983	253	Frederick
Harford	2,977	19,356	1,278	70	Bel-Air
Kent	1,584	11,386	667	34	Chestertown
Montgomery	1,923	15,860	1,051	80	Rockville
Prince George's	1,875	21,549	885	28	Up'r Marlboro'
Queen Anne's	1,864	14,484	936	29	Centreville
St. Mary's	1,512	13,698	813	11	Leonardstown
Somerset	3,158	22,456	1,485	90	Princess Anne
Talbot	1,751	13,511	793	36	Easton
Washington	5,052	30,848	1,292	169	Hagerstown
Worcester	2,884	18,859	1,318	45	Snow Hill

The whole number of dwellings in the State, at the period referred to, was 81,708, of families 87,384, and of inhabitants 583,034, viz.: whites 417,943—males 211,187, and females 206,756; free colored 74,723—males 35,192, and females 39,531; and slaves 90,368—males 45,944, and females 44,424. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 195, fr. col. 36, and sl. 23—total 254; *blind*—wh. 193, fr. col. 71, and sl. 43—total 307; *insane*—wh. 477, fr. col. 52, and sl. 24—total 553; and *idiotic*—wh. 268, fr. col. 53, and sl. 72—total 393. The number of free persons born in the United States was 438,916; the number of foreign birth 53,288; and the number of birth unknown 462. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 456, N. Hamp. 260, Verm. 262, Mass. 1,421, R. I. 209, Conn. 484, N. York 2,646, N. Jer. 1,321, Penn. 16,076, Del. 4,373, *Maryland* 400,594, Dist. of Col. 1,940, Virg. 7,030, N. Car. 225, S. Car. 158, Ga. 74, Flor. 37, Ala. 51, Miss. 143, La. 181, Tex. 24, Ark. 14, Tenn. 39, Ky. 131, Ohio 535, Mich. 16, Ind. 65, Ill. 54, Mo. 86, Ia. 5, Wisc. 4, Calif. 1, and territories 1; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 3,467, Ireland 19,557, Scotland 1,093, Wales 260, Germany 26,936, France 507, Spain 18, Portugal 29, Belgium 5, Holland 106, Turkey 11, Italy 82, Austria 16, Switzerland 68, Russia 23, Denmark 35, Norway 10, Sweden 57, Prussia 188, Greece 0, China 1, Asia 2, Africa 10, British America 215, Mexico 8, Central America 0, South America 52, West Indies 279, Sandwich Islands 2, and other countries 251.

The following table will exhibit the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	208,649	8,043	103,036	111,075	319,728	—	—
1800	216,326	19,587	105,635	125,222	341,548	21,820	6.82
1810	235,117	33,927	111,502	145,429	380,546	38,998	11.41
1820	260,222	39,730	107,398	147,128	407,350	26,804	7.04
1830	291,108	52,938	102,994	155,932	447,040	39,690	9.74
1840	318,204	62,078	89,737	151,815	470,019	22,979	5.14
1850	417,943	74,723	90,368	165,091	583,034	113,015	24.04

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The statistics of the wealth and industry of the State, as ascertained by the census of 1850, and in accordance with other official documents referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands.—Improved lands 2,797,905 acres, and unimproved lands 1,836,445 acres—valued in cash at $87,178,545. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, 21,860. Value of farming implements and machinery, $2,463,443.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 75,684; asses and mules, 5,644; milch cows, 86,859; working oxen, 34,135; other cattle, 98,595; sheep, 177,902; and swine, 352,911—the value of these in the aggregate, $7,997,634. In 1840 the number of horses, mules, etc., was 92,220; of neat cattle, including milch cows, working oxen, and other cattle, 225,714; of sheep, 257,922; and of swine, 416,943. These statistics exhibit in the decade intervening, a decrease of 10,892 horses, mules, etc., of 6,125 cattle, of 80,020 sheep, and 64,032 swine.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 4,494,680 bushels; rye, 226,014 bushels; Indian corn, 10,749,859 bushels; oats, 2,242,151 bushels; barley, 745 bushels; buckwheat, 103,671 bushels. The production of the same crops, according to the census of 1840, was: wheat, 3,345,785 bushels; rye, 723,577 bushels; Indian corn, 8,233,086 bushels; oats, 3,534,211 bushels; barley, 3,591 bushels; and buckwheat 73,606 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 12,816 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 764,939 bushels, and sweet, 208,993 bushels. The potato crops together in 1839–40, were 1,036,433 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 21,407,497 (in 1840, 24,816,012) pounds; hay, 157,956 (in 1840, 106,687) tons; clover-seed, 15,217 bushels; other grass-seed, 2,561 bushels; hops, 1,870 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 63 tons, and water-rotted, 0 tons; flax, 35,686 pounds; flax-seed, 2,446 bushels; maple sugar, 47,740 pounds, and maple molasses, 1,430 gallons (all from Alleghany County); wine, 1,431 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $164,051; and of market-garden products, $200,869.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 480,226 (in 1840, 488,201) pounds; butter, 3,806,160 pounds; and cheese, 3,975 pounds. Value of animals slaughtered during the year, $1,954,800. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 39 pounds; and beeswax and honey to that of 74,802 pounds.

Aggregate value of *home-made manufactures* for the year, $111,821.

Manufactures—Capital invested, $18,108,798; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $17,326,734; average hands employed, 80,124—males 22,641, and females 7,483; average monthly cost of labor $614,556—male $544,931, and female $69,625; annual value of products $29,592,019. The amount of capital invested in 1840 was $6,450,284, and hence the manufacturing interests of Maryland have duplicated in the decade.

The whole number of industrial establishments, manufacturing to the value of $500 and upward, on the 1st June, 1850, was 3,708, comprising 148 several pursuits, and of these 76 were agricultural implement factories, 232 blacksmith shops, 464 boot and shoe shops, 61 brick fields, 141 cabinet-ware factories, 234 carpenters' and builders' shops, 125 cigar factories, 265 clothing shops, 52 coach, etc., factories, 99 coopers' shops, 21 carriers' shops, 16 distilleries, 33 cotton factories, 43 woolen factories, 5 forges, 10 brass founderies, and 18 iron founderies, 19 furnaces, 15 machine shops, 245 flour-mills, 147 grist-mills, 25 paper-mills, 118 saw-mills; mines—3 coal, 3 copper, 1 gold, and 21 iron; 10 piano-forte factories, 12 plumbing shops, 71 saddleries, 24 ship-building yards, 116 tanneries, 33 wheelwright shops, etc., the remaining handicrafts being those common to every civilized country. The following table will show the details of some of the largest manufactures:

Manufactures.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material, etc.	Average Hands Employed.	Monthly Cost of Labor.	Value of Annual Products.
Boot and Shoe	$297,965	$504,210	2,756	$50,264	$1,372,358
Brick-kilns	280,536	124,279	1,381	33,334	471,450
Cabinet-ware	301,215	208,895	903	23,031	705,175
Clothing	628,940	1,327,481	5,293	70,616	2,662,127
Distilleries	184,300	457,638	52	1,435	566,064
Factories—Cotton	2,248,600	1,353,361	3,247	38,112	2,021,396
" Woolen	258,100	176,518	370	6,144	319,240
Forges—Iron	94,500	78,935	90	2,353	136,000
Foundries "	253,100	230,562	555	15,444	515,862
Furnaces "	1,033,500	576,225	1,351	26,671	1,048,250
Machinery	257,500	120,843	458	12,591	497,550
Mills—Flour	1,833,460	4,126,324	502	9,055	4,918,576
" Grist	264,150	432,583	185	2,806	539,689
" Paper	134,300	118,668	186	2,401	234,365
" Rolling	196,000	210,564	175	5,015	282,531
" Saw	195,350	185,630	304	5,191	399,778
Mining—Coal	605,000	—	210	5,450	196,000
" Iron	34,750	—	274	5,344	171,675
Ship-building	164,000	273,985	673	26,722	832,100
Tanneries	628,900	725,612	479	8,034	1,103,139

In the cotton manufacture there were consumed 23,325 bales of cotton; in the woolen manufacture, 430,300 pounds of wool; and in the tanneries, 169,585 hides and 68,810 skins.

Internal Communication.—Maryland has projected and completed a magnificent system of railroads and canals. At an early period of its State history the necessity of opening communication with the west and the interior was agitated, and in some measure the projects of that day were matured by opening the navigation of the Upper Potomac, and more recently by building the great national road west from Cumberland. These works, however, have been superseded by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending from Alexandria in Virginia to Cumberland, 191 miles, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Wheeling, on the Ohio River, 319 miles. These two great thoroughfares secure to the principal sea-port of the State a vast amount of Western commerce, and open to the markets of the East the rich mineral deposits of Alleghany County, etc. The other great avenues within the State are the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and the Washington Branch Railroad, etc., which, with their external connections, communicate with every portion of the Union. Besides these there is a short canal and railroad across the neck of the Delaware Peninsula, the canal being navigable for sloops and barges, and also the Susque-

hanna and Tide-water Canal. The total length of completed railroad within Maryland in January, 1853, was 544 miles, or in the proportion of 1 mile to every 18 square miles of its territory, or to every 1,072 inhabitants.

Foreign Commerce.—In regard of foreign commerce, Maryland ranks fifth or sixth among the United States. According to the report of the Register of the Treasury for the year ending 30th June, 1850, the total exports were valued at $6,967,353; the value of domestic produce was $6,589,481, of which the value of that portion carried in American ships was $4,657,185, and of that carried in foreign, $1,932,296; and the value of foreign produce was $377,872, of which the value exported in American ships was $250,861, and in foreign ships, $127,011. The value of imports amounted to $6,124,201, of which $5,529,682 was the value of merchandise carried in American ships, and $594,515 of that carried in foreign ships. The character, tonnage, and crews of the shipping employed in the foreign trade were as follows—*Entrances:* Vessels 438, burden 99,588 tons, and crews 4,111 men and boys, viz., American, 295 vessels, 70,427 tons, and 2,770 men and boys; and foreign, 143 vessels, 29,161 tons, and 1,341 men and boys; and—*Clearances:* Vessels 521, burden 126,819, and crews 5,275 men and boys, viz., American, 359 vessels, 89,296 tons, and 3,605 men and boys; and foreign, 162 vessels, 37,523 tons, and 1,670 men and boys. The shipping owned within the State, at the date above appearing, was as follows:

Districts.	Registered. Perm't.	Registered. Temp'ry.	Enrolled and Licensed. Perm't.	Enrolled and Licensed. Temp'ry.	Licensed (under 20 tons.)	Aggregate Tonnage.	Navigated by Steam.
Baltimore	67,061	23,609	57,612	—	787	149,019	13,115
Oxford	—	—	12,066	—	277	12,343	—
Vienna	—	—	14,941	—	537	15,478	—
Snow Hill	—	—	9,226	—	285	9,511	—
St. Mary's	—	—	2,143	—	42	2,185	—
Town Creek	—	—	2,227	—	—	2,227	—
Annapolis	—	—	2,299	—	25	2,324	336
Total	67,061	23,609	100,514	—	1,903	193,087	13,451

The total amount of shipping built in the State, in the year ending as above, was 15 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 15,965 tons, of which 16 were ships, 5 brigs, 125 schooners, and 4 steamers; and of the whole amount, 66 vessels (11,683 tons) were built in Baltimore district, 31 schooners (1,758 tons) in Oxford, 27 schooners (1,533 tons) in Vienna, and 26 schooners (990 tons) in Snow Hill.

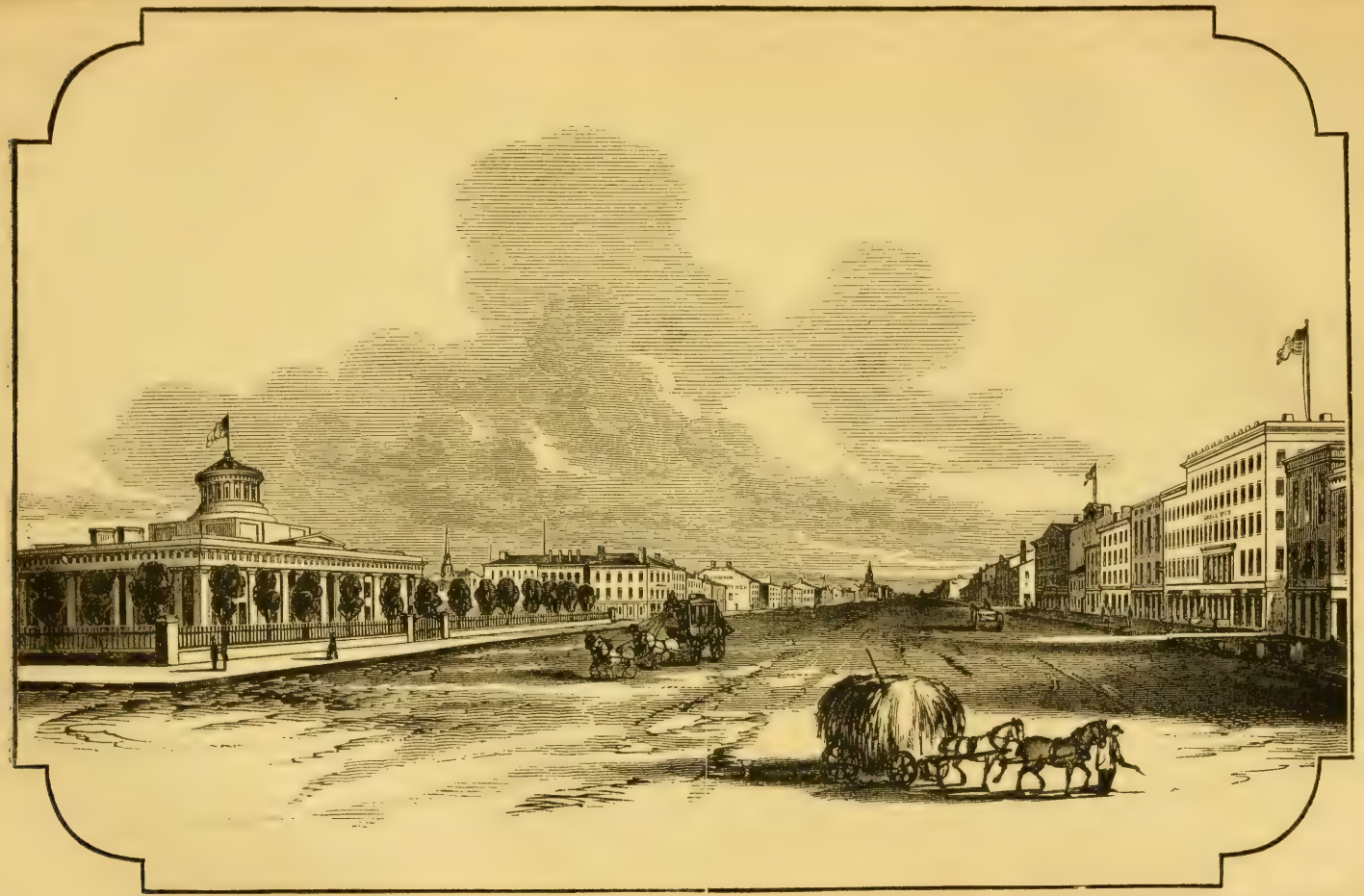
The following table exhibits the movements in the values of imports and exports for a series of years embraced between 1791 and 1850 inclusive:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$2,239,691	$—	1811	$6,833,987	$—	1831	$4,308,647	$4,826,577
1792	2,628,808	—	1812	5,885,979	—	1832	4,499,918	4,629,303
1793	3,665,056	—	1813	3,787,865	—	1833	4,062,467	5,437,057
1794	5,686,191	—	1814	248,434	—	1834	4,168,245	4,647,483
1795	5,811,380	—	1815	5,036,601	—	1835	3,925,234	5,647,153
1796	9,201,315	—	1816	7,338,767	—	1836	3,675,475	7,131,867
1797	9,811,380	—	1817	8,933,930	—	1837	3,789,917	7,857,033
1798	12,746,190	—	1818	8,570,634	—	1838	4,524,575	5,701,869
1799	16,299,609	—	1819	5,926,216	—	1839	4,576,561	6,995,285
1800	12,264,231	—	1820	6,609,364	—	1840	5,768,768	4,910,746
1801	12,767,530	—	1821	3,850,394	4,070,841	1841	4,947,166	6,101,313
1802	7,914,225	—	1822	4,536,796	4,792,486	1842	4,904,766	4,417,078
1803	5,078,062	—	1823	5,030,228	4,946,179	1843	5,015,556	2,479,182
1804	9,151,939	—	1824	4,863,233	4,551,442	1844	5,133,166	3,917,750
1805	10,859,480	—	1825	4,501,304	4,751,815	1845	6,869,053	4,042,915
1806	14,580,905	—	1826	4,010,748	4,928,569	1846	6,869,055	4,042,915
1807	14,298,984	—	1827	4,516,406	4,405,708	1847	9,762,244	4,432,814
1808	2,721,106	—	1828	4,334,422	5,629,694	1848	7,129,782	5,343,643
1809	6,627,326	—	1829	4,804,455	4,804,135	1849	8,000,660	4,976,781
1810	6,489,018	—	1830	3,791,482	4,523,866	1850	6,967,353	6,124,201

Banks.—The aggregate condition of 23 banks and 2 branch banks in Maryland, according to the returns of Jan., 1851, were as follows: *Liabilities*—capital $18,128,881, circulation $3,532,869, deposits $5,833,706, due other banks $1,923,206, and other liabilities $9,895; and *assets*—loans and discounts $14,900,816, stocks $760,417, real estate $405,245, other investments $768, due by other banks $1,178,200, notes of other banks $965,796, specie fund $78,552, and specie $2,709,055.

Government.—The present constitution of Maryland was done in convention 13th May, 1851, ratified by the people 4th June, 1851, and went into operation 4th July, 1851. It supplanted the old constitution of 1776, which had, however, been amended more than twenty times. This constitution provides that every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, and in the county, town, or city where his vote is offered, for the six months next preceding the election, may vote. Citizens removing from one part of the State to another do not lose one residence before acquiring another. Persons convicted of giving or receiving bribes, and persons knowingly casting illegal votes, are forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit, or to vote at any election thereafter, and are in addition punishable by fine and imprisonment. No citizen convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned, and no lunatic or *non compos* can vote. The general election is held on the first Wednesday in November.

The *Legislature* is composed of a Senate of 22 members, one from each county and the city of Baltimore, and chosen for four years, and a House of Delegates, composed of not less than 65 nor more than 80 members (now 74) chosen for two years from single districts. Members of both houses must have resided in the State for three years, and in the district for which elected for the last year thereof, and Senators must be at least 25, and delegates 21 years of age. After the returns of each federal census are published, commencing with that of 1850, the Assembly shall reapportion the delegates according to population, but Baltimore city shall always have four delegates more than the most populous county, and no county shall have less than two members. After 1854 the sessions will be biennial. No bill shall become a law unless



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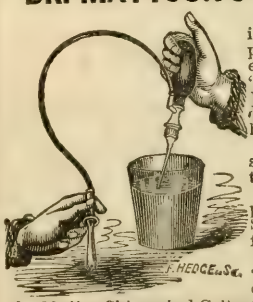
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passed by a majority of all the members elected, and on its final passage the ayes and noes shall be recorded; and no law shall take effect until the 1st June next after the session when it is passed. The Legislature meets at Annapolis on the first Wednesday in January annually.

The *Governor* is chosen by a plurality of votes, and his term, commencing on the 2d Wednesday of January, shall continue four years. He must be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State for five years preceding his election, and three years a resident of the district from which he is elected. For the purpose of electing the Governor the State is divided into three districts, and he is elected from each successively. The first district comprises St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, and Howard counties, and Baltimore City; the second district, the eight counties of the Eastern shore, and the third district, Baltimore, Frederick, Washington, Alleghany, and Carroll counties. He is obligated to reside at the seat of government during his official term. He may grant pardons, but not until after a publication in the newspapers of the applications made therefor and the day when a hearing will be had, and he shall report every case to the Legislature. In case of vacancy the President of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall act as Governor until an election by the people.

The *administrative* officers of the State are—a Secretary of State, appointed by the Governor to hold office during his term; a State Treasurer and Comptroller, whose accounts the Governor is bound to examine semi-annually, or oftener if necessary; Commissioners of the Land Office, of Stamps, and of Public Works, and an Adjutant-general, the latter of which is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office for six years.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, Orphans' Court, etc. The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only; the judges, four in number, are elected from districts by the voters therein for 10 years, unless they before reach the age of 70 years. They must be above 30 years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, resident of the judicial district from which elected, and have been admitted to practice in the State. The court appoints its own clerk, to hold office six years, and he may be re-appointed at the end thereof. The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, may designate any one of the four judges elected to be Chief Justice. The judicial districts are, 1st—Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore, and Harford counties; 2d—Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary, Charles, and Prince George's counties; 3d—Baltimore City; and 4th—the eight counties of the Eastern shore. For the holding of circuit courts the State is divided into eight circuits, each of which elects a judge of the circuit court to hold office for 10 years. The circuits are, 1st—St. Mary, Charles, and Prince George counties; 2d—Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, and Calvert counties; 3d—Frederick and Carroll counties; 4th—Washington and Alleghany counties; 5th—Baltimore city; 6th—Baltimore, Harford, and Cecil counties; 7th—Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, and Caroline counties; and 8th—Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties. The qualifications of judges of the circuit courts are the same as those required for judges of appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial districts. There is in the 5th district a court of common pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between $100 and $500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in the city of which it is composed; and a superior court, with jurisdiction in cases over $500. Each of these courts consist of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a criminal court, consisting of one judge, elected for six years. Clerks of the circuit courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible. Each county, and Baltimore city, elects three persons as judges of the orphans' court, to hold office for four years; a register of wills for six years; justices of the peace, two sheriffs, and constables for two years. Attorneys for the commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people for four years. The office of Attorney-general was abolished by the new constitution. The court of chancery will cease to exist on the 4th July, 1853, having been granted that time to finish up its business.

Among the provisions of the constitution are the following: "Teachers of religion, and those holding offices of profit under the State or United States, except justices of peace, are ineligible to the House of Delegates; two commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the State, and one or more to revise and simplify the practice, form of pleading, and conveyancing, were to be appointed by the legislature at its first session; persons any way engaged in any duel shall be forever incapable of holding any office of honor or trust in the State, and holders of public money are ineligible until they pay the same into the treasury; the Assembly shall pass laws to protect and secure the property of married women; imprisonment for debt is abolished; a reasonable amount of debtor's property, not exceeding in amount $500, is exempt from seizure; the relation of master and slave, as now existing, shall not be altered by the legislature; no bank shall be established, except with the individual liability of the stockholders to the amount of their shares; corporations shall not be created by special laws, except for municipal and other specified purposes; private property shall not be taken for public use unless compensation be first paid or tendered; the rate of interest shall not exceed six per cent.; in all criminal cases the jury shall be judges of the law as well as the facts; all officers, except the Governor, whose pay exceeds $3,000 per annum, shall account for the excess under oath; after 1st April, 1859, no lottery scheme shall be drawn nor ticket sold, and until that time the system shall be under a commissioner of lotteries; no debt shall be contracted exceeding $100,000, nor unless the act creating it shall provide for a tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and the principal in 15 years, nor shall such taxes be repealed or applied to other purposes; the credit of the State shall never be given nor lent, nor shall the State be any way concerned in internal improvements; the monies levied to pay the public debt shall never be diverted until the debt is paid, or until the sinking fund equals the outstanding debt.

At its first session after every federal census, the legislature shall pass a law to ascertain the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention to revise the constitution; and if a majority vote therefor, a convention shall be called at the earliest convenient day—the delegates to be elected by the several counties, and Baltimore city, in proportion to their representatives at the time when the convention may be called.

The *militia* of Maryland, according to the Adjutant-general's return of 1850, consisted of 46,864 men of all arms, of which 2,397 were commissioned officers, and 44,467 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and artificers; and of the commissioned officers, 22 were general officers, 68 general staff officers, 544 field officers, etc., and 1,763 company officers. All free white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age, and not exempt by law, are liable to do military duty.

Finances, Public Debt, etc.—The nominal debt of the State on the 1st December, 1850, amounted to $15,424,381 46; but, deducting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad loan, $3,266,000, total county loan, $163,689 67, and Susquehanna and Tidewater Canals loan, $1,000,000, otherwise provided for, the real debt amounted only to $10,960,691 79. The sinking fund at the above date amounted to $2,000,726, and must be deducted from the debt to get the present liabilities of the State. To meet these liabilities, in addition to the proceeds of a special annual tax, the State has $5,341,801 84 in productive property, consisting of stocks, bonds, etc., and $15,910,013 17 in property not now productive.

The balance in the treasury 1st December, 1849, was $484,892 96, and the receipts during the year were $1,227,986 24,

being a total of resources for the year ending 1st December, 1850, amounting to $1,712,879 20; and the expenditures in the same year were $1,467,470 36, leaving a balance of $245,408 84 for future appropriation. The principal objects of *expenditure* were—for Annapolis and Elridge Railroad $3,950 83, civil officers $14,614 97, colleges, academies, and schools $21,899, indigent deaf and dumb $2,340 50, judiciary $38,813 50, legislature $56,636 01, militia $1,100, penitentiary $30,000, pensions $5,679 68, surplus revenue $34,069 36, State colonization $10,000, interest on public debt $690,846 36, redemption of funded arrears of interest $500,509 09, State tobacco inspection and warehouses $21,961 77, contingent expenses $9,333 49, and miscellaneous expenses $21,172 94; and the chief sources of *income* were—auction duties and licenses $25,635 44, railroads $129,840 30, bank dividends and bonus $37,356 06, fines and forfeitures $5,032 36, licenses by county clerks $127,835 02, road stock dividends $46,490, stamps $52,579 75, lotteries and stamps on lottery tickets $38,633 82, canal companies $67,090, direct tax $438,036 38, taxes on State and city of Baltimore stocks $46,386 24, on collateral inheritances $23,060 73, on commissions of executors and administrators $29,166 26, on commissions of trustees $5,289 26, on foreign assurances $7,484 87, on policies of insurance $6,056, on protests $4,923, on certain officers $10,551 56, on civil commissions $7,221 80, and on incorporated institutions $25,870 58, tax on colonization, $8,668 04, and State tobacco inspection in Baltimore $51,519 93.

The assessed value of all real and personal estate subject to taxation in 1850, according to the returns of the census of that year, was $196,603,625, but truly assessed, it would amount to $207,257,523. The aggregate of all taxes assessed amounted to $1,334,429; of this amount $444,866 was for State purposes, $380,727 for county purposes, $89,810 for school purposes, $22,651 for support of paupers, $14,866 for road repairs, etc., and $381,509 for other purposes.

Federal Representation.—Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, 23d May, 1850, sends six representatives to the national legislature.

Education.—The provisions for education in Maryland, though by no means sufficient for the amount of population in the State, are still very respectable. The law with regard to schools has been recently amended, and in consonance with its provisions, the counties have been divided into school districts, in which it is imperative on the inhabitants to establish and maintain schools for a certain period in each year. Many of the counties, however, have not yet complied with the law, but nevertheless there have been great improvements effected, and the prospect of future efficiency in all that pertains to public schools is very promising. The means of obtaining education in this State, as they existed 1st June, 1850, are returned in the census as follows:

1. Primary schools—number 923, teachers 1,104, scholars 34,467, total annual income $225,260—namely, income from endowment $2,959, from taxation $75,296, from public funds $67,412, and from other sources $79,563.

2. Academies, etc.—number 174, teachers 427, scholars 7,759, total annual income $206,430—namely, income from endowments $12,365, from public funds $15,227, and from other sources $178,808.

3. Colleges and universities—number 12, professors 95, students 1,112, total annual income $124,714—namely, income from public funds $3,200, and from other sources $121,514. The principal collegiate institutions of the State are—St. John's College at Annapolis (formerly a branch of the University), founded in 1784; St. Mary's College (Catholic), at Baltimore, founded 1805; St. James' College (Episcopal), in Washington County, founded 1842; Mount St. Mary's College (Catholic), at Emmettsburg, founded 1830; Washington College, at Chestertown, founded 1783; Medical School of the University, at Baltimore, founded 1807; Washington Medical College, also at Baltimore, founded 1827, etc., etc.

The whole number of white children who attended school within or during any part of the year, was 60,417, of which 32,214 were males, and 28,233 females; and the total number of free colored children was 1,616, of which 886 were males, and 730 females. Of all classes, amounting to 62,063; those of native birth numbered 60,386, and those of foreign birth 1,679. Of those classed, "adults who can not read or write," the whites numbered 20,815—8,557 males, and 12,258 females; and the free colored numbered 21,062—9,422 males, and 11 640 females; and of the total number of white persons of this class, 17,364 were native born, and 3,451 foreigners.

Libraries.—Public libraries 17, containing 54,750 volumes; private libraries 325—222,455 volumes; school libraries 8—6,335 volumes; Sunday-school libraries 84—28,315 volumes; college libraries 10—33,792 volumes; and church libraries 5—1,850 volumes; total 449 libraries, and 347,497 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in Maryland in 1850 was 68, circulating at each issue an aggregate of 124,287 copies, and annually 19,612,724 copies. Of this number, 39 were political—22 whig in principle, circulating at each issue 19,172 copies; and 17 democratic, circulating 12,465 copies; 20 were miscellaneous—71,000 copies; 6 religious—13,950 copies; 1 agricultural—6,000 copies; 1 musical—1,000; and 1 colonization—700 copies; and of the whole number 6 were published daily, and issued annually 15,806,500 copies; 4 tri-weekly—499,700 copies; 54 weekly—3,166,124 copies; 1 semi-monthly—48,000 copies; and 3 monthly—92,400 copies. The *dailies* are all published in Baltimore city—the "Sun," the "Clipper," the "American," the "Patriot," the "Republican and Argus," and the "German Correspondent;" the *tri-weeklies* are also published solely in Baltimore, and, with the exception of the "B. Herald," are editions of the dailies, viz.: the "American," the "Patriot," and the "Republican and Argus;" the *weeklies* are published—3 at Cumberland; 2 at Annapolis; 1 at Ellicott's Mills; 10 at Baltimore, four of which are editions of dailies, namely, of the "Sun," of the "Clipper," of the "Patriot," and of the "Republican and Argus;" 2 at Washington; 2 at Elkton; 1 at Port Tobacco; 1 at Denton; 2 at Cambridge; 5 at Frederick; 1 at Catoctin; 1 at Emmettsburg; 1 at Havre de Grace; 1 at Bel-Air; 1 at Charlestown; 1 at Rockville; 1 at Upper Marlboro'; 2 at Centreville; 1 at Princess Anne; 1 at Leonardstown; 2 at Easton; 1 at Boonsboro'; 1 at Clear Spring; 7 at Hagerstown; and 1 at Snow Hill; the semi-monthly—the Lutheran Christian Messenger, was published at Baltimore; and the three monthlies also at Baltimore.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State, in 1850, which are taken from the census returns of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	48	16,800	$132,810
Christian	—	—	—
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	133	60,105	610,877
Free	—	—	—
Friends	26	7,760	114,050
German Ref.	22	14,800	$197,800
Jewish	3	1,400	41,000
Lutheran	42	26,800	287,950
Mennonite	4	850	2,000
Methodist	479	181,715	837,665
Moravian	12	5,350	82,500
Presbyterian	57	23,235	378,300
R. Catholic	65	31,100	$1,161,532
Swedenbo'n.	—	—	—
Tunker	6	14,100	8,400
Union	10	4.250	13,000
Unitarian	1	1,000	104,000
Universalist	1	1,000	26,000
Minor Sects.	—	—	—

—making a total of 909 churches, having accommodation for 390,065 persons, and owning property to the aggregate value



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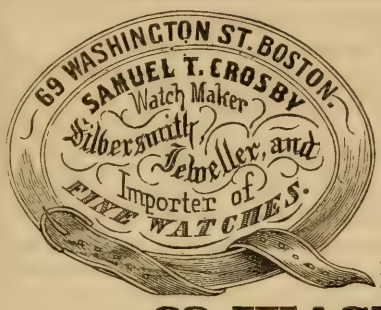
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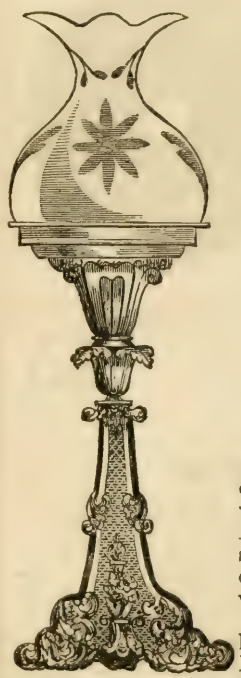
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2, Leaving the Cars at Plymouth, (dinner) and proceeding to Franconia Notch by Stage, 24 miles, arriving same evening, ten hours from Boston.

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of $3,947,884. Maryland forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and with the District of Columbia, and the county of Alexandria, in Virginia, the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Baltimore, which has for its suffragan sees, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, and Wheeling.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 4,494—2,591 native-born, and 1,903 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers in the State, at that period, was 2,001—1,681 native-born, and 320 foreigners. Annual cost of support $71,668. The whole number of criminals convicted within the same year was 207—183 native-born, and 24 foreigners; and the number in prison on the 1st June, 1850, was 397—325 native-born, and 72 foreigners.

Historical Sketch.—Kent Island was the site of the first white settlements within the limits of Maryland. In 1631, William Claiborne commenced a colony on this island. But the charter under which Maryland was permanently established was granted to Cecilius, Lord Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by Charles I., and bears date 20th June, 1632. The name Terra Mariæ, or Maryland, was given it in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of the reigning monarch. The first settlers, chiefly Roman Catholics, sailed from the Isle of Wight, 22d November, 1633, and landed on the island of St. Clement, 25th March, 1634, and immediately took possession of the country with religious ceremonies. On the 27th, they commenced a settlement on the main land, at St. Mary's; and this is counted the date of the foundation of the colony. These settlers of Maryland were refugees from ecclesiastical tyranny; and have been denominated by historians the "Pilgrims of St. Mary's." The first governor was Leonard Calvert. The first legislature convened in 1639, and adopted many wise and useful laws. Tobacco had already become so important a staple, that it was deemed expedient to tax its exportation, as a source of revenue. The great revolution in England now began; the proprietary was a Catholic and adherent of the king, and a congregation of Puritans, from Virginia, who had been expelled as non-conformists, in 1642, having settled in Maryland, now attempted to gain ascendancy in the government, and to some extent succeeded; but they were overthrown again in 1646. In 1649, the Assembly passed that noble act of religious toleration, which threw the mantle of charity over all, and in the benefits of which Catholic, Quaker, and Puritan, participated, for all had experienced the rigors of persecution. Monarchy having been overthrown in England, the Puritan power rapidly increased, and again the proprietary was for a time suspended. In 1654, Lord Baltimore made efforts to regain the colony, and succeeded; but scarcely had he resumed the reins of government when the Puritans again deposed him, and for the space of three years thereafter the peace of the colony was compromised by excesses on both sides. During this period the Puritans were concentrated at Providence, now Annapolis, which they considered the actual seat of government, although St. Mary's continued to be the nominal capital. The power of the proprietary was now restored, and Philip Calvert, his brother, was appointed governor. In 1660, twenty-six years from the foundation of the colony, the population of Maryland was about 12,000; in 1665, it was 16,000; and in 1671, it had increased to 20,000. The extension of political organization had kept pace with population. Up to this period, seven counties had been founded, but there were no considerable towns. Importations supplied the place of domestic manufactures, except such as were made in the families of the settlers. Mention of negro slaves is first made in the laws of Maryland in 1663, but it is probable that slavery existed in the colony anteriorly to that time. In 1671, an act was passed to encourage their importation. Philip Calvert was superseded in 1662, as governor, by Charles, son of the Lord Proprietary, who acted in that capacity until 1675, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded to his rights, and appointed Thomas Notely as his representative. On the occurrence of the Revolution, in 1688, the king assumed the government, and in 1791, appointed Sir Lionel Copley governor. Among the first acts of the new government was the removal of the capital from St. Mary's to Providence, thenceafter known as Annapolis. The government was again restored to the family of the proprietary, in 1715. At this period, the population was estimated at 30,000, and the almost exclusive staple of production was tobacco. Before 1697, the colonists had been without manufactures of their own; but in that year an effort had been initiated to make woolen and linen cloths. Every attempt of this kind, however, was closely watched by the English government, and hence these efforts to supply a domestic manufacture either failed at once, or languished out a sickly existence. In 1714, Charles, Lord Baltimore, died, and his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, succeeded to the province, but lived only long enough to have his rights acknowledged. The principal obstacle to the recognition of the claim of this family was now removed, for the young heir had been educated a Protestant. In 1715, therefore, the authority of the proprietary was restored, and a commission in his name was issued to Hart, the last of the governors appointed by the king. From this period until the breaking out of the French war, in 1753, the history of Maryland is not marked by any great event. Its local annals are filled with relations of contentions between the proprietary and the people—the one struggling to maintain his hereditary privileges, and the other to establish their liberties. In all these struggles are discernible the germs of the Revolution of 1776. In 1740, Maryland contributed 500 men and £7,500 to the disastrous expedition against the Spanish Main. A noble fleet of nearly 100 vessels, including 30 ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Vernon, and an army of 12,000 men, under General Wentworth, assembled at Jamaica, in 1741. With this imposing force, a descent was made on Cartagena, which was rendered abortive rather by the malignity of the climate than the prowess of the enemy. It was calculated that nine out of ten of these levies perished in this most fatal enterprise. The province, in 1748, contained about 130,000 inhabitants, of whom 94,000 were white, and 36,000 colored persons. In 1745, the first, and for a long time the only newspaper in the colony, the "Maryland Gazette," was published at Annapolis, but a printing press had been set up some forty years before this, for printing the laws and public documents. In 1756, the number of inhabitants was computed at 154,188, exhibiting the very satisfactory increase of 24,188, or about 18.6 per centum in eight years.

The development of the resources of the province had perhaps hardly kept pace with this advancement of population. The policy of England continued to be rigorous in the discouragement of domestic manufactures, and its repressive measures were not without effect. Meanwhile the legislature of the province offered bounties in land for the erection of flour-mills, iron furnaces, and forges, and other works of industry, and its efforts succeeded to a considerable extent. In 1749, there were in the colony eight furnaces and nine forges. In 1742, copper works were in operation. The great staple export, however, was tobacco—in 1747, 5,000 hogsheads were exported. For many purposes tobacco was the currency of the province, and in certain years the great depression in the price of this article drew out the specie of the colony to meet the balance accruing in its foreign trade. The government sought to remedy this evil by an issue of bills of credit, which experiment, of course, proved unavailing. In 1732, tobacco was made a legal tender at one penny per pound, and Indian corn at 20 pence a bushel; but the issue of paper money continued, even after this expedient, to supply the place of a safe and convenient currency.

The boundary disputes of Maryland with the adjoining provinces have become somewhat famous among controversies of that kind; the most celebrated was that which concerned her northern and part of her eastern frontier, and which

resulted in the establishment of "Mason and Dixon's Line." This dispute had an even date almost with the original grant to Lord Baltimore. His grant, it was contended, covered all the territory bordering the Atlantic and Delaware Bay, between 38° and 40° N. lat., including the whole of the present State of Delaware and a considerable strip of Pennsylvania; but this portion of his grant was at the time occupied by settlements of the Swedes, who were subsequently conquered by the Dutch. After the latter were dispossessed, the territory wrested from them was conferred by a special grant from the Duke of York, in 1682, upon William Penn. A decree was obtained in 1685 by Penn, confirming to him the boundaries named in his grant; but the Proprietary of Maryland refused to submit, and from this time to 1732 the dispute was the cause of almost ceaseless litigation between the Proprietaries of the two colonies, and of violence and outrage on the border. At length, in consequence of a decree in chancery in favor of the heirs of William Penn, granted in 1750, commissioners were appointed to determine and mark the line mentioned in the decree of 1685. The "scientific gentlemen" employed in this important service, probably the chief surveyors, were Messrs. Mason and Dixon, from whom this celebrated boundary received its name. They began at the angle formed by the intersection of the boundary line between Delaware and Maryland with that between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and proceeded westward 130 miles, when their operations were suspended by fear of hostilities from the Indians. At the end of every mile they set up a stone, with the letter "P" and the arms of the Penns engraved on the north side, and "M," with the escutcheon of Lord Baltimore, on the south. In 1782-3 a continuation was made of "Mason and Dixon's line" to its western terminus; this, however, was looked upon as a mere temporary arrangement, and the controversies and recriminations continued; and complaints were made to the Governor of Virginia, who appealed to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to come into some arrangement to effect a permanent and acknowledged boundary. "For this desirable purpose each State selected the best and most suitable men within its reach, so that their work, when completed, would merit and receive entire confidence in its accuracy." The commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania were David Rittenhouse, John Ewing, and Captain Hutchins; those on the part of Virginia were Andrew Ellicott, Rev. James Madison, Rev. Robert Andrews, and T. Page. They performed the duty assigned them in the fall of 1784. The line having been thus carried to its western terminus, it only remained to run a meridian line from that point to the Ohio River to close this long-protracted controversy. This task was committed to Messrs. Rittenhouse and Porter, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville on that of Virginia. They entered on their work in May, 1785, and on the 23d August they had made a final report, locating the western boundary of Pennsylvania, as now acknowledged, from the south-western corner of the State to the Ohio River; for Virginia had no special interest in extending the line further north, having finally relinquished in favor of the general government her claims to territory north and west of the Ohio the year before.

In the contest which annihilated French dominion in America Maryland bore a gallant part. Braddock's unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne was organized in this province, and marched from Frederick in the spring of 1754. After the defeat and death of this general a fearful panic pervaded the frontier region of all the Middle States, and extended in Maryland even to the Bay Shore. Numbers of the inhabitants fled to Baltimore, and even prepared to leave the country altogether. From this time until the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758, the western part of Maryland was kept in constant terror, and of course the incidents of the war fully occupied the attention of the people and the public authorities. The progress of population during these years of Indian warfare was necessarily slow. The inhabitants in 1761 numbered 164,007, of whom 114,332 were whites, and 49,675 slaves, showing an increase for five years following 1756 of somewhat less than 10,000. The relative increase was but little over half as great as that of the preceding five years. The extension of settlements toward the west was also suspended during the war.

From the conclusion of the French war until the commencement of the Revolution, the history of Maryland, like that of most of the other colonies, is a narrative of usurpations upon public liberty attempted by the royal government and resisted by the people. In 1765, the stamp act, and afterward the tea tax, excited general indignation and hostility. The most violent opponents of these measures took the name of "Sons of Liberty." As the contest drew toward the issue which had been inevitable from the beginning, the Proprietary government fell, as a matter of course, giving place to local and general committees of safety, and to conventions assembled in the name of the people, to supply the want of a more regular authority. The war, which had long been expected, and for which great preparations were made, commenced with the desultory fight at Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

The Revolution having now fairly commenced, elections were held throughout the province in August, 1776, for delegates to a convention to frame a Constitution and State Government. This body assembled August 14th, and by the 10th September a bill of rights and a constitution were reported. On the 3d November the constitution was adopted in convention, and elections ordered to carry it into effect. The system of government established by this first constitution of Maryland was republican, and as nearly democratic as the state of public opinion of that day, and the circumstances under which it was adopted, gave reason to expect.

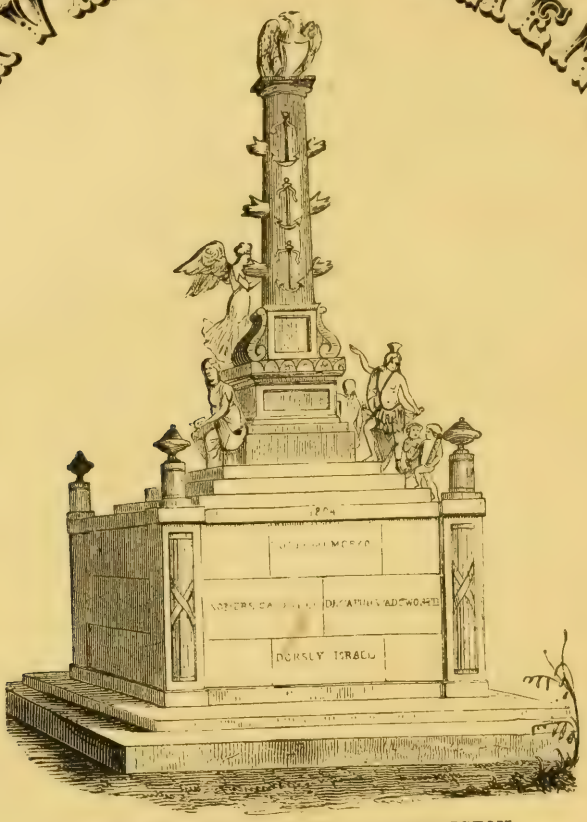
The elections took place in November, as provided for in the constitution, and the legislature convened at Annapolis on the 5th February, 1777. On the 13th February Thomas Johnson was chosen first constitutional governor of Maryland.

Throughout the Revolutionary War the services of the Maryland troops were marked by gallantry and efficiency. In the first considerable action after that of Bunker's Hill, the "Maryland line" signalized its valor and took a high position among the several corps of the continental army. They were under the command of Col. Wm. Smallwood, who afterward became a major-general, and one of the most distinguished officers whose achievements in the struggle illustrate the bravery of his native state. In the battle of Long Island, and in those of Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Fort Washington, the Maryland regiments were conspicuous for their courage and discipline; nor were they less so in the memorable actions at Trenton and Princeton. With the exception of actions in the campaign against Burgoyne, indeed, there was no prominent battle of the war, from Brooklyn Heights to Yorktown, in which the Marylanders did not take an active part; and under every commander—Washington, La Fayette, De Kalb, and Greene—they earned special notice and applause for gallantry and good conduct. The number of troops furnished by Maryland during the war was 15,229 regulars, and 5,407 militia; and the expenditures of the State amounted to $7,568,145 in specie, a large portion of which was raised by the sale of confiscated British property within the State.

On the 23d December, 1783, the brilliant drama of the Revolution was closed by Washington's resignation of his commission. This event took place at Annapolis, in the presence of Congress, the State legislature, many officers who had served through the war, and a crowd of deeply interested spectators. The ceremony constitutes a scene in our history second in solemnity and importance only to the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

The Federal Constitution was readily and heartily adopted by Maryland. The convention that accepted it on the part

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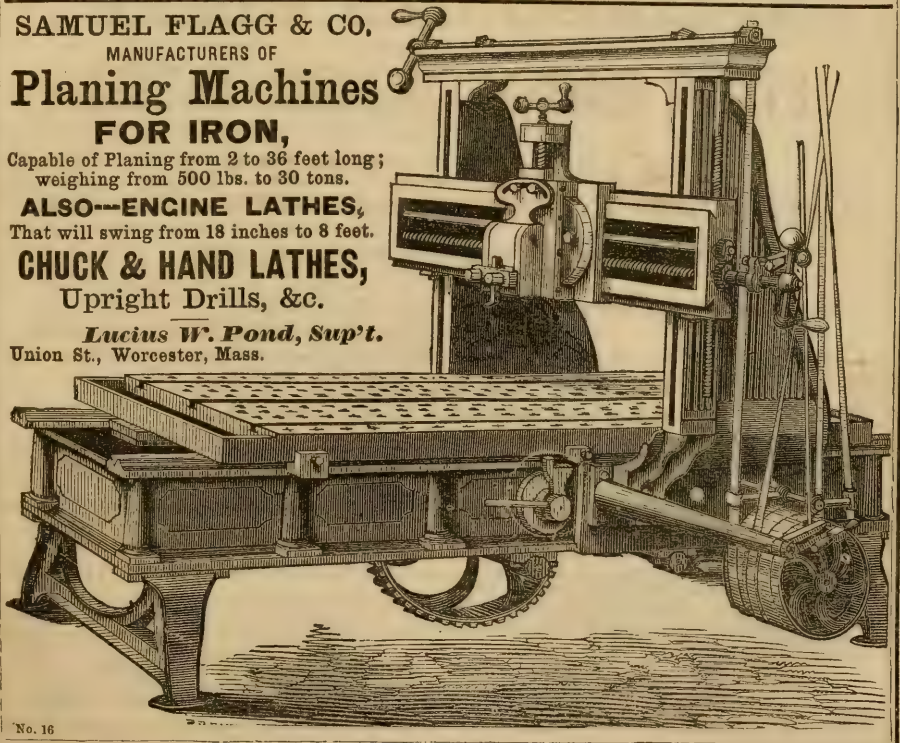
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of the State met on the 21st April, 1788, and adjourned on the 28th, having agreed to the instrument, without reservation or amendment, by a vote of 63 to 11.

From this period to the war of 1812, the history of Maryland presents nothing calling for special notice. During that war Admiral Cockburn, commanding the British naval forces, committed on the shores of Chesapeake Bay a series of wanton outrages against the property and persons of the citizens. In the spring of 1813 the villages of Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, and Georgetown, were plundered and burned by his orders, and in August, 1814, occurred the expedition of General Ross against the city of Washington. Cockburn, since the opening of the preceding year, had been cruising about the bay and the mouth of the Potomac with four ships of the line and six frigates; in the course of the summer he was largely re-enforced, and in August a landing was effected at Benedict, on the Patuxent, some thirty-five miles south-east of Washington. The land force was under the command of General Ross, and was 5,000 strong. It proceeded toward Washington; the militia of Maryland and of the District assembled under General Winder to oppose their march; but the Americans were in no condition to resist their numerous and well disciplined enemies. The army retired to Bladensburg, and was re-enforced by General Stansbury with 2,100 Maryland troops, including the sailors and marines of Commodore Barney. At this point it was resolved to risk an action in defense of the national capital. The result of the conflict that ensued was not fortunate to the American arms.

The British gained a complete victory, though at a cost of life much greater than the loss sustained by the Americans. The victors marched on to Washington, occupied the city as long as they thought advisable, and then returned to their shipping at Benedict. They, however, sullied the laurels which their daring and successful expedition might have gained for them by an act of Vandalic barbarism to which the annals of modern warfare among civilized nations hardly furnishes a parallel. While in secure possession of the seat of government, they burned and destroyed the Capitol, the president's house, the offices of the treasury, war, and navy, all the national records accessible to them, the public library, and other property belonging to the public and individuals. Their loss in this expedition is said to have been four hundred in killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. At nearly the same time Alexandria was occupied and plundered, or laid under tribute. The remaining principal incidents of the war particularly belonging to the history of Maryland, are the battle of North Point and the defense of Baltimore. The British forces engaged at North Point numbered 5,000, and were under General Ross. He was killed in a skirmish between parties of the advance immediately before the battle. The Americans were commanded by General Striker, who had under his command 3,200 men. The result of the engagement was unfavorable to the invaders, though the American general judged it prudent to retire toward Baltimore. The British lost about 400 men, and the Americans about half that number. The battle of North Point was fought 13th Sept., 1814. On the evening of next day the enemy commenced a bombardment of Fort M'Henry, the work chiefly relied upon for the defense of the city. The attack was gallantly repelled, and the failure of the operations during the night, which were conducted by land and water, was so complete that a day or two after the land forces were taken on board the shipping, and all attempts against Baltimore were abandoned. On the 16th of the month the hostile fleet was seen standing down the bay.

From the earliest period the condition of the African race in Maryland had attracted much attention. By gradations, which there are now no means of tracing, this class of the population had attained in 1790 the number of 111,079, of which 8,043 were free, and 103,036 were slaves. The tendency of public opinion in this State, for many years subsequent to the commencement of the Revolution, seemed favorable to emancipation, and its effect was perceived in the gradual increase of free blacks. It was shown by the census of 1800 that the free colored had gained 11,544 during the preceding ten years, equal to 143 per centum, while the slaves had increased only 2,599, or about 2½ per centum. The decennial census from this period exhibited an equally remarkable increase of free negroes and decrease of slaves, so that from 1790 to 1850 the free negroes had increased 821 per centum, and the slaves had decreased more than 12 per centum. The decennial movement is shown elsewhere. But during the first twenty years of this period there had been a small increase of slaves, so that for the next thirty years to 1840 the falling off had been 21,765, or about 19 per centum; which decrease, if sustained, would have extirpated slavery in Maryland in a very short time; but owing to various circumstances in the history of the times, the policy of emancipation, without a provision for the removal of the persons whose condition was affected by it, began to be looked upon with disfavor, and a provision was inserted in the constitution of 1836, declaring "That the relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished, unless a bill for that purpose shall be passed by a unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, be published three months before a new election, and be unanimously confirmed by a succeeding Legislature." Thus was checked effectually the disposition to public emancipation; but individuals continued to exercise it, and the prevalence of this desire to confer freedom upon slaves gave occasion to the institution of the American Colonization Society about the year 1819; a branch of the association was established in Maryland, but in order to obviate certain features in the organization and proceedings of the General Society not acceptable to the friends of colonization in this State, it was determined to establish an independent colony in Africa for the blacks of Maryland. The Legislature extended its fostering care to the enterprise, and an annual appropriation of $20,000 was allowed to the Society, which is yet continued. The Maryland colony has flourished, having now a considerable trade, and being visited at stated periods by regular packets from Baltimore.

Succession of Governors.—PROPRIETARY AND ROYAL GOVERNORS: Leonard Calvert, 1633; Thomas Greene, 1647; William Stone, 1649; *Parliamentary Commissioners*, 1654 to 1658: Josiah Fendall, 1658; Philip Calvert, 1660; Charles Calvert, 1662; Lord Baltimore, 1675; Thomas Notley, 1678; Lord Baltimore, 1681; Lionel Copley, 1692; Francis Nicholson, 1694; *Crown Commissioners*, 1697 to 1699; Nathaniel Blackstone, 1699; Thomas Tench, 1703; John Seymour, 1704; Edward Lloyd, 1704; John Hart, 1714; Charles Calvert, 1720; Benedict Calvert, 1727; Lord Baltimore, 1733; Samuel Ogle, 1737; Thomas Bladen, 1742; Samuel Ogle, 1747; Benjamin Tasker, 1751; Horatio Sharpe, 1753; Robert Eden, 1769; Robert Eden, 1773; and—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: Thomas Johnson, 1777; Thomas Simm Lee, 1779; William Paca, 1782; William Smallwood, 1785; John Eager Howard, 1788; George Plater, 1792; Thomas Simm Lee, 1792; John Haskens Stone, 1794; John Henry, 1797; Benjamin Ogle, 1798; John Francis Mercer, 1801; Robert Bowie, 1803; Robert Wright, 1805; Edward Lloyd, 1809; Robert Bowie, 1811; Levin Winder, 1812; C. Ridgley, of Hampton, 1815; C. W. Goldsborough, 1818; Samuel Sprigg, 1819; Samuel Stevens, 1822; Joseph Kent, 1826; Daniel Martin, 1829; T. K. Carroll, 1830; Daniel Martin, 1831; George Howard (acting), 1831; George Howard, 1832; James Thomas, 1833; Thomas W. Veasey, 1836; William Grason, 1838; Francis Thomas, 1841; Thomas G. Pratt, 1844; Philip F. Thomas, 1848; Enoch Louis Lowe, 1851.

ANNAPOLIS is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

Massachusetts, the parent State of New England, and the chief manufacturing district of the United States, is bounded north by New Hamshire and Vermont, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and west by New York. It is situated between 41° 15′ and 42° 52′ latitudes north, and between 69° 54′ and 73° 34′ longitudes west from Greenwich, or 3° 28′ and 7° 05′ east from Washington. This State has a general breadth of not more than 50 miles, with a length of about 160 miles; but in the eastern part it extends abruptly to the breadth of 90 miles, and shoots a long narrow tongue of sand into the ocean, which extends nearly 50 miles beyond the mainland. The area of the State is estimated at 7,800 square miles. Although the surface is generally hilly, and in some places rugged, no part of it rises to an elevation of 4,000 feet, the isolated peak called Saddle Mountain, in the north-western corner of the State, the loftiest summit within its limits, being not more than 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. The Green Mountains enter the western part of Massachusetts from the north, forming the Hoosic and Taghkannuc or Taconic ridges, which run nearly parallel to each other southward into Connecticut. The Taghkannuc ridge is near the western boundary of the State—its most elevated peaks are Saddle Mountain, above referred to, on the north, and Taghkannuc Mountain, in the south, the latter being 3,000 feet in height. The Hoosic ridge has no summits above half these elevations; it divides the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Housatonic. The White Mountain range enters this State from New Hampshire, a little to the east of the Connecticut, and running southerly, divides below Northampton into the Mount Tom and Lyme ranges. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke are peaks in this range—the first 1,214 feet and the latter 830 feet above the level of the Connecticut River, which flows between them; Wachusett, a solitary mountain in the north-eastern part of Worcester County, is 2,018 feet above the level of the sea. Eastward of these ranges, the surface is for the most part broken by gentle swells, and in the south-east spreads out into a level sandy plain, which extends from the margins of the ocean, and is continued in the peninsula of Cape Cod.

The county of Barnstable is a peninsula commonly called the Peninsula of Cape Cod. Its shape is that of a man's arm bent inward both at the elbow and at the wrist. A great part of this peninsula is barren, and in many places wholly destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants derive their support principally from the ocean. Nantucket Island lies south of Cape Cod. It is of a triangular form, 15 miles long, and in its widest part about 11 miles; and is little more than a heap of sand without a tree of native growth upon it—yet it maintains a numerous population distinguished for activity and enterprise. The island affords some pasturage, and cattle and sheep in considerable numbers are raised on it. The climate is much milder than that of the neighboring continent. South-east of this island, out of sight of land, lie the Nantucket Shoals, a dangerous sand-reef about 50 miles long and about 45 miles broad, and which has been the scene of many dreadful shipwrecks. Martha's Vineyard, to the west of Nantucket, is about 21 miles long, and from 2 to 10 miles broad. The soil is for the most part poor, but many sheep and cattle are raised, and the people are much employed as pilots or in the fisheries. There is a spacious harbor on the north side of the island called Holmes's Hole, and vessels bound to the eastward are frequently seen here in great numbers, waiting for a wind to enable them to double Cape Cod. It is calculated that more than 1,000 vessels anchor here in the course of a year. The Elizabeth Islands are sixteen in number, extending in a line from the elbow of Cape Cod Peninsula westward, and forming the south-eastern side of Buzzard's Bay. No Man's Land is a small island south-west of Martha's Vineyard. Plum Island, off the east coast, extends from Newburyport southward to Ipswich. It is 9 miles long and 1 broad, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound, over which a bridge has been built. In the season when plums are ripe, this island is the resort of the neighboring inhabitants, and a scene of lively amusement.

The valley of the Connecticut, which, varying in width, extends through the State in a direction north and south, consists, for the most part, of a sandy alluvion. The lower flats are fertile, and produce rich crops of grain. In the vicinity of Hadley in this valley are extensive fields of broom-corn, and the manufacture of this article into brooms absorbs a considerable portion of the labor of the towns in the neighborhood. A portion of this valley is occupied by sandy tracts, which yield light crops of rye and maize. Some of these plains are covered with low pine forests. The valley of the Housatonic extends nearly in the same direction with that of the Connecticut, and consists of alluvial tracts of the same description. The valley of the Hoosic in the north-west consists of an almost uninterrupted succession of intervale, about a mile in width, extremely rich, and ornamented with the liveliest verdure. The waters of this stream are remarkably limpid, and wind their way along this valley through luxuriant meadows and pastures, green to the water's edge, and fringed with willows and other moisture-loving growths.

Every part of the State is well watered; but in general the streams are more useful for agricultural and manufacturing purposes than as channels of communication. The Connecticut crosses the western part of the State from north to south, intersecting the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, and passes into Connecticut. By means of short canals round several falls of the river, it has been made navigable for small vessels through its whole course in this State. Its principal tributaries are the Deerfield and Westfield Rivers from the west, and Miller's and Chicopee Rivers from the east—all of which afford the best of water-power, and at their several falls are scenes of busy industry. The upper waters of the Housatonic lie on the west of the mountains, and flow southward into Connecticut. The Quinnebaug and Blackstone Rivers have also their sources in this State. Charles' River, reaching the sea at Boston, and Taunton River, which falls into Narragansett Bay, are useful mill-streams. The Nashua and Concord Rivers are tributaries of the Merrimac, which last finds the sea at Newburyport, near the northern boundary line. The Merrimac, after entering this State from New Hampshire, has a course east and north-east, and is navigable for sloops to Haverhill, 20 miles from its mouth.

* The name of this State probably arose from the name of a tribe of Indians formerly at Barnstable, or from two Indian words, *mas* and *wetuset*, the former signifying an *Indian arrow-head*, and the latter a *hill*. It is stated that the Sachem who governed in this region, on the landing of the pilgrims, lived on a hill in the form of an Indian arrow-head, a few miles south of Boston, and was called by the natives Maswetuset.


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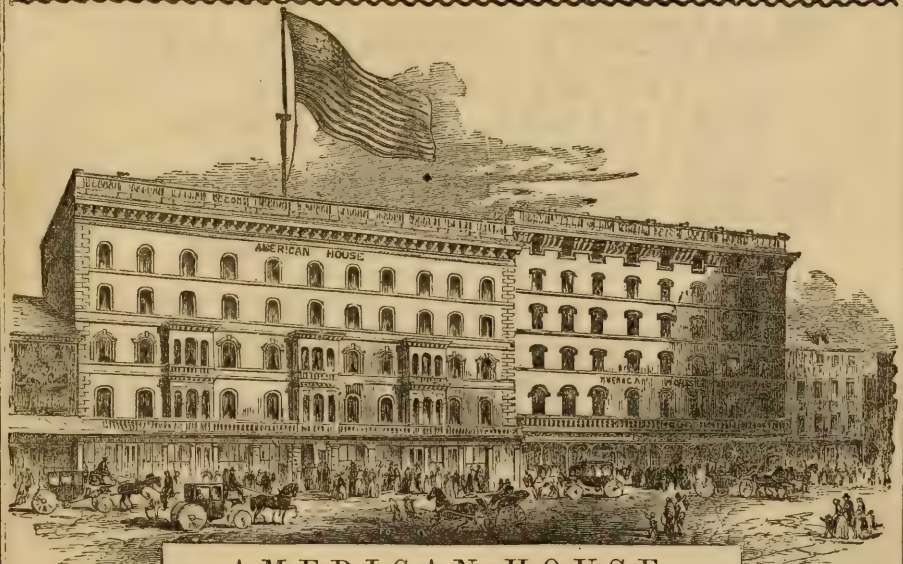
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Secretary New Eng. Female Medical College, Boston, Mass.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The northern shore of Massachusetts is bold and rocky, and the coast everywhere is deeply indented, and presents several far projecting peninsulas and headlands, forming bays of immense extent. Massachusetts Bay, which gives its name to the State, extends between Cape Ann, which projects sea-ward about 18 miles on the north, and Cape Cod on the south. It is about 70 miles in length, and comprises Boston Bay and Cape Cod Bay. On the southern coast is Buzzard's Bay, about 30 miles in length, and comprising a large number of fine and secure harbors. Boston Harbor is one of the finest in the world—capacious, safe, easy of access, and easily defended; but in the winter season it is often ice-bound. New Bedford on Buzzard's Bay has a fine harbor, and is the greatest whale-ship depôt of the Union. The Peninsula of Nahant, a few miles north of Boston Harbor, is connected with the mainland by Lynn Beach, two miles in length, and from its fine open situation, has been a favorite place of resort during the hot season of summer.

Massachusetts is not, as far as yet ascertained, rich in minerals. Iron is found in various parts of the State, and is extensively worked. It appears chiefly in the form of bog ore. Sulphuret of iron, or pyrites, occurs in the central districts, where it is used for the manufacture of copperas: and the plumbago found at Worcester and Stockbridge is used in the manufacture of lead pencils and crucibles. Lead mines exist in the Connecticut valley. The white clay of Martha's Vineyard furnishes alum; and anthracite coal is now obtained in the graywacke district to the west of Taunton River.

It is on its building material, however, that Massachusetts relies for distinction. Granite of excellent quality abounds in Quincy and vicinity, and is extensively quarried and shipped to nearly every Atlantic port, in greater or lesser degree. The Astor House at New York, the front of the Tremont House at Boston, and the Bunker Hill Monument, are built of this stone. Blocks and shafts of almost any dimensions may be obtained. Granite suitable for building is also found at Gloucester, Fall River, Fitchburg, and many other places. Gneiss, nearly answering the same purposes, is found in many parts, and serpentine, suitable for ornamental architecture, exists in Middlefield, West Field, Newbury, etc. Limestone is extensively distributed. Berkshire is renowned for the fine marble it produces, denominated primitive marble. Its prevailing color is white, and some of the varieties admit of a fine polish; more or less is quarried in almost every town of Berkshire. The City Hall in New York, and the Girard College in Philadelphia, are built of marble from this district. Soap-stone, and argillaceous or roofing slate, are found in various parts, and potter's clay, used in the manufacture of common delft, and kaolin, or porcelain clay, are abundant. Peat is found and used as a common fuel in many towns in the eastern part of the State; and what adds to the importance of this article is, that it is frequently situated where wood is scarce.

The climate of Massachusetts, though identical in many respects to that of the three States lying north of it, is not so extreme as that of either. It is very favorable to health, and a large ratio of the inhabitants attain to a good old age. The extremes of temperature are from 20° below zero to 100° above, but such are rare and of short continuance. The season of growth commences earlier than in the more northern States, and the summer is more prolonged. On the eastern and southern shores the summer season is delightfully tempered by the breezes from the ocean.

The Indian population, a small remnant of the once powerful tribes that inhabited Massachusetts prior to the arrival of Europeans in the country, now numbers less than 1,000 souls. With the exception of the Naticks, who are scattered over the Commonwealth, they all live in separate communities; but few of these are of pure blood, the majority coming under those classes which in South America would be termed Meztizos or Zambos, mixtures of white and Indian, and of black and Indian. The following tribes are enumerated in a report of a commission appointed in 1848 to inquire into the condition of these people:

Names of Tribes.	Number.	Residence.	Occupation.
Chappequiddic Tribe	85	Chappequiddic Island	Agriculture.
Christiantown "	40	N. W. shore of Martha's Vineyard	Agriculture and fishing.
Gay Head "	174	Gay Head, W. part of " "	Agriculture—also alum manuf.
Marshpee "	305	S. W. shore of Cape Cod	Agriculture and navigation.
Herring-Pond "	55	Near Plymouth and Sandwich	Agriculture and fishing.
Fall River "	37	Fall River Township	Very improvident.
Dudley "	48	Town of Webster	Men beg—Women do worse.
Hassanamisco "	26	Grafton	Industrious, but have no particular occupation.
Punkapop "	10	Canton and Stoughton	
Yarmouth "	58	Town of Yarmouth	
Naticks		Scattered over the State, and extinct as a tribe.	

The more industrious of these tribes not only enjoy the necessaries of life, but also many of the comforts and even luxuries of civilization. Nearly all live in good houses, most of them decently furnished: and their schools and churches are represented to be in a flourishing condition. Only two of the tribes are represented as degraded. The Indians are not members of the body politic; they pay no taxes, nor do they have a voice in legislation. The State, indeed, allows to each tribe a small annuity for the promotion of their civilization.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms. in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Barnstable..	6,582..	35,276..	789..	423....	Barnstable
Berkshire...	8,638..	49,591..	2,897..	387....	Lenox
Bristol	12,134..	76,192..	2,550..	562..	New Bedford / Taunton
Dukes	771..	4,540..	265..	18....	Edgartown
Essex	18,878..	131,300..	2,816..	1,538..	Ipswich / Newburyport / Salem
Franklin ...	5,832..	30,867..	2,535..	285....	Greenfield
Hampden...	9,083..	51,281..	2,616..	389....	Springfield
Hampshire .	5,905..	35,732..	2,965..	319....	Northampton
Middlesex..	23,450..	161,383..	4,345..	1,089..	Concord / Cambridge / Lowell
Nantucket..	1,285..	8,452..	58..	60....	Nantucket
Norfolk	12,545..	78,892..	2,637..	906....	Dedham
Plymouth...	9,506..	55,697..	2,447..	511....	Plymouth
Suffolk	16,567..	144,507..	76..	1,989....	Boston
Worcester ..	21,709..	130,789..	7,239..	1,161....	Worcester

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 152,835; of families 192,679, and of inhabitants 994,499, viz.: whites 985,704—males 484,284, and females 501,420, free col. 8,795—males 4,314, and females 4,481.

Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 360, fr. col. 4—total 364; *blind*—wh. 490, fr. col. 7—total 497; *insane*—wh. 1,629, fr. col. 18—total 1,647; and *idiotic*—wh. 785, fr. col. 6—total 791. The number of free

persons born in the United States was 830,066; the number of foreign birth 160,909, and of birth unknown 3,589. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 29,507, N. Hamp. 39,592, Verm. 17,646, *Massachusetts* 695,236, R. I. 11,444, Conn. 15,602, N. York 14,183, N. Jer. 778, Penn. 1,881, Del. 90, Md. 744, Dist. of Col. 196, Virg. 796, N. Car. 196, S. Car. 224, Ga. 287, Flor. 32, Ala. 71, Miss. 34, La. 179, Tex. 10, Ark. 10, Tenn. 25, Ky. 75, Ohio 533, Mich. 122, Ind. 60, Ill. 165, Mo. 58, Ia. 12, Wisc. 32, Calif. 7, Territories 9; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 16,685, Ireland 115,917, Scotland 4,469, Wales 214, Germany 4,319, France 805, Spain 178, Portugal 200, Belgium 86, Holland 138, Turkey 14, Italy 196, Austria 10, Switzerland 72, Russia 38, Denmark 181, Norway 69, Sweden 253, Prussia 98, Sardinia 1, Greece 23, China 2, Asia 31, Africa 27, British America 15,862, Mexico 32, Central America 7, South America 84, West Indies 303, Sandwich Islands 81, and other countries 466.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population:

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	373,254	5,463	—	5,463	378,717	—	—
1800	416,793	6,452	—	6,452	423,245	44,528	11.7
1810	465,303	6,737	—	6,737	472,040	48,795	11.5
1820	516,419	6,868	—	6,868	523,287	51,247	10.8
1830	603,359	7,048	1	7,049	610,408	87,121	16.6
1840	729,030	8,669	—	8,669	737,699	127,291	20.8
1850	985,704	8,795	—	8,795	994,499	256,800	34.8

The statistical returns of the wealth, industry, products, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850 and other official documents referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 2,133,436 acres, and unimproved lands, 1,222,576 acres—valued in cash at $109,076,347. Number of farms under cultivation, 34,235. Value of farming implements and machinery, $3,209,584.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 42,216; asses and mules, 34; milch cows, 130,099; working oxen, 46,611; other cattle, 83,284; sheep, 188,651; and swine, 81,119—valued in the aggregate at $9,647,710. The number of animals of these descriptions in 1840 was—horses, mules, etc., 61,484; neat cattle of all kinds, 282,574; sheep, 378,226; and swine, 143,221.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 585,136 (in 1840, 941,906) pounds; butter, 8,071,370 pounds; cheese, 7,088,142 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year, $2,500,924. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 7 (in 1840, 1,741) pounds; and beeswax and honey, to that of 59,508 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 31,211 bushels; rye, 481,021 bushels; Indian corn, 2,345,490 bushels; oats, 1,165,106 bushels; barley, 112,385 bushels; and buckwheat, 106,095 bushels. In 1839–40 these crops yielded as follows: wheat, 157,923 bushels; barley, 165,319; oats, 1,319,680; rye, 536,014; buckwheat, 87,000: and Indian corn, 1,809,192 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 43,709 bushels; potatoes, Irish, 3,585,384 bushels. In 1839–40 the potato crop amounted to 5,385,652 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 138,246 (in 1840, 64,955) pounds; hay, 651,807 tons; clover-seed, 1,002 bushels; other grass-seed, 5,085 bushels; hops, 121,595 pounds (in 1840, 254,795) pounds; flax, 1,162 pounds: flax-seed, 72 bushels; maple sugar, 795,525 pounds; molasses, 4,693 gallons; wine, 4,688 (in 1840, 193) gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $463,995, and of market-garden products, $600,020.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were produced to the value of $205,333. The same class of productions, according to the census of 1840, were valued at $231,942.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $83,357,642; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $85,856,771; average number of hands employed, —males and females average monthly cost of labor, $ —male $ and female $ total value of products for the year ending 1st June, 1850, $151,137,145. The whole number of industrial establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward, annually, was, at the date referred to, 9,637; and of these 213 were cotton factories; 119 woolen factories, 248 tanneries, and 80 iron manufactories—68 for castings, 6 for pig iron, and 6 for wrought iron.

The *cotton manufactures* employ a capital of $28,455,630; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $11,289,309; and value of entire products $19,712,461; cotton consumed 223,607 bales; coal 46,545 tons; and products—sheeting, etc., 298,751,392 yards, and yarn 353,660 pounds. The number of hands employed is—males 9,293, and females 19,437; and the monthly cost of labor—male $212,892, and female $264,514; average monthly wages—to males $23 01, and to females $13 55.

The capital invested in the *woolen manufactures* was $9,089,342; value of all raw material, etc. $8,671,671, and value of entire products for the year $12,770,565. Wool consumed 22,929,952 pounds; coal 15,440 tons; and products 25,865,658 yards of cloth, etc., and 749,555 pounds of yarn. Average hands employed—males 6,167, and females 4,963; monthly cost of labor—male $141,533, and female $70,581; average wages—to males $22 95, and to females $14 22 per month.

The *tanneries* employ a capital of $1,377,725; value of hides, skins, etc. $2,311,178; value of products $3,519,123; skins tanned 293,000, and sides tanned 1,500,440; hands employed—males 1,510, and females 32; monthly cost of labor—male $41,245, and female $360.

The *iron* manufactures, in extent and value, according to the returns of 1850, were as follows:

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	dollars	469,000	1,499,050	610,300	2,578,350
Ore used	tons	27,900	—	—	27,900
Pig iron used	"	—	31,134	7,030	38,164
Old metal used	"	—	3,361	—	3,361
Mineral coal consumed	"	—	12,401	11,022	23,423
Coke and charcoal	bushels	1,855,000	3,500	78,500	1,937,000
Value of all raw material, fuel, etc.	dollars	185,741	1,057,904	221,194	1,464,839
Hands employed	number	263	1,596	260	2,119
Monthly cost of labor	dollars	7,238	49,216	5,850	62,304
Iron produced	tons	12,287	32,074	6,720	51,081
Value of entire products	dollars	295,123	2,235,635	428,320	2,959,078

The above exhibited manufactures, comprising what may with propriety be termed national manufactures, compose but a moiety of the aggregate industrial establishments within the State. Besides these there are in the State immense inter-

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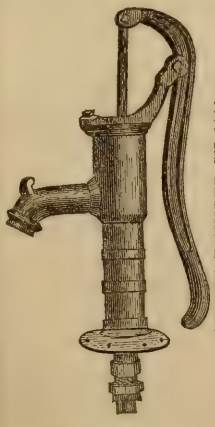
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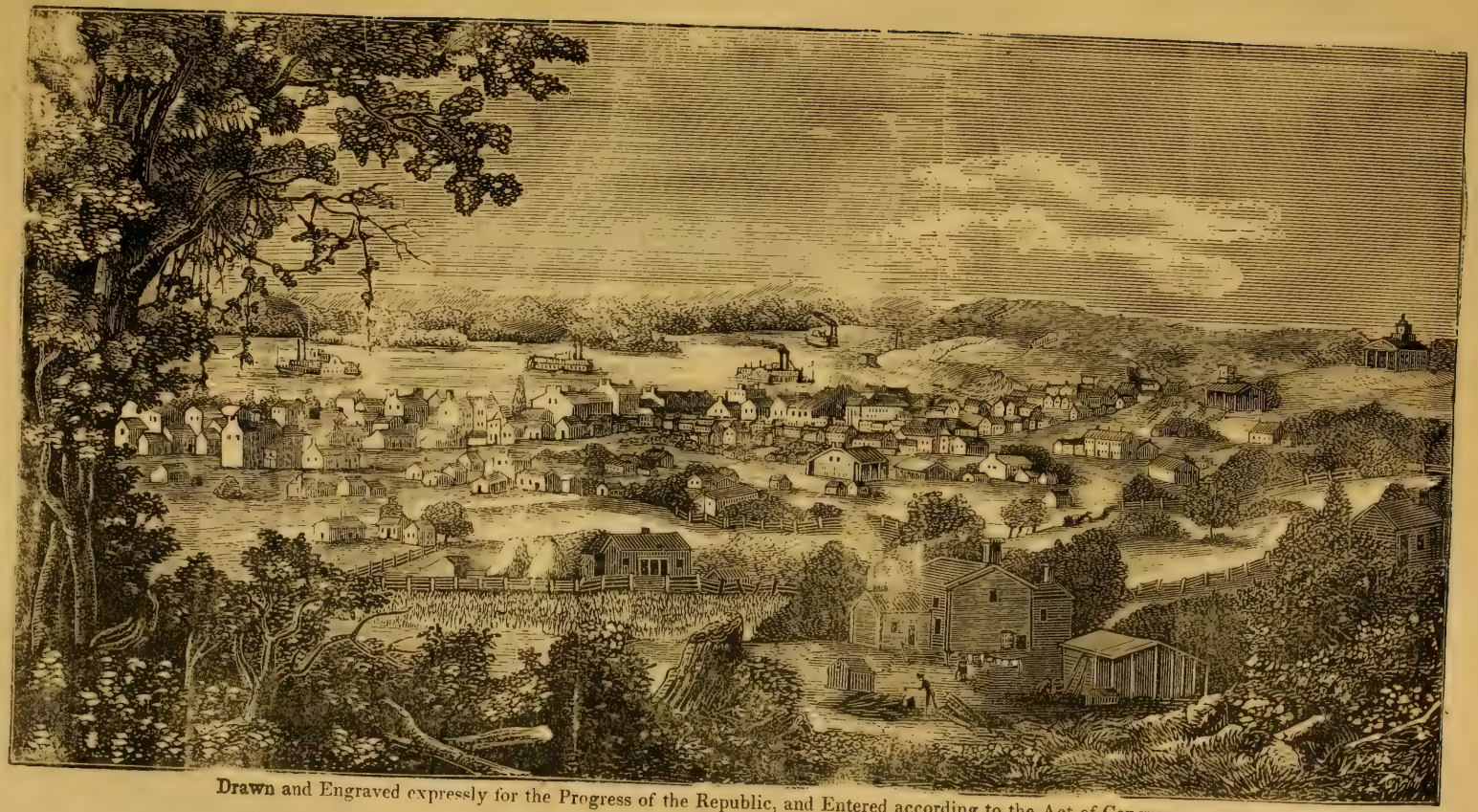
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ests in the manufacture of shoes and boots, carpeting, sperm candles and oil, soap, carriages and cars, cabinet-ware, copper-ware, cordage, cutlery, engines and boilers, fire-arms, glass, glue, hats and caps, hollow-ware, etc., hosiery, lead paints, linen thread, lumber and shingles, machinery, musical instruments, paper, powder, ploughs, etc., saddlery, etc., snuff, tobacco, etc., building stone, straw hats, etc., sugar, tin-ware, tools, upholstery, wooden-ware, etc., and a large number of minor, but still profitable manufactures. Massachusetts, indeed, is the great manufacturing State of the Union, and in reference to its extent and population, has no superior. It manufactures at least one sixth of the aggregate articles produced in the workshops of the United States. The products of its cotton-mills constitute one-third of the whole of that staple, and its woolen manufactures are equally preponderant.

Commerce, Navigation, etc.—Massachusetts, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, exported to foreign countries to the value of $10,681,763, and imported to that of $30,374,684. Of the *exports*, $8,253,473 was the value of domestic produce—in American vessels $7,000,103, and in foreign vessels $1,253,370, and $2,428,290 the value of foreign produce—in American vessels $1,898,497, and in foreign vessels $529,793; and of the imports $22,106,011 in American vessels, and $8,268,673 in foreign vessels. The entrances and clearances in the same year were as follows:

ENTRANCES.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	1,345	339,508	14,677
Foreign	2,732	271,941	15,933
Total	4,077	611,449	30,610
Newburyport	128	8,605	610
Gloucester	178	11,667	808
Salem and Beverley	386	36,796	2,147
Boston	2,872	478,859	22,067
Marblehead	177	12,086	790
Plymouth	10	544	35
Barnstable	42	3,713	380
Fall River	78	12,739	535
New Bedford	134	33,154	2,564
Edgartown	72	13,286	674
Nantucket	—	—	—

CLEARANCES.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	1,149	272,278	12,533
Foreign	2,757	274,674	15,755
Total	3,906	546,952	28,288
Newburyport	140	9,703	683
Gloucester	177	11,188	766
Salem and Beverley	372	35,003	2,091
Boston	2,839	437,760	20,812
Marblehead	176	11,414	768
Plymouth	10	544	35
Barnstable	31	2,310	149
Fall River	37	5,479	290
New Bedford	118	32,027	2,499
Edgartown	5	1,223	99
Nantucket	1	351	25

The total shipping owned in the State at the date referred to amounted to 684,442 tons; registered—permanent 411,978 tons, and temporary 61,350 tons; enrolled and licensed—permanent 208,767 tons; and licensed (under 20 tons)—in the coasting trade 1,821 tons, and in the cod fisheries 1,748 tons. Of the registered shipping 122,676 tons were engaged in the whale fishery, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage was employed—in the coasting trade 115,846 tons, in the cod fishery 40,003 tons, and the mackerel fishery 42,895 tons; and 7,908 tons were navigated by steam-power. The tonnage of the several districts was—Newburyport 23,262 tons, Ipswich 578 tons, Gloucester 22,474 tons, Salem 28,916 tons, Beverley 3,173 tons, Marblehead 6,842 tons, Boston 320,687 tons, Plymouth 10,722 tons, Fall River 13,102 tons, New Bedford 127,960 tons, Barnstable 91,102 tons, Edgartown 7,609 tons, and Nantucket 29,013 tons.

The shipping built in the State during the year amounted to 121 vessels of all kinds—51 ships, 19 brigs, 46 schooners, 3 sloops, and 2 steamers—of an aggregate burden of 35,836 tons; and of the whole number 10 (4,657 tons) were built at Newburyport, 26 (1,996 tons) at Gloucester, 1 (298 tons) at Salem, 3 (817 tons) at Marblehead, 43 (23,480 tons) at Boston, 5 (579 tons) at Plymouth, 5 (1,254 tons) at Fall River, 4 (781 tons) at New Bedford, 23 (1,864 tons) at Barnstable, and 1 (109 tons) at Edgartown. The statistics of the foreign commerce of the State for a series of years—1791 to 1850—exhibit the following movements in the value of exports and imports:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$2,519,651	$ ——	1811	$11,235,465	$ ——	1831	$7,733,763	$14,269,056
1792	2,888,104	——	1812	6,583,388	——	1832	11,993,768	18,118,900
1793	3,755,347	——	1813	1,807,923	——	1833	9,633,122	19,940,911
1794	5,292,441	——	1814	1,133,799	——	1834	4,672,746	17,672,129
1795	7,117,907	——	1815	5,280,083	——	1835	10,043,790	19,800,373
1796	9,949,345	——	1816	10,186,439	——	1836	10,380,346	25,681,462
1797	7,502,047	——	1817	11,927,997	——	1837	9,728,190	19,984,668
1798	8,639,252	——	1818	11,998,156	——	1838	9,104,862	13,800,925
1799	11,421,591	——	1819	11,399,913	——	1839	9,276,085	19,385,225
1800	11,326,876	——	1820	11,008,922	——	1840	10,186,261	16,513,858
1801	14,870,556	——	1821	12,484,691	14,826,732	1841	11,487,343	20,318,003
1802	13,492,632	——	1822	12,598,525	18,337,320	1842	9,807,110	17,986,433
1803	8,768,566	——	1823	13,683,239	17,607,106	1843	6,405,207	16,789,452
1804	16,894,378	——	1824	10,434,328	15,378,758	1844	9,096,286	20,296,007
1805	19,435,657	——	1825	11,432,957	15,845,141	1845	10,351,030	22,781,024
1806	21,199,243	——	1826	10,098,862	17,063,482	1846	10,313,118	24,190,963
1807	21,112,125	——	1827	10,424,383	13,370,564	1847	11,248,462	34,477,008
1808	5,128,322	——	1828	9,025,785	15,070,444	1848	13,419,699	28,647,707
1809	12,142,293	——	1829	8,254,937	12,520,744	1849	10,264,862	24,745,917
1810	13,013,048	——	1830	7,213,194	10,453,544	1850	10,681,763	30,374,684

Internal Improvements.—In proportion to surface no other State of the Union is so thoroughly supplied with railroads and other means of communication as Massachusetts. It was the first State to adopt the railroad, and it has ever since maintained a pre-eminence in respect of railroads, and at the present time the several lines extend in every direction, forming a net-work of iron bands. The principal lines are those extending from Boston and Worcester toward Maine and New Hampshire, passing through the great manufacturing towns of the north-east section, and those extending southward from those centres to the Atlantic and Long Island Sound. Two great lines also extend through the length of the State from Boston *via* Worcester to Albany, and from Boston *via* Greenfield to Troy on the Hudson River, both

forming links in the chains toward the great lakes and the far West. The total length of railroad in the State in 1853 was 1,261 miles, or about 1 mile of road to every 6½ miles of surface. Massachusetts has also several canals, as the Blackstone Canal, from Worcester to Providence, 45 miles long; the Middlesex Canal, from Boston to the Merrimac River, 27 miles long; the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, 22 miles long, and several short canals and river improvements for the purpose of overcoming falls and rapids in the rivers. The canals in this State, however, are at the present time little used as means of commercial intercourse, but in some instances their waters are valuable for manufacturing purposes.

Banks and Savings Institutions.—In 1851 there was a total of 130 banking institutions in Massachusetts, of which 30 were in Boston and 100 in other parts of the State. The following exhibits their condition in the aggregate in that year:

Liabilities.	Boston Banks.	Other Banks.	Total.
Capital	$21,760,000	$16,505,000	$38,265,000
Circula.—$5 and upward	6,678,316	9,686,879	16,365,195
" —less than $5	1,001,363	2,328,140	3,329,503
Net profits on hand	2,465,373	1,359,235	3,824,608
Due other banks	6,787,148	214,773	7,001,921
Deposits without interest	8,796,575	4,173,200	12,969,775
" at interest	601,317	268,811	870,128
Total	$48,090,092	$34,537,559	$82,627,651

Resources.	Boston Banks.	Other Banks.	Total.
Specie	$1,817,388	$661,471	$2,478,859
Real estate	590,394	407,819	998,213
Bills of other banks in State	5,302,591	535,245	5,837,836
" " " elsewh'e	344,840	53,111	397,951
Due from other banks	3,223,354	3,326,879	6,550,233
Notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock	36,811,525	29,529,583	66,341,110
Total	$48,090,092	$34,514,109	$82,604,202

Average dividends of 30 Boston banks in October, 1850, was a fraction over 3.4 per cent.—in April, 1851, it was a fraction over 3.9 per cent.; average dividends of 100 other banks in October, 1850, a fraction over 3.39 per cent., and in April, 1851, a fraction over 3.7 per cent. In 45 savings institutions that made returns there were 86,537 depositors, and $15,554,088 deposits securely invested. The average dividends for the year was 4.78 per cent. The whole expense of managing these institutions has been $43,707 during the year.

Government.—The constitution of this State was framed in 1780, amended in 1821, and since that period has undergone several modifications. According to its provisions every male citizen, of the age and upward of 21 years, paupers and persons under guardianship excepted, resident the last past year in the State, and the last past six months at the place of voting, and who, unless exempt from taxation, shall have paid any state or county tax within the last two years, enjoys the right of voting at all popular elections. The general election is held on the second Monday in November annually.

The *legislative* authority is vested in a General Court, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The representatives, at present 299 in number, are chosen by towns in ratio of their population. "Every town containing 1,200 inhabitants may elect one, and an additional representative for every 2,400 above that number; and every town of less than 1,200 inhabitants may elect a representative as many times within 10 years as 160 is contained in 1,200; and every two or more towns may unite and form a representative district; and all these numbers shall be raised one-tenth when the population of the State shall be 770,000, and at the same rate for every increase of 70,000 thereafter." Representatives must be residents for the last past year of the towns which return them. The Senate consists of 40 members, elected from districts of equal population, but no county is divided in the apportionment, and Nantucket and Duke's counties have only one senator conjointly. The Legislature meets annually on the first Wednesday in January. For the purpose of settling the ratio of representation and the senatorial districts a census is taken every ten years.

The chief *executive* power is vested in a Governor, and a Lieutenant-governor is elected with the same qualifications and in the same manner as the governor, *viz.*, annually by a majority of votes. He must have resided in the State for the last past seven years, and be seized of a freehold of $1,000 value. If there be no choice by the people, the representatives choose two of the four candidates, if so many there be, having the highest number of votes, and of which two the Senate chooses one for governor. The governor can veto any bill of the general court, but two-thirds of the members thereof afterward voting in favor of such negatived bill it becomes law nevertheless. The governor is advised and assisted in his duties by an Executive Council, of which the lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* a member, and which is chosen annually by joint ballot of the legislature. The lieutenant-governor, in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of governor, exercises the chief executive powers, and both failing, the same is exercised by the council.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, etc. The supreme court has a chief justice and four other justices, who are appointed by the governor and council, and hold office during good behavior. It has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, and concurrent original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds $600 in Suffolk and $300 in the other counties. It holds law terms in eight of the fourteen counties, and *nisi prius* terms in all the counties. The court of common pleas is held for the trial of civil cases above $20, and, except in Suffolk County, has criminal jurisdiction in all cases not capital. There are six judges, one of whom is chief judge, and frequent terms are held in each county. In Suffolk criminal jurisdiction is exercised by the municipal court. Trial justices and justices of the peace exercise local civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases of minor importance. A court of insolvency is held in each county on the first Tuesday of each month before special commissioners, and a probate court, consisting of a judge and register, is established at each county seat. Permanent and honorable salaries are provided for all judicial officers.

The *State militia* of Massachusetts in 1850, according to the returns of the Adjutant-general, consisted of 119,690 men of all arms, of which number 549 were commissioned officers, and 119,141 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 10 are general officers, 35 general staff officers, 112 field officers, etc., and 392 company officers. The *enrolled* militia consists of all able-bodied white male citizens of the age of 18 years, and under that of 45 years, and the *active* militia consists of volunteers who have a per diem allowance when on duty. The latter are comprised in three divisions and six brigades, embracing two division corps of cadets, one troop of cavalry, four regiments, one battalion, and one company "annexed" of artillery, and nine regiments of light infantry.

Among a large number of *benevolent institutions* for the relief of the unfortunate which exist in Massachusetts, the following are conspicuous for their extent and efficiency: The State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, founded in 1833; the Massachusetts General Hospital, at Boston, incorporated in 1811; Perkins Institution, or Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, at Boston, instituted in 1831; the Boston Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1832; the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Chelsea; the Lowell Hospital; and the M'Lean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, a department of the General Hospital. The Asylum at Worcester is one of the best institutions of the kind anywhere established. On the 1st December, 1849, the number of inmates was 429—220 males and 209 females; admitted during the year 241—129 males and 112 females; remaining in the Hospital, 30th November, 1850, 441—228 males and 213 females, and of this number 169 were foreigners.

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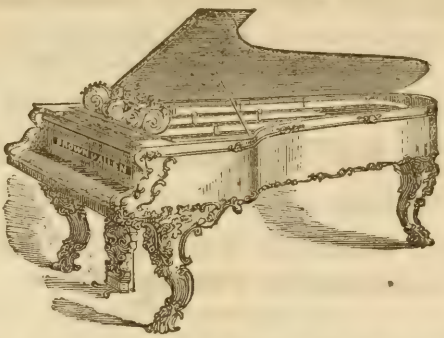
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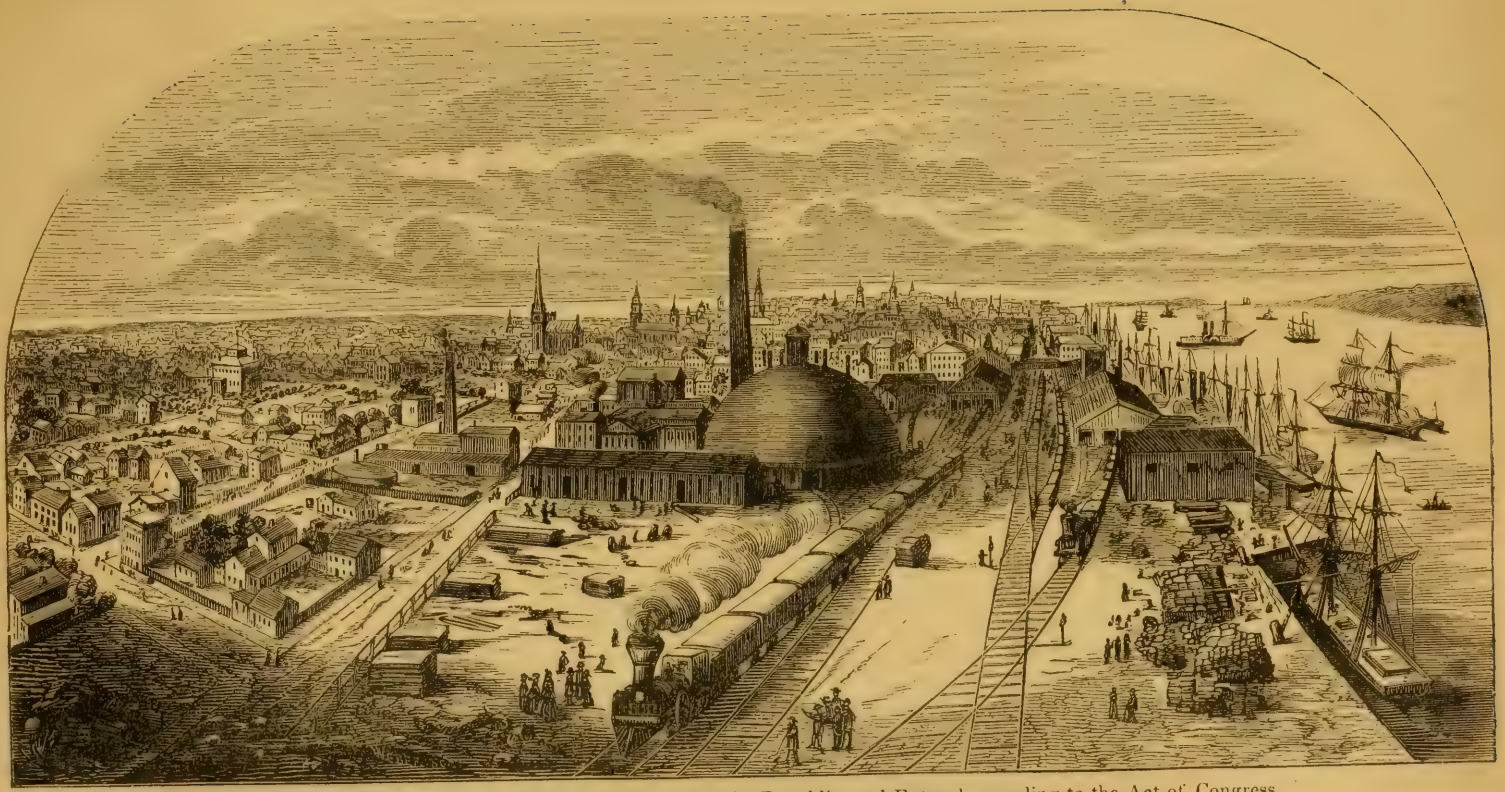
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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Of those admitted during the year 194 were committed by the courts, 16 by the overseers, and 31 were private boarders; and of the number discharged, 125 were recovered, 15 improved, 28 incurable and harmless, 4 incurable and dangerous, and 57 died. Total means of the institution for the year, $62,470; expenditures, $46,776. The average annual expense of each patient, for the 18 years the hospital has been in operation, is $118 75. Besides the institutions above named, there is a School for Idiots, at Newton, and an Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Boston. The deaf and dumb of the State are provided for in the American Asylum, at Hartford. In 1850, the sums appropriated by the legislature for the support of unfortunates were as follows: Asylum for the Blind, $14,000; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, $8,206; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $7,000; State Lunatic Asylum, $3,200; School for Idiots, $2,500, etc.

Finances, Debt, etc.—The ordinary revenue received into the public treasury, during the year ending 1st January, 1851 amounted to $492,810 64, and all other receipts (including $495,600 temporary loans), to $988,950 38—total receipts, $1,481,761 02; to which add cash on hand, 1st January, 1850, $58,558 38, and the *total means* of the treasury is exhibited at $1,540,319 40. Ordinary expenditure, $566,055 54; expenditure on other accounts (including $495,600 loans repaid), $850,225 25—*total expenditures*, $1,416,280 79. Excess of expenditures on account of ordinary revenue, $73,244 90, excess of receipts on other accounts, $138,725 13; and excess of aggregate receipts, $65,480 23, or, including the cash on hand at the commencement of the year, $124,038 61, of which sum $5,809 22 is on account of ordinary revenue, and $118,229 39 on all other interests.

The public debt of Massachusetts on its own account, on the 1st January, 1851, was $1,210,375; liability for scrip loaned to the various railroads, $5,049,555 56—total absolute and contingent debt, $6,259,930 56. The value of all property belonging to the commonwealth, at that date, was $10,386,357 45. Excess of resources over liabilities, $4,126,426 89. The total value of personal and real estate assessed for taxation, in 1850, was $546,003,057; but the estimate, or true valuation, according to the census of that year, was $573,342,286.

Federal Representation.—Massachusetts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress, 23d May, 1850, is entitled to send *eleven* representatives to the National Legislature.

Education.—According to the school report of 1850, the towns raised by taxation for school purposes $864,667, and besides this, $8,714, income of the "surplus revenue," was so appropriated—total, $873,382, to which must also be added $34,704, contributed as board and fuel. Amount of school fund, 1st December, 1850, $958,921, of which only $740,361 was productive, and yielded $40,000 for distribution among the towns. The whole number of children in the State, from 5 to 15 years old, was 193,232—the number under 5 years attending school was 17,782, and over 15 years, 18,208. Number of public schools, 3,878, taught by 3,427 teachers—males 2,442, and females 5,985. Average scholars in winter schools, 194,403; and in summer schools, 176,344. Average monthly wages, inclusive of board to males, $34 89, and to females $14 42.

There were, at the date above referred to, 67 incorporated academies in this State, with 3,717 pupils, and an aggregate expenditure of $57,444 for tuition; also, 845 unincorporated academies, private schools, etc., with 19,534 scholars, and an aggregate income for teaching of $261,241. There are also local funds (endowments) for the support of academics, etc., to the amount of $354,620, yielding an income of $21,584. Value of school libraries $42,707, and of apparatus $23,826. The value of public school-houses, in 1848, was $2,750,000, of which $2,200,000 had been expended since 1838; probably in 1850 the value would not fall short of *three millions*. There are three normal schools supported by the State at an annual cost of $6,500—one at Westfield, one at West Newton, and one at Bridgewater—averaging annually, in all, 225 pupils.

Massachusetts has four celebrated colleges: Harvard University, at Cambridge, founded 1638; William's College, at Williamstown, founded 1793; Amherst College, founded 1821; and College of the Holy Cross (catholic), founded 1843. There is also a Theological Seminary, at Andover, founded 1807, and the Newton Theological Institution, at Newton, founded 1825. Phillip's Academy, incorporated 1780, and located at Andover, stands first among the academic institutions of the State. Harvard University is generally considered as the best collegiate institution in the United States, and certainly is the best endowed. It has Divinity, Law, and Medical departments, and the Lawrence Scientific School, lately endowed by Hon. Abbot Lawrence, is also a department. Its libraries contain 84,200 volumes. In the college department proper, in 1850, there were 20 professors, 293 students, and 6,342 alumni; in the Law School, 3 professors and 98 students; in the Divinity School, 2 professors and 23 students; and in the Medical School, 6 professors, 117 students, and 575 graduates. There is also the Berkshire Medical School, at Pittsfield, founded in 1823, which, in 1850, had 5 professors, 103 students, and 473 graduates. William's College had 8 professors, 1,317 alumni, 179 students, and a library of 13,751 volumes. Amherst College had 12 professors, 963 alumni, 182 students, and a library of 14,000 volumes; and this college has recently added a scientific department to its foundation. Holy Cross College had 14 professors, 120 students, and a library of 4,220 volumes—this last institution, however, has been destroyed by fire, and at present its collegiate exercises are suspended.

Religious Denominations.—In the table underneath will be found the statistics of the several religious denominations, as returned in the census of 1850:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	262	114,140	$1,460,350
Christian	29	11,020	84,250
Congregat'l	489	237,237	3,279,089
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	53	23,595	697,250
Free	3	1,000	11,750
Friends	37	13,823	108,600
Germ'n Ref.	—	—	$ —
Jewish	1	200	1,200
Lutheran	1	450	11,193
Mennonite.	—	—	—
Methodist	255	94,011	934,380
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyter'n.	15	7,785	82,500
R. Catholic	36	30,315	$477,500
Swedenb'g	3	1,340	66,000
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	6	1,810	9,550
Unitarian	162	92,938	2,320,147
Universalist.	117	49,364	643,875
Minor Sects	11	3,880	17,450

—making a total of 1,430 churches, having accommodation for 682,908 persons, and valued as property at $10,205,284. Massachusetts constitutes a diocese of the Episcopal Church, and is a portion of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston.

Public Libraries.—One State, 7,400 volumes; 23 social, 126,269 volumes; 4 college, 71,693 volumes; 15 students', 28,735 volumes; 9 academic and professional, 45,450 volumes; 10 scientific and historical, 44,572 volumes; 700 public school, 91,539 volumes—total, 762 libraries, and 415,658 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in Massachusetts, in 1850, was 209, of which 70 were devoted to politics—46 whig, and 24 democratic in opinion; and 139 were devoted to literature, religion, science, etc., including all the character of which is not specially denoted in the returns; and of the whole number, 22 were published daily, 4 tri-weekly, 11 semi-weekly, 125 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 29 monthly, and 7 quarterly. The total circulation of the dailies at each issue was 133,088 copies, of the tri-weeklies 3,000 copies, of the semi-weeklies 19,904

copies, of the weeklies 389,102 copies, of the semi-monthlies 2,570 copies, of the monthlies 113,100 copies, and of the quarterlies 6,000 copies. Boston is one of the principal literary cities of the Union, and many of its publications are favorably known throughout the world; and in many other towns the periodical issues are conducted with great talent.

Pauperism and Crime.—The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers, in 1850, was 25,981, of whom 7,900 were town paupers, and 16,058 State paupers; and of these State paupers 12,334 were foreigners. There were in the State 204 alms-houses, with 20,654 acres attached, the whole valued at $1,255,125. Number relieved in the alms-houses 12,547, (the average being 4,825), of whom 6,429 were unable to labor. Number relieved out of alms-house, 13,757. Average weekly cost of each pauper—in the alms-house $1 08½, and out-doors $0 98. Net expenses of alms-houses, including interest, $467,959. Estimated value of pauper labor in alms-houses, $17,966. And the report shows that 1,891 foreign paupers had come into the State during the year; that 676 insane persons and 390 idiots had been supported, and that 969 are paupers by reason of insanity or idiotcy, and that 14,674 were made paupers by intemperance in themselves or others.

There were in the State prison at Charlestown, on the 1st October, 1849, 349 convicts, and 221 were received during the year immediately following, and 130 were discharged. The number in prison, on the 30th September, 1850, was 440, of which 373 were committed for offenses against property, and 67 for offenses against the person. Sentences—for life 21, for 35 years 1, for 30 years 1, for 20 years 1, for 18 years 3, for terms below 18 and above 2 years 270, and for two years or less 143: and 161 were natives of Massachusetts, 143 of other States, and 136 foreigners. Average number of convicts for the year, 411. The expenses of maintenance, etc., was $45,261, and the proceeds of convict labor $45,817.

At Westboro' there is a State reform school for juvenile delinquents.

Historical Sketch.—The first accurate account of the country now called New England, was furnished by Bartholomew Gosnold, who, sailing from England in 1602 in a course nearly west, discovered a promontory which he called Cape Cod. Navigating the coast southwest, he touched at various points and examined the country. On his return, he gave so favorable an account of its climate and soil, as at once to revive the slumbering spirit of adventure and colonization. By the exertions of Hackluyt, a man of science and learning, two companies were formed in 1606—the first consisting of adventurers chiefly of London, and the other of merchants of Plymouth and Bristol. The former settled Virginia, and the latter the provinces of New England. The Plymouth company was unfortunate in its first attempts. In 1607, a party of about one hundred persons were landed, but these, discouraged, returned the ensuing year, and no further attempts were made for some time afterward. Religious fervor, however, effected what commercial enterprises had failed to accomplish. In 1620, a congregation of English puritans, whom oppression had driven to Holland, obtained from the London company grants of land within their patent, and (in number 102) sailed from Plymouth for the river Hudson, on the banks of which they had intended to have formed settlements. They were carried further north, however, and landed near Cape Cod. Their first care was now to form a civil government. They chose a governor, and to aid him an assistant, but the number of assistants was afterward increased to seven. The supreme power resided with the whole people, and it was not until 1639 that they established a representative body. In imitation of the primitive Christians they threw all their property into common stock, but experience soon taught them the impracticability of such a system. In 1630, they obtained from the Plymouth company a grant of the land on which they had settled. These original colonists are now known by the title of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and the anniversary of their arrival is still religiously observed by their descendants.

Although many detached parties were constantly arriving, the settlement progressed slowly. The first permanent town erected was Salem, and afterward Charlestown was built. A fresh spring, however, was given to the exertions of the Plymouth company in 1628, in which year it received a new patent, and its powers, which had previously been exercised in England, were now removed to America. Emigration hence became considerable; in July, 1630, seventeen ships arrived at Salem with 1,500 persons, by some of whom Boston was founded. The early years of the colonies were passed under a complication of troubles—the French and Indians hovered around them, and the policy of the people was distasteful to the Stuart dynasty. In 1635 Charles I. appointed commissioners, with absolute powers "to make laws and constitutions concerning either the State, public, or the utility of individuals." Two years afterward he forbade the emigration of all non-conformists, and in 1638 a *quo warranto* was issued, upon which judgment was given against the colonists without affording them a hearing. The state of affairs at home, however, prevented any further prosecution of these designs on the part of the king.

The political axiom of the times was, that the peace of the State depended upon the unity of religious opinion, and it was mainly the enforcement of this axiom that led to the persecution of dissenting sects by the established government. The experience of their own sufferings in England, from religious persecution, unfortunately taught the colonists no lesson of toleration. Scarcely had they organized themselves, than they began to put in practice a similar mode of compelling uniformity to that pursued by their own persecutors, and all not professing the peculiar views of the puritan government, then in vogue, were excluded from its protection. In 1635 the famous dispute arose respecting the *covenant of grace* and the *covenant of works*, and those who espoused the side of the latter being the most numerous, resorted to the accepted and ancient mode of glorifying God by persecuting their opponents. The leaders of the Antinomian party were banished, and thus contributed to the settlement of Rhode Island, which had been begun the year previous by Roger Williams and a party exiled for a similar cause.

The downfall of monarchy in England checked the progress of emigration, by securing protection to the puritans at home, but was, in many other respects, advantageous to the colonies. Their civil liberties were safer, and some extraordinary privileges were granted to their commerce. The prospects of hostilities with the Indians, however, compelled Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven to form a defensive confederation. On the Restoration Massachusetts was found to have increased in importance to such a degree, that the anxiety of the king was naturally awakened, lest an impression should be made in favor of the superior advantages of democratic institutions, and accordingly coercive measures were adopted by the crown, and commissioners were appointed to superintend affairs. The navigation laws were enforced, and the destruction of the colonial charters resolved upon, but death marred the execution of the project by Charles II. His successor James was equally hostile to freedom. He determined to unite all the provinces of New England into one government under a president and council, and found a fit agent for his purpose in Sir Edmond Andross. After dissolving the charter governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island, the president proceeded to Massachusetts, where he compelled a temporary submission. Remonstrances were in vain. The infatuated monarch was determined to crush the spirit of freedom in both hemispheres, and in furtherance of his designs, annexed New York and New Jersey to the Union already formed. The government of Andross expired with that of his royal master, and the former order of things was immediately restored.

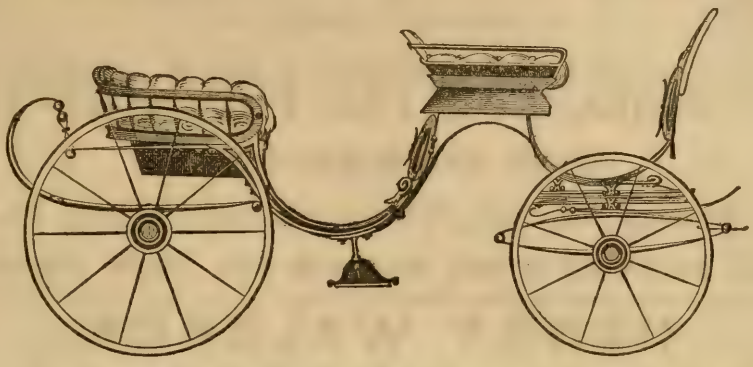
The people of Massachusetts, however, derived no great advantages from the Revolution. They petitioned for the legal



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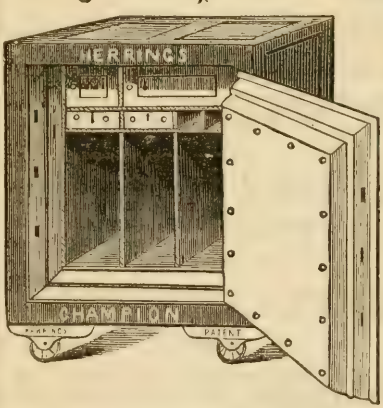
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CIRCUMSPICE

restoration of their charter, which the judges of Charles II. had declared to be forfeited, but they found to their dissatisfaction that they were not to expect the same liberal provisions as before. The king was to appoint the governor, and by him the assembly was to be called, prorogued, and dissolved, etc. By the new charter, Plymouth was now finally united to Massachusetts. Notwithstanding its objectionable provisions, the new government went into operation without any interference on the part of the people, and this may not seem extraordinary when it is considered that the right of voting, which hitherto had been confined to church members, was now extended to all freeholders.

Almost the first act of the governor was the institution of a court to try the unfortunate victims of popular delusion accused of witchcraft at Salem. This delusion took possession of the minds of all, and so firmly convinced were the magistrates that the Prince of Darkness was in their midst, using human instruments to accomplish his purposes, that the slightest testimony was deemed sufficient to justify a committal for trial. Many were tried, and received sentence of death. The jails were full of the accused, and, alas! before the spell of infatuation was broken, which was not before the rich and influential became involved by accusations, no less than twenty unfortunates had undergone the penalty of the law!

The war with the French and Indians, which began in 1690, was not yet terminated. For seven years the frontiers were ravaged. Peace between England and France, which was concluded in 1697, was soon followed by peace with the savages. When war again broke out in Europe, in 1707, Massachusetts again joined in arms with the mother country, and contributed largely in money and men. While thus supporting the wars undertaken by England, however, the assembly did not forget its own rights, and was warmly engaged in contests with the royal governor. Every session presented a scene of altercation, and public business was with difficulty transacted, through the determination of the representatives not to give a fixed salary to their governor, which the latter was resolved to obtain.

War again broke out between France and England in 1745, and an expedition against Louisburg was projected in Massachusetts. A powerful armament was prepared principally by this province, and the command given to Colonel Pepperell, a rich merchant of Boston. The fort was taken, but at the subsequent peace Louisburg was restored to the French, a proceeding which caused great discontent in Massachusetts. In the war which ended in the subjugation of Canada, Massachusetts surpassed her former exertions in supporting the arms of England. In the year 1757 she had 9,000 men in the field, and maintained this number until the return of peace in 1763.

The extraordinary expenses of this war led to the imposition of internal taxes on the very colonies which had expended so much blood and treasure in their support. Massachusetts was the first to remonstrate against, and the most strenuous to oppose, this injustice. At the recommendation of her court it was that the first continental congress was convened. When, after the repeal of the stamp act, the duty on tea was attempted to be imposed, the earliest popular movements appeared at Boston. The attempts of the British ministry to enforce obedience only strengthened the cause of the colonists, and the flame of war which broke out in Massachusetts gradually extended itself over the whole Anglo-American possessions. Massachusetts was, in the early part of the contest, the theatre of hostilities, by which she suffered much, while she contributed greatly by her exertions to the successful issue of the conflict.

The extreme pressure of the taxes consequent on these exertions led to serious discontent among the people after the peace of 1783. The government was feebly administered, and at length, in 1786, an open insurrection took place in the western counties. The insurgents, under a popular leader, named Shays, committed great excesses, and all order for a time was suspended. They were at length overcome by General Sheppard, and their leaders driven out of the State.

Massachusetts ratified the federal constitution on the 6th February, 1788.

The policy of the State, during the war of 1812, was in opposition to that of the general government. Her political weight had always been cast in the scale of the federal party. The whole people were vehemently opposed to the war, and her governors refused to place the State militia under the control of their political opponents. From this period to the Convention at Hartford, in which Massachusetts took an active part, the acts of her party leaders uniformly tended to embarrass the government. Massachusetts suffered somewhat in her commerce during the latter part of the war, but except in the occupation of a part of the then district of Maine by British forces, experienced little injury from the contest. It was during the wars which succeeded the French Revolution, and this war, that the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts took root, and obtained a permanent stability.

Maine hitherto had been attached to Massachusetts, but in 1820 this connection was dissolved by mutual consent, and the former was admitted as an independent State of the United States.

Succession of Governors.—Colonial Governors, elected annually by the people—"Plymouth Colony:" John Carver, 1620; William Bradford, 1621; Edward Winslow, 1633; Thomas Prince, 1634; William Bradford, 1635; Edward Winslow, 1636; William Bradford, 1637; Thomas Prince, 1638; William Bradford, 1639; Edward Winslow, 1644; William Bradford, 1645; Thomas Prince, 1657; Josiah Winslow, 1673; Thomas Hinckley, and—"Colony of Massachusetts Bay:" John Winthrop, 1630; Thomas Dudley, 1634; John Haynes, 1635; Henry Vane, 1636; John Winthrop, 1637; Thomas Dudley, 1640; Richard Bellingham, 1641; John Winthrop, 1642; John Endicott, 1644; Thomas Dudley, 1645; John Winthrop, 1646; John Endicott, 1649; Richard Bellingham, 1654; John Endicott, 1655; Richard Bellingham, 1665; John Leverett, 1673; Simon Bradstreet, 1679. Presidents of New England: Joseph Dudley, appointed 8th October, 1685; Sir Edmond Andros assumes the government 20th December, 1686, and is deposed by the people April 18th, 1689, when the last governors of the separate colonies are re-elected, viz., Thomas Hinckley for Plymouth, and Simon Bradstreet for Massachusetts. Royal Governors under the Second Charter: Sir William Phipps, 1692; William Stoughton (Lieut.-Gov.), 1694; Earl of Bellamont, 1699; William Stoughton (Lieut.-Gov.), 1700; Joseph Dudley, 1702; William Taylor (Lieut.-Gov.), 1715; Samuel Shute, 1716; William Dummer (Lieut.-Gov.), 1723; William Burnett, 1728; William Dummer (Lieut.-Gov.), 1729; William Taylor (Lieut.-Gov.), 1730; Jonathan Belcher, 1730; William Shirley, 1741; Spencer Phips (Lieut.-Gov.), 1749; Thomas Pownall, 1757; Thomas Hutchinson (Lieut.-Gov.), 1760; Francis Bernard, 1760; Thomas Hutchinson (Lieut.-Gov.), 1770; Thomas Hutchinson, 1770; Thomas Gage, 1774. *Provincial Congress* from 1774 to 1780. Constitutional Governors: John Hancock, 1780; James Bowdoin, 1785; John Hancock, 1787; Samuel Adams, 1794; Increase Sumner, 1797; Caleb Strong, 1800; James Sullivan, 1807; Christopher Gore, 1809; Eldridge Gerry, 1810; Caleb Strong, 1812; John Brooks, 1816; William Eustis, 1823; Levi Lincoln, 1825; John Davis, 1834; S. T. Armstrong (Lieut.-Gov.), 1835; Edward Everett, 1836; Marcus Morton, 1840; John Davis, 1841; Marcus Morton, 1843; George N. Briggs, 1844; George S. Boutwell, 1851.

Boston, on Massachusetts Bay, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN, consisting of two peninsulas, lies between latitudes 41° 45′ and 48° N., and between longitudes 82° 25′ and 90° 34′ W. from Greenwich, or 5° 23′ and 13° 32′ from Washington. It is bounded* north, north-east, and east by Canada, from which it is separated by Lake Superior, the Sault St. Marie, Lake Huron, the Strait and Lake St. Clair, Detroit Strait, and Lake Erie; on the south by the States of Ohio and Indiana; and on the west by Lake Michigan, which divides it from Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Monomonie and Montreal rivers, separating it from the latter State. The total land surface comprises an area of 56,243 square miles, and the area of the waters within the constitutional limits of the State is computed at 36,324 square miles. The lake coast of Michigan is more than 1,400 miles long.

The location of the separate peninsulas determines their nomenclature. The *Southern*, or Michigan Proper, is bounded on the south by Indiana and Ohio; on the east by Lake Erie, Detroit Strait, the Lake and Strait St. Clair, and Lake Huron; on the north by the Strait of Michilimackinac, and on the west by Lake Michigan. In these limits are comprised nearly two-thirds the land surface of the State. The *Northern* Peninsula extends from the Montreal and Monomonie rivers to the St. Marie River, and has Lake Superior on the north and Lake Huron on the south of it.

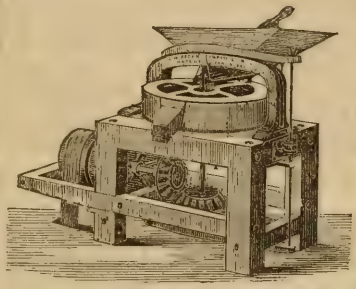
The surface of the *Northern Peninsula* is much diversified by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The eastern portion, from the head of the peninsula to the "Pictured Rocks," is represented as undulating, rising gradually from lakes Michigan and Superior to the interior, where it terminates in a more elevated table-land, with a shore on the north sandy, and on the south calcareous rock. Westward the country becomes broken into hills, with intervening plains, until it is interrupted by the Porcupine Mountains, which form the dividing ridge separating the waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Michigan. The highest peaks toward the western boundary have been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000 feet high. The ridge is often broken through by the larger streams, bordered by extensive valleys. The spurs of these mountains project in different directions, often exhibiting their denuded cliffs upon the northern shores. This ridge has a greater proximity to the northern coast, which it lines with rock, from the Pictured Rocks to the western extremity of this peninsula, except where interrupted by occasional plains of sand. The structure of a part of the northern and eastern portion is of the primitive, and the southern of the secondary formation. Many parts exhibit little else than "developments of sublime scenery, and some portions appear like a dreary, deserted solitude, surrounded by all the frightful terrors incident to such northern latitudes. The greater portion of the peninsula, the sand plains excepted, is covered with immense forests, principally of white and yellow pine, a portion of spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, and aspen, with a mixture of maple, ash, and elm, especially upon the rivers. Of the pine lands, there are millions of acres stretching between the Sault St. Marie, the Ontonagon, and Montreal rivers. To convert this material into lumber, there are discharging into the lakes forty large and sixty smaller streams, which will furnish a hydraulic power sufficient for all purposes. These streams, the largest of which does not exceed 150 miles, irrigate the country abundantly, and by their facilities for navigation, furnish easy access to the interior. The head branches of the opposite lake-streams often interlock, and when they do not communicate, furnish an easy portage from one to the other, by which navigation between the lakes is easily effected with the lighter craft. The lake coast of this section of the State has been estimated at between seven hundred and eight hundred miles in length, and that five-sevenths of the entire peninsula may be reached by the common lake vessels. This peninsula (the northern part of which has sometimes been called the *Siberia* of Michigan), it is probable will never be noted for its agricultural productions, or immediately for the density of its population. With the exception of the fertile intervals on the rivers, the soil of the northern portion has all the evidences of sterility, as is exhibited in its mountains and barren sand plains. The southern part is more congenial in climate and soil. This is the limestone region, which extends to an undetermined line, separating the primary and secondary formations. Throughout this region the sugar maple tree is abundant, interspersed with the white and red oak, the beech, and occasionally tracts of spruce and other forest trees. It is here that the more even and fertile tracts of land are found, and where, at some future day, will cluster the agricultural population of the peninsula. The soil is admirably fitted for grasses and all esculent roots; the potato also finds here a congenial locality, and the ordinary garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. Wheat and other small grains may be cultivated, but for corn the country and climate appears to be uncongenial. The lake fisheries, on both sides of the peninsula, are destined to be of no mean importance to the welfare of the settlers. In variety numerous, and in the greatest abundance, the fisheries in these waters have long attracted the attention of those counting the resources of the section. The Indians formerly derived a considerable portion of their subsistence from this source, and from the first settlements of the French to the present day their value has always been asserted. But this peninsula is also the great mineral region—not only of the State, but of the Union, and on that interest will its future prosperity

* The boundaries of Michigan, as defined by an Act of Congress, passed 15th June, 1836, are as follows: "Beginning at the point where a line drawn direct from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape (called North Cape) of Maumee (Miami) Bay intersects the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said line to the said most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay,—and thence from the said north cape of the said Bay, north-east to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada in Lake Erie,—thence, with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada, through the Detroit River, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior" (being the mouth of Pigeon River),—"thence, in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal River,—thence, through the middle of the main channel of the said River Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert,—thence, in a direct line to the nearest head water of the Monomonie River,—thence, through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Monomonie River,—thence, down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan,—thence, through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan,—thence, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the Act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen,—thence, due east, with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana, to the north-east corner thereof,—and thence south, with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning."

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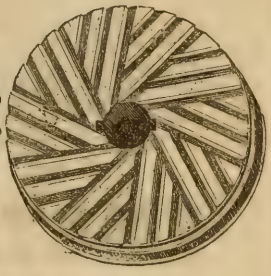
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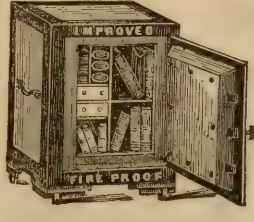
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mainly depend. Iron and copper are found in all the western and northern parts, from the Pictured Rocks and the Kewenaw Point to the Montreal River, the iron being chiefly a magnetic ore, equal in purity and quality to that of Missouri, and the copper, often in native boulders, more plentiful than elsewhere occurring. The production of these minerals, however, has hitherto been small, on account of the distance and inaccessible nature of the country; but the time has now arrived for the mines to be opened on an extensive scale, and such, indeed, has in a partial degree been accomplished; yet, until the difficulties opposing navigation to Lake Superior be overcome, the expense of transportation will be too great to admit of a full development of the wealth of this region. It has been proposed to form this peninsula into the State of North Michigan, and thus separate it from Michigan Proper politically, as it now is physically separate. There are many reasons that would indicate the necessity of such a change.

The *Southern Peninsula* has generally a level or rolling surface, and in some parts is broken and hilly. The eastern portion, for a distance varying from 5 to 25 miles from the shore, is almost a dead level; but westward the land rises into an irregular ridge, in some parts of which it attains a height of from 600 to 700 feet above the sea level. This ridge has a much greater proximity to the eastern than to the western margin, and serves to separate the tributaries discharging into Lake Michigan from those flowing into Huron, the Strait, and Erie. The portion of the southern part of the State denominated hilly, branches off from the principal ridge in different directions through the adjoining counties. The hills consist of an irregular assemblage of somewhat conical elevations, occasionally attaining a height of from 150 to 200 feet, but ordinarily of not more than from 30 to 40 feet. From the main portion of the table land passing westward to Lake Michigan, the country, with the exceptions noted, assumes a very gradual descent, exhibiting a gently undulating but very rarely broken surface. The ridge of land before spoken of, again takes its rise near the mouth of Au Sable river, and is seen from the lake to stretch on for many miles along and beyond the coast. This constitutes the Highlands of Au Sable. Its height has not been ascertained, but it has hitherto been estimated to be much the highest part of the peninsula. A considerable portion of it has generally been unfavorably represented, as being interspersed with sand ridges and marshes, having an abrupt descent from the highlands eastward, and a gradual slope toward the west. Taking the great extent of the lower peninsula into consideration, it may, in a comparative point of view, be said to possess a great evenness of surface, with a sufficient declivity, however, to allow its waters to drain off in lively and healthy streams. Such are the general features of the interior. The coasts form an exception. The coast of both Michigan and Huron is sometimes exhibited in high, steep banks. The coast of the former is frequently seen in bluffs and banks of sand, varying in height from 100 to 300 feet. To the traveler, the country presents an appearance eminently picturesque and delightful. Through a considerable portion the surface is so even and free from brush, as to admit of carriages being driven through it, with the same facility as over the prairie or common road. The lowering forest and grove, the luxuriant prairie, the crystal lake and limpid rivulet, are so frequently and happily blended together, especially in the southern section of the peninsula, as to confer additional charms to the high finishing of a landscape, the beauty of which is probably second to that of no other part of the Union.

The geological structure of Michigan is extremely various. The Southern Peninsula is exclusively secondary in its formation. The Northern Peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior, is primitive, but the portions bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay secondary. Primitive boulders, or "lost rocks," are discoverable in every part of the State, especially upon the coasts, and upon the margin or in the beds of the rivers. These are found of enormous dimensions on the coast of Huron, especially north of Saginaw Bay. Here granite masses exist, weighing from 1 to 100 tons, or even more. Michigan bears evident marks of once having been partially or entirely inundated. It is skirted by a belt of heavily timbered land, about 25 miles deep, surrounding the entire lake coast, which lies several feet below the adjoining plains and openings, and seems to have been the bed of the lakes long after the waters receded from the plains and burst their barriers through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Southern Peninsula is of the same geological formation as Western New York, its rocks consisting of mostly horizontal strata of limestones, sandstones, and shales; the limestones being generally found in the beds of the rivers, near the lakes, and the sandstones in the interior. The soil covering these shales is either alluvial or diluvial, and has a depth varying from 1 to 150 feet. The upper sandstone occupies the central and more elevated portions of the peninsula, and discovers itself often immediately under the surface of the soil. Its thickness and general inclination are uncertain. Quarries of this stone have been opened in numerous localities on and south of Grand River. It generally admits of being easily quarried, furnishing a good building material, and is frequently used for grindstones. The stratum underlying the sandstone is a gray-colored limestone. It has been traced from the rapids of the Maumee, in Ohio, to Charity Islands of Saginaw Bay, and has been noticed at the river Raisin, the bed of which it forms at several places, at Stony Point, and other points along the coast of Lake Erie, and in numerous other places. Associated with this rock is found calcareous spar, strontian, barytes, gypsum, etc., varying with locality. The limestone of Michigan is for the most part of a subgranular structure, quite compact, and well adapted to agricultural purposes, and though at many points it is capable of producing a valuable lime upon burning, it is not unfrequently too silicious to answer that purpose. Below the gray limestone formation the graywacke, or lower sandstone, stratum is supposed to exist. This is noticed on the Lake Huron shore, on the St. Mary's Strait at the Pictured Rocks, and at various other points in the upper peninsula. Gypsum is found in several places; and in all those localities where the superior stratum, or carboniferous limestone formation exists, there are indications of the existence of bituminous coal. Marl is abundant; it is composed of deposits of recent shells, and when submitted to the process of calcination, it has been found to produce lime of a superior quality. It is likewise an excellent manure for lands when judiciously applied. Deposits of marly clay are quite common. A fine bed occurs in the county of Macomb, near the middle branch of Clinton River, and it exists also near Ann Arbor, where pottery is manufactured from it with success. The sand comprising the downs that border Lake Michigan shore is said to be of a quality in some instances fitted for the manufacture of glass. The best bed of sand for this purpose, however, occurs near Monroe; it is composed of small, snowy white, angular grains of pure quartz, which has proceeded from the disintegration of a silicious lime rock.

In the upper peninsula the great mineral region lies in the primitive formation; here are the most stupendous copper and iron deposits in the world, containing a sufficiency of mineral to supply the markets for many centuries. Of the iron mention has been made heretofore. The great copper region is principally confined to the Kewenaw peninsula. The extreme length of the deposit is about 135 miles, and it has a width varying from 1 to 6 miles. The mineral, however, does not exist in every portion of this region, for miles may intervene and no trace be ascertained. In some of the river beds immense boulders of native copper are met with. These mines are now being actively wrought, and are in general proving remunerating to the companies working them, but until the navigation of Lake Superior is opened to shipping, the expenses of transportation to market will prove a formidable obstacle to the full development of the capaci-

ties of the mines. Salt springs are also known to exist in different parts of the State. The saline district lies mostly north of a line drawn from Monroe to Grandville. Medicinal waters, mostly chalybeate, and sulphur springs, also occur in numerous localities, and are useful in cutaneous and chronic disorders generally. One near Havre is 35 feet deep and 150 feet in circumference, and produces a volume of water sufficient to propel a run of stones.

The rivers of Michigan are in general comparatively smaller but more numerous, having in the lower peninsula a greater length from their mouths to where they head, than is commonly observed in most other sections of the Union. This latter circumstance may, perhaps, be attributed not only to the uniformity of descent, but to the more favorable structure of the interior to furnish them constant supplies. The Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's are more properly called straits and not rivers. They are tranquil, deep, copious, and expansive streams, uniting the great lakes, the waters of which they conduct toward the ocean. The largest rivers of the lower peninsula are the Grand, Maskegon, St. Joseph, and Kalamazoo, which flow into Lake Michigan; the Cheboygan and Thunder Bay rivers, that discharge into Lake Huron, and the Saginaw into Saginaw Bay. The streams flowing eastward are small, owing to the position of the dividing ridge, which is considerably east of the middle of the peninsula; the largest are the Raisin, Huron, Clinton, and Rouge. The largest rivers of the upper peninsula are the Montreal, the Great Iron, the Ontonagon, the Huron, the St. John's, and the Chocolate, which put into Lake Superior; and the Menomonie and Manistee, which flow, the former into Green Bay, and the latter into Lake Michigan. There are several other considerable streams, though of a smaller grade, and these with few exceptions, are lively, pure, and healthy, supplying mill-power, and draining the fine agricultural lands through which they course.

Michigan is encompassed by five lakes, four of which are the largest collections of fresh water on the globe. These are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie, which are connected by the Straits of Detroit, St. Clair, Michilimackinac, and St. Mary. Of these immense Mediterranean waters, *Lake Superior* is by far the largest. It lies directly north of the upper peninsula, and the greater part of its southern coast is bordered by it. *Lake Michigan* is the second in size. It is a long narrow lake, stretching a little north-eastwardly between the lower peninsula and the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. The northern part, together with the straits, separate the two peninsulas from each other. *Lake Huron* is next in dimensions, and is situate on the north-eastern border of Lower Michigan, separating it from Canada West. The shape of this lake is extremely irregular; its principal indentations are Saginaw Bay, which extends down into the interior, and two others, one immediately north of Manito islands, and the other south-east of them. The latter, sometimes called the Manito Bay or Georgian Lake, is very large, estimated at one-fourth of Lake Huron. It empties through the Strait St. Clair, into *St. Clair Lake*, the smallest of the five bordering on Michigan, and this again discharges itself through Detroit Strait into *Lake Erie*. More than 30 miles of this latter borders Michigan, and opens to the State a free navigation to the principal ports along its coasts, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Sandusky, etc. Nor is this State merely surrounded by lakes, but the interior is interspersed with them from one border to the other. The country indeed is literally maculated with small lakes of every form and size, from an area of 1 to 1,000 acres, though, as a general rule, they do not perhaps average 500 acres in extent. They are sometimes so frequent that several of them may be seen from the same position. They are usually very deep, with gravelly bottoms, waters transparent, and of a cool temperature at all seasons. This latter fact is supposed to be in consequence of springs which furnish them constant supplies. Water fowl of various sorts inhabit their shores, and their depths are the domain of abundance of fish, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, dace, perch, cat-fish, sucker, bull-head, etc., which often grow to an extraordinary size. It is usual to find some creek or rivulet originating in these, but what is a singular fact, and not easily accounted for, many of these bodies of living water have no perceptible outlet, and yet are stored with fish. A lake of this description, with its rich stores of fish and game, forms no unenviable appendage to a farm, and is properly appreciated. But with all its length of lake coast, Michigan can boast of but few good harbors, yet there are several that afford excellent shelter from the storms that frequently sweep over these great inland seas, and lash them into turmoil.

Michigan is divided into 43 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Allegan	997	5,125	270	36	Allegan
Barry	1,037	5,072	733	26	Hastings
Berrien	2,126	11,417	690	64	Berrien Spring
Branch	2,300	12,472	1,442	53	Cold Water
Calhoun	3,433	19,162	1,724	61	Marshall
Cass	1,914	10,907	950	21	Cassopolis
Chippewa	187	898	17	10	Ste. Marie
Clinton	946	5,102	614	13	De Witt
Eaton	1,328	7,058	746	48	Charlotte
Genesee	2,257	12,031	1,255	33	Flint
Hillsdale	2,965	16,159	1,411	45	Hillsdale
Houghton	116	708	18	5	Eagle River
Huron	52	210	18	0	—
Ingham	1,583	8,631	991	32	Mason
Ionia	1,367	7,597	601	17	Ionia
Jackson	3,540	19,431	2,250	95	Jackson
Kalamazoo	2,387	13,179	1,098	51	Kalamazoo
Kent	2,251	12,016	819	67	Grand Rapids
Lapeer	1,286	7,029	628	45	Lapeer
Lenawee	4,892	26,372	2,470	156	Adrian
Livingston	2,368	13,485	1,644	40	Howell
Macomb	2,666	15,530	1,277	65	Mount Clemens
Marquette	18	136	0	0	Marquette
Michilimackinac & 21 other counties	584	3,598	13	89	Mackinac
Mason	12	93	0	5	—
Midland	10	65	4	0	—
Montcalm	164	891	26	6	Greenville
Monroe	2,544	14,698	1,277	45	Monroe
Newago	92	510	0	12	—
Oakland	5,699	31,270	3,446	146	Pontiac
Oceana	58	300	0	2	—
Ontonagon	46	889	0	0	Ontonagon
Ottawa	1,129	5,587	278	36	Grand Haven
Saginaw	473	2,609	72	14	Saginaw City
Sanilac	372	2,112	61	27	Lexington
St. Clair	1,816	10,420	492	68	St. Clair
St. Joseph's	2,301	12,725	1,379	82	Centreville
Schoolcraft	5	16	0	0	—
Shiawassee	972	5,230	640	43	Corunna
Tuscola	65	291	18	0	—
Van Buren	1,053	5,800	459	18	Paw Paw
Washtenaw	5,142	28,567	2,543	154	Ann Arbor
Wayne	7,063	42,756	1,635	244	Detroit

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 71,616; of families, 72,611; and of inhabitants, 397,654; viz., whites 395,097—males 208,471, and females 186,626; free colored, 2,557—males 1,412, and females 1,145. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 121, fr. col. 1—total 122; *blind*—wh. 122, fr. col. 0—total 122; *insane*—wh. 135, fr. col. 1—total 136, and *idiotic*—wh. 187, fr. col. 3—total 190. The number of free persons born in the United States was 341,591, the number of foreign birth 54,852, and of birth unknown 1,211; *native* population originated



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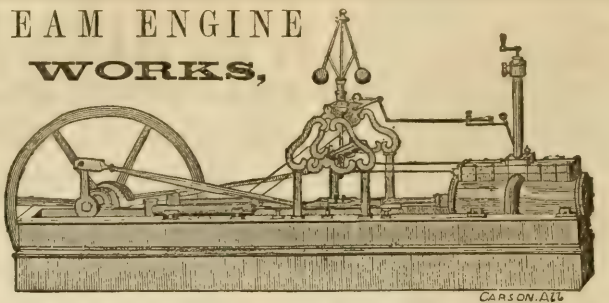
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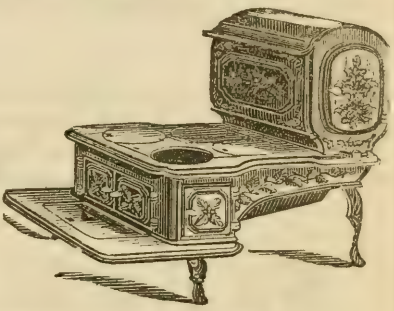
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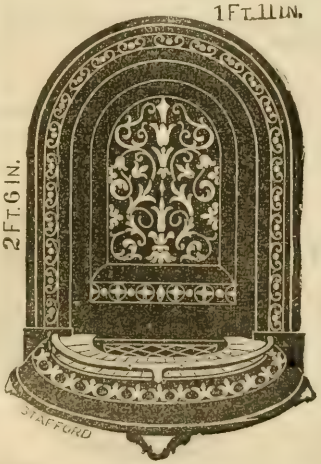


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as follows: Me. 1,117, N. Hamp. 2,744, Verm. 11,113, Mass. 8,167, R. I. 1,031, Conn. 6,751, N. Y. 193,756, N. J. 5,572, Penn. 9,451, Del. 368, Md. 537, Dist. of Col. 45, Virg. 1,504, N. Car. 312, S. Car. 81, Ga. 68, Flor. 12, Ala. 19, Miss. 34, La. 30, Tex. 4, Ark. 25, Tenn. 101, Ky. 402, Oh. 14,677, *Michigan* 140,648, Ind. 2,003, Ill. 496, Mo. 92, Ia. 59, Wisc. 332, Calif. 3, Territories 36; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons, from—England 10,620, Ireland 13,430, Scotland 2,361, Wales 127, Germany 10,070, France 945, Spain 10, Portugal 2, Belgium 112, Holland 2,542, Turkey 2, Italy 12, Austria 21, Switzerland 118, Russia 75, Denmark 13, Norway 110, Sweden 16, Prussia 190, Sardinia 2, Greece 1, China 1, Asia 0, Africa 3, British America 14,008, Mexico 4, Central America 0, South America 5, West Indies 34, Sandwich Islands 2, and other countries 66.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1810	4,618	120	24	144	4,762	—	—
1820	8,591	305	—	305	8,896	4,134	86.8
1830	31,346	261	32	293	31,639	22,743	255.6
1840	211,560	707	—	707	212,267	180,628	570.9
1850	395,097	2,557	—	2,557	397,654	185,387	87.3

The statistics of the wealth, production, manufactures, and institutions of Michigan, as exhibited by the census of 1850, and other official returns referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands 1,929,110 acres, and unimproved lands 2,454,780 acres—valued in cash at $51,872,446. The whole number of farms 34,089. Value of farming implements and machinery, $2,890,871.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 58,506; asses and mules, 70; milch cows, 99,676; working oxen, 55,350; other cattle, 119,471; sheep, 746,435; and swine, 205,847—valued in the aggregate at $8,008,734. The returns of 1840 exhibited the live-stock in the State as follows: horses, mules, etc., 30,144; neat cattle of all descriptions, 185,190; sheep, 99,618; and swine, 295,890.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 2,043,283 (in 1840, 153,375) pounds; butter, 7,065,878 pounds; cheese, 1,011,492 pounds; and value of animals slaughtered during the year, $1,328,327. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 8 (in 1840, 266) pounds; and beeswax and honey to that of 359,232 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 4,925,889 bushels; rye, 105,871 bushels; Indian corn, 5,641,420 bushels; oats, 2,866,056 bushels; barley, 75,249 bushels; and buckwheat, 472,917 bushels. The crops of the same cereals, in 1840, were: wheat, 2,157,108 bushels; Indian corn, 2,277,039 bushels; oats, 2,114,051 bushels; rye, 34,236 bushels; barley, 127,802 bushels; and buckwheat 113,592 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 74,254 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 2,359,897 bushels, and sweet, 1,177 bushels. The potato crop of 1840 amounted to 2,109,205 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 1,245 pounds; hay, 404,984 tons; clover-seed, 16,989 bushels; other grass-seed, 9,785 bushels: hops, 10,663 (in 1840, 11,381) pounds; hemp—dew-rotted 166 tons, and water-rotted 37 tons; flax, 6,994 pounds (crop of hemp and flax in 1840, 755¼ tons); flax-seed, 1,421 bushels; maple sugar, 2,488,987 pounds; molasses, 19,823 gallons; wine, 1,654 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $132,650, and of market-garden products $14,738.

Home-made manufactures for the year 1849-50 were produced to the value of $1,328,327. In 1839-40 the same description of products were valued at $113,955.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $6,443,316; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $6,221,348; average number of hands employed —males , and females ; average monthly cost of labor $ —male $, and female $; total value of products for the year ending 1st June, 1850, $10,729,892. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, at the above date, was 1,979, distributed among the several counties, as shown in the general table, and of these 15 were woolen factories, 64 iron factories—63 for castings, and 1 for pig iron, and 60 tanneries.

The *woolen* manufactures employed a capital of $94,000, consumed annually 162,250 pounds of wool, valued at $43,402, employed 78 males and 51 females, at a monthly cost—for male labor, $1,689, and for female labor, $585, and produced 141,570 yards of cloth, valued at $90,242.

The *foundries* manufacturing castings employed a capital of $195,450; used 2,494 tons pig metal, 901 tons mineral coal, and 16,200 bushels coke and charcoal, valued at $91,865; employed 337 hands, at average wages amounting to $28 68 to each hand, and produced 2,070 tons of castings and other products, valued in the aggregate at $279,697. The capital employed in making *pig iron* was $15,000, and the quantity manufactured was 660 tons, valued at $21,000.

In the *tanneries*, the invested capital amounted to $236,000; value of raw material used, $203,450; hands employed, 265; monthly cost of labor, $6,782; skins 23,600, and sides 144,730 tanned; value of both, $363,980.

The manufactures of Michigan, other than those enumerated, are various and large, consisting of flour-mills, saw-mills, asheries, potteries, machine-shops, axe and edge-tool factories, distilleries, paper-mills, etc., etc. There are about 260 flour-mills in the State, chiefly driven by water-power, and capable of making between 700,000 and 800,000 barrels of flour annually; and the number of saw-mills is not far short of 650, of which 79 are driven by steam.

Foreign Commerce.—The total value of the exports from Michigan to foreign countries during the year ending 30th June, 1850, was $182,045, of which $57,232 was the value of products carried in American bottoms, and $74,813 in foreign bottoms; and the total value of imports was $144,102, all of which were brought in American bottoms.

The shipping employed in the carrying trade was 56,963 tons inward, and 54,701 tons outward—in detail as follows:

	INWARD.				OUTWARD.		
Nationality.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Nationality.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	97	7,254	699	American	112	7,982	720
Foreign	394	49,709	3,944	Foreign	390	46,719	3,903
Total	491	56,963	4,643	Total	502	54,701	4,623

Of the aggregate shipping inward, 54,130 tons entered in Detroit district, and 2,833 tons in that of Michilimackinac; and of the aggregate outward, 52,554 tons cleared from Detroit, and 2,147 from Michilimackinac districts. The shipping owned in the two districts amounts to 38,144 tons, all of the class enrolled and licensed, and of which 18,015 tons are navigated

by steam-power. In the Detroit district 14 vessels—5 schooners, 6 sloops, and 3 steamers—of an aggregate burden of 2,062 tons, were built during the year above referred to. The greater portion of the external commerce of Michigan is with the adjoining British provinces. The following table exhibits the movements of the foreign commerce of the State for a series of years:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports	Imports.
1828.....	$ —	$3,440	1836.....	$61,231	$502,289	1844.....	$ —	$19,379
1829.....	—	2,957	1837.....	69,790	—	1845.....	251,220	41.952
1830.....	1,588	21,315	1838.....	125,660	256,662	1846.....	251,890	154,928
1831.....	—	—	1839.....	—	—	1847.....	93.795	37,603
1832.....	9,234	22,648	1840.....	162,229	138,610	1848.....	111,635	115,760
1833.....	9,054	63,876	1841.....	88.529	137,800	1849.....	132,851	98,141
1834.....	36,021	106,202	1842.....	262,229	80.784	1850.....	132,045	144,102
1835.....	64,830	130,629	1843.....	262,994	76,370			

Lake Commerce.—This department of commerce in Michigan is large, and yearly increasing. Twenty years ago it had no existence, and even ten years ago it was of very trifling importance compared with its present extent. Of the commercial movements on Lake Superior, no statistics have been published, but it is well understood that all the products of the country bordering on it, from their very nature being mineral, must seek a distant market, and that the great bulk of necessaries of life must be carried to the miners—thus creating a large commerce, and that an increasing one. A navigable canal, 5,267 feet long, around the Sault Ste. Marie, is about to be constructed, and hence the commerce on Lake Superior will be at once established on a sure and lasting basis. On Lake Huron the exports from the two districts of Sault Ste. Marie and Michilimackinac in 1850-51 amounted to $553,618, and the imports to $294,534; on the lake and river St. Clair, from the districts of Algonac, St. Clair, Trenton, and Mount Clemens, the exports in the same year amounted to $483,660, and the imports to $155,863; and on Lake Michigan, from district of St. Joseph's, the exports were valued at $543,894, and the imports at $672,892—making a total of exports by lake valued at $1,581,172, and of imports valued at $1,323,289. The above figures embrace the total imports and exports on Lake Huron, and also on the river and Lake St. Clair, so far as domestic commerce is concerned; the total commerce on Lake Michigan, inclusive of that of St. Joseph's above, was in the same year—exports $8,836,108, and imports $15,484,728, or a total value of exports and imports amounting to $24,320,836, of which $398,083 belonged to Indiana, $11,903,777 to Illinois, and the remainder to Wisconsin.

Internal Communication.—Michigan has two transverse railroads—one extending from Detroit, via New Buffalo, to Chicago, and the other from Toledo and Monroe, *viâ* White Pigeon and the Indiana Northern Railroad, to the same destination. These two roads form links in the great chains running east and west connecting the northern Atlantic States and sea-board with the Mississippi, and ultimately with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. On these lines the transit of goods and passengers is immense, being the shortest routes hitherto constructed on the longitudinal extent of the country. Their connections with the railroads and steam navigation lines of other States and of Canada give to Michigan access by railroad and water to vast regions hitherto accessible only by ordinary roads, and tend to swell the already large commercial connection of the State. There are also several short railroads in the State, as the one from Detroit to Pontiac, and from White Pigeon to Constantine; and others are projected, as the line from Toledo to Detroit, and from Detroit to the mineral regions in the upper peninsula. A line is also projected from Jackson, on the Central Road, to Lansing, the capital. The total length of completed railroad in the State, on the 1st of January, 1853, was 481 miles, which had cost about $12,000,000, or about one mile of railroad to every 117 square miles of territory. A canal is also about being constructed around Sault Ste. Marie, which will connect the waters of Lake Superior and the lower lakes, and thus open up the commerce of the richest mineral region of the world to the markets of the east.

Banks.—On the 1st January, 1851, there were in the State five banks and one branch bank, the financial condition of which, at the date affixed, was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital $764,022, circulation $897,364, deposits $416,147, due other banks $42,559, and other liabilities $342,816; and *assets*—loans and discounts $1,319,302, stocks $420,521, real estate $221,626, other investments $65,033, due by other banks $404,691, notes of other banks $109,086, specie fund $195, and specie $125,722.

Government.—The government is based on the constitution approved by the people, in November, 1850. It provides that the *right of suffrage* be enjoyed by every white male citizen; every white male inhabitant who, six months previously, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who has resided in the State two and a half years, and declared his intention as aforesaid, and every civilized male Indian, not a member of any tribe. Every elector shall be above 21 years of age, and have resided in the State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers his vote ten days preceding an election. Duelists are disqualified from voting, or being elected to any office. The general elections are held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, biennially (even years).

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators, 32 in number, are elected from single districts for two years, and Representatives, not less than 64 nor more than 100 in number (now 66), from districts, and for the same term. When any town or district is entitled to more than one representative, the number to which it is entitled is elected by general ticket, but counties entitled to more than one are divided into districts. Senators and representatives shall be citizens of the United States and qualified electors, and shall hold no other office under the State. A subsequent vote of two-thirds of all the members elected abnegates the governor's *veto* to any bill, and it becomes law. The legislature meets biennially (odd years), on the first Wednesday in February.

Executive power is vested in the Governor. The Governor and Lieutenant-governor are elected biennially by a plurality of votes. Each must have attained the age of 30 years, have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and of the State two years next preceding. The powers of the governor are those usually enjoyed by that officer. No person holding any other office under the authority of the United States or of Michigan shall execute the office of governor, nor shall the governor or lieutenant-governor be eligible for any other office during the time for which they may have been chosen.

The *administrative officers* are, a Secretary of State, State Treasurer, a Commissioner of the State Land Office, Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor-general, and an Attorney-general, elected at the biennial election, their terms to commence on the 1st January, 1853, and of every second year thereafter. The three first-named constitute a Board of State Auditors, to examine and adjust all claims against the State not otherwise provided for by general law, and also a Board of State Canvassers, to determine the results of all elections for State officers.



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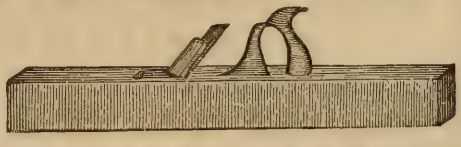
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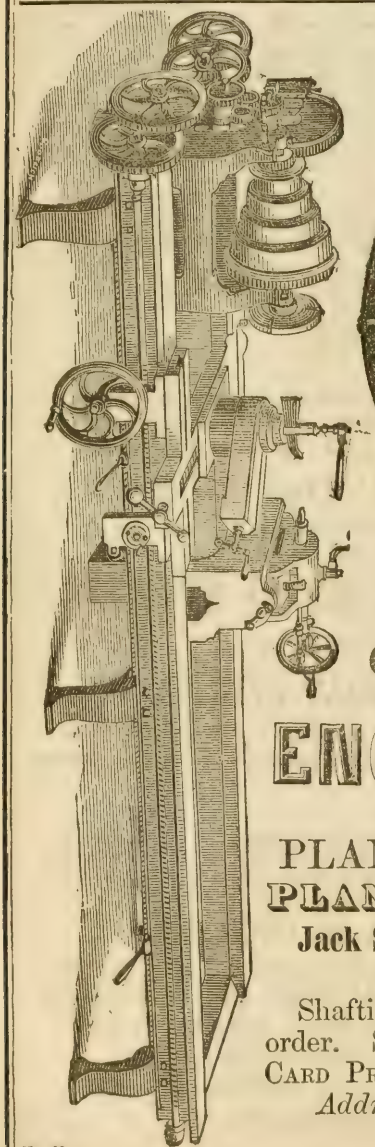
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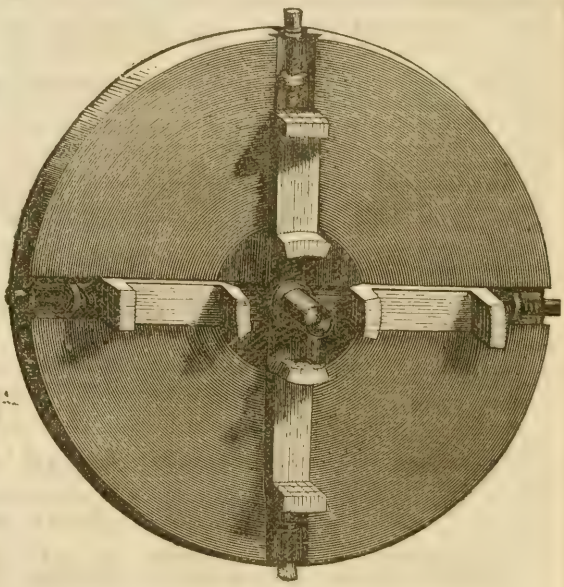
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Any amendments to the constitution may be proposed in either house, and if agreed to by two-thirds of each house, such shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election, and if a majority of the electors voting thereon ratify and approve them, the same shall become a part of the constitution. All amendments to take effect at the commencement of the political year after their adoption. In 1866, and every sixteenth year thereafter, the question of a general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors, and in case a majority shall decide in favor of a convention, the legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.

The *militia* of the State of Michigan in 1850, according to the report of the adjutant-general for 1851, consisted of 64,178 men of all arms, of which number 2,793 were commissioned officers, and 61,145 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 30 were general officers, 154 general staff officers, 401 field officers, etc., and 2,208 company officers.

The principal *benevolent institutions* of the State are, the Asylum for the Insane at Flint, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Kalamazoo. These institutions are endowed with lands, and are under the control of a board of five trustees elected by the legislature.

Finance, Debts, etc.—The total available means in the treasury for the year ending 30th November, 1850, was $484,715 67, of which sum $55,447 39 was a balance from the fiscal year 1849, and $429,268 28 receipts during the year ending as above. The total expenditures amounted to $449,355 40, leaving a balance of $35,360 27 for future appropriation. The chief sources of *income* were—general taxes and sales of land about $300,000, and specific State taxes $24,404; and the principal objects of *expenditure* were—legislation $54,607 58, constitutional convention $31,463 05, executive $11,953 16, judiciary $9,154 83, state prison $6,000, counties for taxes $6,637 27, expenses of sales of tax lands $14,045 37, State library $142 86, school moneys apportioned $42,794 44, university $9,644 70, etc. The aggregate *debt* of Michigan as stated by the auditor-general in his report of 1st December, 1850, was $2,809,905 83, bearing interest mostly at six per cent. The resources and property of the State, other than State buildings and furniture, are stated at $628,224 35, leaving the actual State debt, over and above the resources of the State, $2,181,681 48. The total value of real and personal estate assessed for taxes in 1850, was $30,877,223; but the true or estimated value of the same was $59,787,255.

Federal Representation.—Michigan, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 23d May, 1850, apportioning the federal representation, is entitled to four representatives in Congress.

Education.—Michigan, in 1850, contained 3,097 schools, of which 2,525 only made returns in that year. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Education, 132,234 children, between the ages of 4 and 18, attended school during the year; the number drawing public money, 125,866. Number of scholars under 4 years of age, 2,056, and over 18 years of age, 8,346. Amount of school money appropriated, $42,794 44, and raised by tax, $81,392 44 for support of teachers. Raised for purchasing, building, etc., school-houses, $46,797 01. Received from local funds, $5,389 59. Volumes in township libraries, 84,823. Mill tax for township libraries and support of schools, $7,957 30. Total amount expended for school purposes, $194,330 78. The number of scholars attending unincorporated, select, or private schools, was 4,065. A State normal school has been established at Ypsilanti, with an endowment of school lands, and is under the control of the Board of Education. The principal collegiate institution of Michigan is the University at Ann Arbor. It is under a Board of Regents, who have control of the University fund. In 1850 it had 7 professors, 91 alumni, 64 students, and a library of 6,000 volumes. The medical department of the University in the same year had 5 professors and 95 students. An agricultural department is provided for by the new constitution. St. Philip's College, near Detroit, is a Roman Catholic institution, founded in 1839, and in 1850 had 4 professors, 30 students, and a library of 3,000 volumes. There are numerous academies and other literary institutions in the State, the former connected with the University, and receiving an apportionment of the University Fund.

Libraries.—One State library, 4,400 volumes; 2 social libraries, 3,315 volumes; 4 college libraries, 10,300 volumes; 374 school libraries, 47,220 volumes—total 381 libraries, and 65,235 volumes. The number of volumes in the school libraries, as given in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, differs essentially from the above census account, being stated at 84,823 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State in 1850 was 67, of which 37 were devoted to politics—16 whig and 21 democratic—and 30 were devoted to literature, science, religion, etc. Of the whole number 3 were issued daily and semi-weekly, 53 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, and 4 monthly; and the circulation of the dailies at each issue was 5,000, of the semi-weekly, 200, of the weeklies, 31,568, of the semi-monthlies, 2,600, and of the monthlies, 13,300. The *dailies* are published at Detroit; of the *weekly* issues, 1 is published at Allegan, 3 at Niles, 1 at Coldwater, 2 at Marshall, 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, 1 at Cassopolis, 1 at De Witt, 1 at Eaton Rapids, 2 at Flint, 2 at Hillsdale, 1 at Jonesville, 1 at Lansing, 1 at Ionia, 2 at Jackson, 2 at Kalamazoo, 2 at Grand Rapids, 1 at Lapeer, 1 at Adrian, 1 at Howell, 1 at Romeo, 2 at Mount Clemens, 2 at Monroe, 2 at Pontiac, 1 at Holland, 1 at Saginaw, 1 at Corunna, 1 at St. Clair, 1 at Port Huron, 2 at Centreville, 1 at Paw Paw, 2 at Ann Arbor, 2 at Ypsilanti, and 6 at Detroit; the *semi-monthlies* are published at Lansing and Jonesville, and the *monthlies* at Adrian, Monroe, and Detroit.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in this State were, in accordance with the census of 1850, as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	58 ..	17,615 ..	$84,050
Christian ...	1 ..	350 ..	1,000
Congregat'l..	29 ..	10,500 ..	59,550
Dutch Ref..	6 ..	1,575 ..	6,250
Episcopal ..	25 ..	8,425 ..	82,800
Free.....	1 ..	700 ..	3,000
Friends.....	7 ..	1,400 ..	4,850
German Ref.	— ..	— ..	$ —
Jewish	— ..	— ..	—
Lutheran ...	12 ..	3,205 ..	12,625
Mennonite..	— ..	— ..	—
Methodist ..	103 ..	33,610 ..	142,650
Moravian...	1 ..	200 ..	500
Presbyter'n..	67 ..	22,580 ..	142,650
R. Catholic..	42 ..	15,972 ..	$159,775
Swedenbo'n	— ..	— ..	—
Tunker.....	— ..	— ..	—
Union.....	3 ..	800 ..	1,400
Unitarian...	— ..	— ..	—
Universalist.	6 ..	1,210 ..	7,100
Minor Sects ..	1 ..	800 ..	15,000

—making a total of 362 churches, with accommodation for 118,892 persons, and valued as property at $423,200. Michigan constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and also the Roman Catholic diocese of Detroit.

Pauperism and Crime.—Whole number of paupers who were relieved or received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, 1,190—649 native-born, and 541 foreigners; whole number of paupers receiving support at the date specified, 429—248 native-born, and 181 foreigners; total annual cost of support $27,556. The State prison is located at Jackson. The number of convicts on the 30th November, 1849, was 109; received during the year 50, and discharged during the year 28, leaving in prison 30th November, 1850, 131, of whom 115 were white, and 16 colored. Of the 50 received, 25 were committed for larceny, 3 for burglary, and 5 for burglary and larceny; and of the 28 discharged, 21 by expiration of sentence, 2 by pardon, 2 by death, 2 by escape, and 1 by order of Supreme Court. The income of the prison was $10,700 58, and the expenditures $16,736 14, the deficiency being supplied by the State. Of the 131 prisoners remaining under sentence, 5 were educated at college, 1 at a medical school, 8 in academies, and 91 in common schools; 94 can read and write, 34 can read only, and 3 can not read; 19 learned to read in prison; 86 were native-born, and 45 foreign-born.

Historical Sketch.—The discovery and early settlement of Michigan is due to the French, whose motives seem to have been the prosecution of the fur trade, and incidentally the conversion of the Indians. In prosecution of the latter object, Father Sagard reached Lake Huron in 1632, seven years subsequent to the founding of Quebec, but the present site of the city of Detroit had been visited as early as 1610. Soon after the middle of the 17th century, trading-posts were established at Sault Ste. Marie, Michilimackinac, and Green Bay—the two first, in a military point of view, important positions, and the latter post is noted as the starting-point of the expedition of Joliet and Marquette in search of the Mississippi, in 1673. In 1702, an expedition sent out by the Governor of New France laid the foundation of Detroit. From this period until the erection of the country into a territory of the United States, the history of Michigan is simply a history of that post, and though full of romantic interest, and perhaps of useful information relating to the progress of settlement, is not of sufficient importance to require notice in this place. The Indian wars may also be passed over in silence. The definitive treaty of peace which acknowledged the independence of the United States, gave to the young republic a vast western domain, of which Michigan formed a part. It had been ceded to the English in 1763, when France renounced her vast American possessions. The disturbed state of affairs at the period referred to, however, delayed the United States in taking possession of the territory; nor was it until 1796 that the Americans entered Detroit. Michigan from this time was included under the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio, and hence has ever been amenable to the ordinance of 1787. In 1805, the territory of Michigan was constituted, and on the 1st July of that year the government was organized at Detroit by Gen. William Hull, its first governor. In 1812, war against Great Britain was declared by Congress, and the first shock fell upon Michigan. Detroit was given up to the British, and the country became the scene of rapine and bloodshed. The history of this war is one of the most disgusting episodes of which cruelty and treachery can boast, and in which the Briton and the Indian were competitors for distinction. On the re-occupation of the territory the governorship was vested in Gen. Lewis Cass. In 1835, it having been found that Michigan had a population greater than required by law to enable her to become a State, a convention was ordered, and having convened at Detroit, a constitution was framed; and by an act of Congress, approved 26th January, 1837, Michigan was declared "to be one of the United States, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever."

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: William Hull, 1805; Lewis Cass, 1814; George B. Porter, 1831; S. T. Mason (acting), 1834; and John S. Homer, 1835; and—Constitutional Governors: S. T. Mason, January, 1836; William Woodbridge, 1840; James W. Gordon (acting), 1841; John S. Barry, 1842; Alpheus Felch, 1846; William L. Greenley (acting), 1847; Epaphroditus Ransom, 1848; John S. Barry, 1850; and Robert McClelland, 1852.

Lansing is the political capital of the State; until December, 1847, Detroit was the seat of government, and is still the largest and most important place.

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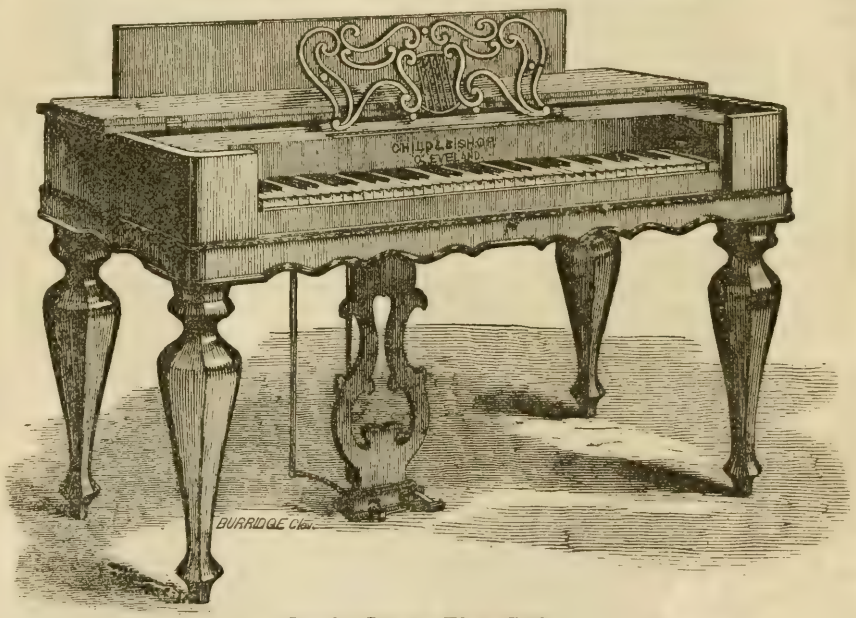
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THE TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA occupies "all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi River, at the point where the line of 43° 30′ of north latitude crosses the same; thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the north-west corner of the said State of Iowa; thence southerly along the western boundary of the said State to the point where the said boundary strikes the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of the White-earth River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the White-earth River to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."—*Act of Congress*, 3d March, 1849. Within this territory the area may be computed at 140,000 or 150,000 square miles; according to the census report it is only 83,000 square miles, which is evidently an error.

This immense region is bountifully watered by the Mississippi, of which it contains the true sources, the Minnesota, the Missouri River, and the Red River of the north, and their numerous tributary streams, which traverse it in every part. There are also innumerable bodies of fresh water, which abound in fish of various kinds, the white fish especially being found in great numbers in the more northern or large lakes. The general character of Minnesota is that of a high rolling prairie, but the streams and lakes are bordered with heavy bodies of timber, which contain every species of wood known along the Mississippi below, except beech and sycamore. At a point about 8 miles above the Falls of St. Anthony, west of the Mississippi, commences a large and remarkable forest, which extends to the south nearly at a right angle across the Minnesota, or St. Peter's River, to the branches of the Makato, or Blue-earth River. This vast body of woodland is more than 120 miles in length and from 15 to 40 in breadth. Many beautiful lakes of limpid water are found within its limits. In this fine country are to be found all the requisites to sustain a dense population. The soil is of great fertility and unusual depth, covered as it is with the mold of a thousand years. The soil of Minnesota, indeed, is admirably adapted to the cultivation of all the cereal grains. Wheat, oats, and barley are safe crops, even as far north as the Red River settlement on the British line. The country is destined to become a great agricultural region, and its prairies are well calculated for the raising of stock. There is also such an extent of water-power throughout its broad surface that no reason can be perceived why manufactures would not flourish also. The reports of those scientific men who have explored the country justify the belief that the territory is rich in copper ores, and also in galena or lead ores. Whether coal exists is a problem yet to be solved. If it should be found in any considerable quantities, the discovery will be of more real advantage than the richest mines of silver and gold.

On the upper portion of the Mississippi and St. Croix valleys lies the great region of pine which has been and will continue to be a great source of wealth to the Territory and State for centuries to come. The manufacture of pine lumber already occupies a large part of the industrial labor of the people. Much of this is needed for home consumption, caused by the rapid increase of population, but the larger portion is sent to St. Louis, where it meets with a ready sale. The climate of Minnesota is not subject to sudden variations, especially in winter. Although in some years the snow falls to a great depth, yet, as a general rule, it is far less than is experienced in New England or the northern part of the State of New York. The comparative absence of moisture in the country is attributable, doubtless, to the fact that no very large bodies of water are to be found, although, as before stated, small lakes abound. During the coldest weather in winter the air is perfectly still; consequently the weather is much more tolerable, and even pleasant, than could be supposed by those who reside in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast. The navigation of the Mississippi, however, is not to be relied on after the first week in December, and steamboats arrive in the spring about the middle of April, so that the river may be considered as closed about five months in the year.

Minnesota, in 1850, according to the census of that year, was divided into nine counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Benton	71	418	20	1	Sauk Rapids
Dakotah	78	584	—	—	Fort Snelling
Itasca	23	97	36	—	—
Mankatah	16	158	4	—	—
Pembina	188	1,134	17	—	Pembina
Ramsey	384	2,227	19	—	St. Paul
Wabashaw	55	243	8	—	—
Wahnahta	26	160	5	—	—
Washington	161	1,056	43	4	Stillwater

The whole number of dwellings in the Territory was, at the above date, 1,002, of families 1,016, and of inhabitants 6,077, viz.: whites 6,038—males 3,695, and females 2,343; and of free colored persons 39—males 21, and females 18. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 0, fr. col. 0—total 0; *blind*—wh. 0, fr. col. 0—total 0; *insane*—wh. 0, fr. col. 0—total 0; and *idiotic*—wh. 1, fr. col. 0—total 1. The number of free persons born in the United States was 4,007; the number of foreign birth, 2,043; and the number of birth unknown, 22. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 365, N. Hamp. 47, Verm. 100, Mass. 92, R. I. 3, Conn. 43, N. York 488, N. Jer. 115, Penn. 227, Del. 3, Md. 81, Dist. of Col. 3, Virg. 59, N. Car. 6, S. Car. 4, Ga. 4, Flor. 0, Ala. 6, Miss. 0, La. 4, Tex. 0, Ark. 11, Tenn. 21, Ky. 71, Ohio 291, Mich. 41, Ind. 35, Ill. 168, Mo. 90, Ia. 81, Wisc. 301, Calif. 1, and territories 7; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 84, Ireland 271, Scotland 39, Wales 2, Germany 141, France 29, Holland 16, Spain

1, Portugal 0, Belgium 1, Turkey 0, Italy 1, Austria 1, Switzerland 32, Russia 2, Norway 7, Denmark 1, Sweden 4, Prussia 5, Sardinia 0, Greece 0, China 0, Asia 0, Africa 0, British America 1,417, Mexico 0, South America 0, Central America 0, West Indies 0, Sandwich Islands 0, other countries 4.

The statistics of the wealth, industry, institutions, etc., of the Territory, according to the seventh census of the United States taken in 1850, and other official returns referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands 5,035 acres, and unimproved lands 23,846 acres, valued in cash at $161,948; number of farms under cultivation, 157; value of farming implements and machinery, $15,981.

Live-Stock.—Horses 860, asses and mules 14, milch cows 607, working oxen 655; other cattle 740, sheep 80, and swine 734—valued in the aggregate at $92,859.

Animal Products.—Wool 85 pounds, butter 1,100 pounds, cheese 0 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $2,840.

Grain and Food Crops.—Wheat 1,401 bushels, rye 125 bushels, Indian corn 16,725 bushels, oats 38,582 bushels, barley 1,216 bushels, and buckwheat 515 bushels. Peas and beans were produced to the amount of 10,002 bushels, and potatoes—Irish 21,145 bushels, and sweet 200 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Hay 2,019 tons, maple sugar 2,950 pounds; value of the produce of market gardens $150.

Manufactures, of course, can not be looked for in so young a community as that of Minnesota. According to the census there were in the Territory only *five* industrial establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward annually. The *commerce* of the country is wholly carried on by means of steamboats navigating its rivers, and there is some overland intercourse maintained between the Pembina settlement on the Red River and the south-eastern towns, but to no great amount. Regular steamers ply between St. Louis and St. Paul *via* Fevre River, etc.

Government.—The government is based on the act of Congress constituting the Territory, passed 30th March, 1849. This act gives the right of suffrage to every free white male inhabitant 21 years old, and who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the act forming the Constitution of the Territory. All electors are eligible to be elected.

The *Legislature* consists of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council has 9 members elected in districts by a plurality of votes, for two years, and the House 18 members elected for one year. The legislature may increase the number of councilors to 15, and the number of representatives to 39. Members of either body must reside in their district, and every district shall be represented according to its population after deducting Indians. No session of the Legislative Assembly shall exceed sixty days. No law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States; nor shall the property of non-residents be taxed higher than that of residents. All laws shall be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved shall be null.

The *Governor* is appointed by the President and Senate for four years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. He is *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, and commander-in-chief of the militia. He may grant pardons for offenses against territorial laws, and reprieve, until the decision of the President be known, for offenses against the laws of the United States. His veto may be defeated by a subsequent two-third vote of the Legislative Assembly. The Secretary of the Territory, whose mode of appointment and tenure of office, is the same as the Governor's, would assume his functions in case of his absence, or the vacation of his office.

The *judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, District Courts, etc. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two associates, appointed by the President and the Senate for four years, any two of whom constitute a quorum, and hold an annual term at the seat of government. The Territory is divided into three districts, in each of which one of the three justices reside, and hold a District Court, having the jurisdiction of the United States District and Circuit Courts in all cases arising under the laws or constitution of the United States, for jury trials, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, in which issues at law only are heard. From the Supreme Court writs of error and appeals lie to the Supreme Court of the United States (as from a Circuit Court), where the matter in dispute exceeds in value $1,000. Both the District and Supreme Courts possess chancery powers. Justices of the peace have no jurisdiction where the title or boundaries of land are in dispute, or where the sum claimed exceeds $100. An attorney and marshal of the Territory are appointed by the President and Senate for four years. Inhabitants of the Territory are secured all the rights heretofore granted to the inhabitants of Wisconsin, and the laws of Wisconsin, at the date of its admission as a State, so far as compatible with the present organization, until repealed or modified. A delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress is chosen by a plurality of votes for two years.

The *financial* condition of the Territory is exhibited in the official reports to the 1st January, 1852: Territorial taxes for 1850, collected $561 41, and delinquent $271 08, or a total of $832 49; territorial taxes for 1851, due, etc., $1,282 31—making a total revenue for 1850 and '51 amounting to $2,114 80. Warrants drawn on the Treasury, in 1850, $1,181 50, and in 1851 $850—total for the two years $2,031 50. Excess of revenue, including unpaid tax, $83 30.

The *militia* force of Minnesota, in 1850, consisted of 2,003 men of all arms, of which 7 were commissioned officers, and 1,996 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 2 were general officers, and 5 general staff officers.

Education.—Schools are established in the more thickly populated sections, and are supported chiefly by local tax. The United States Government appropriates also $12,000 to the purposes of education. Two sections of the land from every township are reserved for the support of schools—in the older settled States only one section in each town was thus set apart. Congress also appropriated $20,000 for a public library.

Religious Denominations.—The census of 1850 does not record any thing respecting the denominations in this Territory. The following are from the annual reports of the several churches: The Roman Catholics, in 1853, had 7 churches, and 10 clergymen, chiefly employed on missions. The Territory was erected into the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul, on the 28th June, 1850. The Episcopalians have a church at St. Paul, and several others in different parts, and are under a missionary bishop. The Methodists and Baptists have also congregations, and perhaps number larger than any of the other sects, but it seems that the newness of the settlements, or distance from the central establishments, has prevented the usual reports being sent in. So little, indeed, is known of the religious condition of the people of Minnesota, that it were perhaps better to advance no opinion on the subject until reliable information can be obtained.

Nor is there any definite information respecting the public press. The census is silent on this point, but there are at St. Paul at least two newspapers, and others may or may not be published elsewhere. Nor have any records of crime and pauperism as yet been published.

Historical Sketch.—Previous to Minnesota being erected into a Territory by the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1849, that

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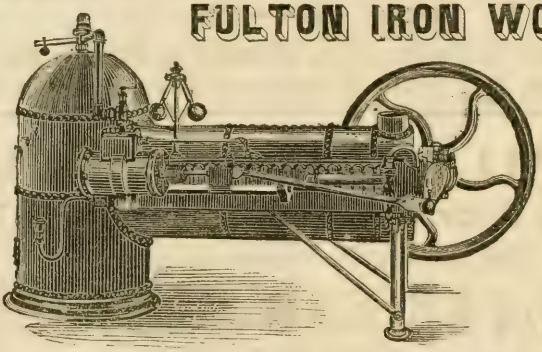
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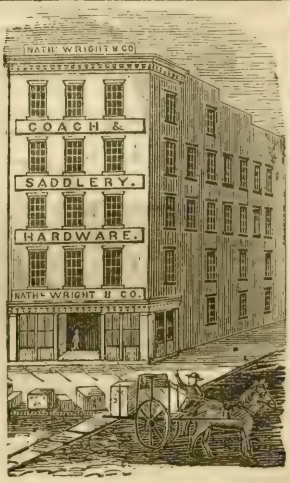
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No. 67

portion of it east of the Mississippi River formed a part of Wisconsin Territory, and that west of that river a part of Iowa Territory. The Territory derives its name from *minni-sotah*, the Indian name for St. Peter's River—*minni* in their language meaning "water," and *sotah* "muddy or slightly turbid." The country originally belonged to the French by priority of discovery. At an early period their traders, missionaries, and soldiers had penetrated into the western wilderness. The United States had little authority in this region until 1812. In 1816 a law of Congress excluded foreigners from the Indian trade, and for the encouragement of our own citizens the military post at Fort Snelling was established in 1819. Among the explorers of this country the names of Carver, Pike, Cass, Long, Beltrami, Schoolcraft, Nicollet, Owen, etc., will ever be intimately connected with its history. The honor of verifying the sources of the Mississippi belongs to Schoolcraft. The Territorial Government was organized by Governor Ramsey. The first legislature, which adjourned after a session of 60 days on the 1st November, 1849, was chiefly employed in consolidating the government and dividing the Territory into suitable civil districts, and appointing civil officers to enforce the laws. Among its most important acts were those establishing the judiciary, a school system, and relative to the improvements of the roads. All these will have a paramount influence over the future destiny of the country. Perhaps one of the most humane and politic acts of the legislature was the admission to citizenship of "all persons of a mixture of white and Indian blood who shall have adopted the habits and customs of civilized men;" and not less politic is that law which requires the establishment of schools throughout the Territory. The act of the General Government, erecting the Territory, appropriates two sections in every township for the support of common schools. No other State had previously received more than one section in each township for such purpose. In June, 1849, the citizen population numbered 4,780; in June, 1850, it had increased to 6,077—a fact which speaks well for the future progress of this rising Territory.

"Congress may hereafter divide said Territory, or annex any portion of it to another State or Territory."—*Act of Congress, 3d March*, 1849.

ST. PAUL, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, is the political capital of the Territory.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and on the west by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from Louisiana and Arkansas. Like Alabama, it has a narrow strip of land about 90 miles long and 50 miles wide, south of the main body of the State to the Gulf of Mexico. Independently of this tract, it lies between 31° and 35° latitudes north, and extends from 88° 12′ to 91° 36′ longitudes west from Greenwich, or 11° 10′ and 14° 34′ from Washington. In the north, the width is about 116 miles, but it expands pretty regularly to 189 miles in the south, and its length, exclusive of the strip above mentioned, is about 276 miles, comprising an area of 47,156 square miles.

The surface of Mississippi has a general slope to the south-west and to the south, as appears from the course of the rivers; but a small section sends off its waters to the south-east. There are no mountains within the limits of the State, yet numerous ranges of hills of moderate elevation give to the greater part of the surface an undulating and diversified character; some of these eminences terminate abruptly upon a level plain, or upon the banks of a river, and bear the names of bluffs or river hills. The western border on the Mississippi is an extensive region of swamps; and between the Mississippi and Yazoo there is a tract of 170 miles in length by 50 in width, with an area of nearly 7,000 square miles annually overflowed. "The broad and extensive low grounds or flats, between Memphis and Vicksburg, are subject to frequent inundations to the depth of many feet, and a width of from 10 to 20, and even occasionally 30 miles. Much of the surface is occupied by swamps, morasses, lagoons, slashes, etc., through which the Yazoo River has its course; the whole of which, from the junction of the Cold Water and Tallahatchee rivers, lies between this valley region. From the circumstances already detailed, this extensive tract has been denominated by some the Mississippi, and by others the Yazoo Swamp. During the prevalence of high floods, it assumes the character of a marine forest rather than that of a woodland bottom." The south-eastern counties are generally low, but have an undulating surface; and the southern part of the State, generally for about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is mostly a sandy level country, covered with a pine forest, interspersed with cypress swamps, prairies, water-marshes, and a few hills of slight elevation.

Every portion of the State is well watered; clear and running streams penetrate it in every direction, and its rivers are numerous and wide-spreading. The Tennessee River laves the north-eastern corner, and the Tombigbee, which rises in this section, has been navigated by steamboats to Aberdeen, in Monroe County. The Mississippi washes the whole western border for a distance, by the circuitous course of its channel, of 580 miles, but in a straight line of not half that distance. From Memphis, just above the northern frontier of Mississippi, to Vicksburg, a distance of 450 miles, the uplands or river hills are separated from the river by inundated bottoms of greater or less width, and afford no site suitable for a port; below Vicksburg, the only eligible port is Natchez, 100 miles south, and below this point there is no bank of much magnitude above the reach of high water till we come to Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. The Mississippi, however, receives several considerable streams from the most valuable part of the State. The Yazoo is formed by the junction of the Yallabusha and Tallahatchee, which rise in the northern part of the State, near the head waters of the Tombigbee, and flows into the Mississippi 12 miles above Vicksburg, after a course of 200 miles, 50 miles of which are navigable for large boats. Big Black River is next in point of size, and enters the Mississippi immediately above Grand Gulf by a mouth 40 yards wide. Its length is 200 miles, and it is navigated by steamboats for 50 miles. The Bayou Pierre and the Homochitto are the other principal tributaries of the Mississippi from this State; the latter enters the Mississippi 43 miles below Natchez. The other rivers have a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico and the lagoons connected with it. The Amitié has but a small part of its course in Mississippi. The Pearl River rises near the centre of the State, and flows through a fertile and populous region into the Rigolets, or outlet of Lake Pontchartrain. Below 31° north latitude it divides the State from Louisiana, and has been navigated by steamboats to Jackson. The Pascagoula waters the south-eastern section. It is formed by the confluence of the Chickasawha and Leaf rivers, and empties into the sound of the same name. It is navigable for 50 miles for vessels of 6 feet draft of water, and for boats 100 miles farther, but the bay at its mouth has only 4 feet of water.

The coast, which extends along the Gulf of Mexico for about 60 miles, has no harbors except those of Mississippi City and Shieldsboro', which, however, do not admit large vessels. A chain of low sand islands, six or seven miles from the shore, inclose several bays or sounds, the largest of which are Pascagoula Sound and Lake Borgne. Ship and Cat islands are eligible stations for ocean steamers. The ports on the Mississippi are Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, and Natchez.

The upper portion of the State is generally known as North Mississippi, though the region thus designated includes a portion only of the north. This section of the State (the Chickasaw cession) came into market and cultivation some fifteen years ago. The surface of the ground is rather rolling, but generally is very clean; has an open champaign appearance, and is beautifully wooded with oak, hickory, etc., devoid of undergrowth. The uplands produce very abundantly, but the substratum of the country being sandy, they are soon ruined by the heavy rains. The valley lands, as they are termed, are much more durable, the soil being heavier and darker, and are highly productive; but they are liable to be and frequently are submerged, acres at a time, under billows of sand washed from the uplands during heavy freshets. Cotton has hitherto been the staple product. The chief outlet of this region is by wagons to Memphis. Another section of North Mississippi is called the "Prairie," or "Tombigbee" country, covering the north-east part of the State, and sweeping far down on the Alabama line. This country is uniformly level, with scarcely a tree, covered by rank grass, dotted sometimes with pools and marshes, and intersected by dull, sluggish branches. The soil is a dark, heavy loam, coal-black, and of surprising strength and fertility. The mold is different from that of Lower Louisiana in this, that it is more of an original and less of a depository character; and also in being thick and highly adhesive, instead of


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DAILY'S FAMILY PRACTICE.—We have spent some time in carefully gleaning through its pages, and are very happy to be able to say that the volume is better adapted for the object contemplated than any work with which we are acquainted written expressly for domestic use. The author has adopted a style which is plain and within the comprehension of all classes, avoiding theory and speculation, which, to the non-professional, are without interest or profit. He has endeavored to make everything in relation to disease, medicines and treatment, familiar—simple—practical.—[From the Medical Reformer, Millville, Pa., and Milford, Del.

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DAILY'S FAMILY PRACTICE.—I have taken some pains in the examination of this book. Its author devoted some time to the study of the medicinal virtues of vegetable medicines amongst the Indians in the far-off West, where he had an opportunity of witnessing the superior efficacy of vegetable over mineral medicines. It is a valuable family book, containing quite a number of fine engravings found in no other book.

The author has avoided the use, in his description of plants, diseases, &c., of all Latin and Greek terms; and, in the simple, but comprehensive English Language, makes everything plain to the understanding of every man.

To families in the country, where it is difficult to obtain a physician, this book would be a valuable guide. To physicians, in the treatment of diseases with nature's simplest remedies, we would recommend this book as the latest and best edition now out.—[Louisville Journal.

CENTREVILLE, IND., November 6th, 1855.

Dr. Wm. Daily,—Dear Sir:—I obtained a copy of Daily's Family Physician, 224 pages, written in 1848, which induced me to send $5 for your large work, for which I expect to receive subscriptions, for the people here think the book a high price. I tell them that medical works with such a large number of engravings are costly. For my part, I would not take one hundred dollars for the copy I have, provided I could not get another copy. My friend, Dr. Mitchel, likes your book charmingly.

Respectfully Yours, DR. G. H. DAWSON.

light and ashy, as the former. It is also corrosive and deeply impregnated with lime—strong and apparently inexhaustible. The crop is and ever will be cotton, of which the yield is abundant. Corn also yields profusely. This region, though lying by the Chickasaw counties, finds its market at Mobile by means of the Tombigbee River principally. The border counties, down the Alabama line, change from the prairie and partake more of the character of the Chickasaw lands. It is a beautiful and healthy range of counties, finely watered, and produces cotton and the lighter grains. A large portion of the State is known as East Mississippi, which really includes the south-east and part of the southern sections. Though one of the oldest, it is one of the thinnest settled parts of the State. The character of the land is mixed—some poor and some very rich; broken hills and fertile valleys. Cotton is produced, but to no great extent; corn and small grain abundantly, and sometimes rice; it is also famous for its cattle. Indeed, the region possesses many of the pleasant characteristics of a pastoral country. The natural market of this section is Mobile, although a small portion of its trade is done at Jackson, and some of it seeks New Orleans by way of Pearl River. The portion of the State bordering on the sea-shore, with its bathing, fish, oysters, and pleasant summer retreats, is well known to the dust-covered denizens of New Orleans, and is becoming to the South what Newport and Cape May are to the North. Back from the sea-coast is generally a sandy, broken tract, covered by quantities of fine pine, which is now being worked off the land for timber and naval stores. The south-west and country above it is the oldest settled portion of the State; the soil is rich, and the population wealthy. Commencing some 50 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo River, inclining to the interior for about 100 miles in a line gently circling northward up through the centre, then diverging to the north-west to a point below Memphis, is to be found as noble a sweep of country as any in the world. It is washed by the Mississippi from Memphis to Vicksburg, and is intersected by the Yazoo, its head waters and tributaries, throughout its greatest extent. The facilities for market are unequaled. The Yazoo River running through nearly its whole extent, is an excellent stream, affording steam navigation as high as the south-west corner of Marshall County. The soil is of a most productive character, being, as it is called, *swamp land*. It possesses all the strength of the prairie lands without their adhesive and corrosive nature. This region has but recently come into cultivation, it having hitherto been considered damp and unhealthy; but this idea experience has much modified. One drawback on these lands, however, is their liability to overflow from freshets in the Mississippi River. The section last spoken of embraces the counties of Yazoo, Sunflower, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tunica, Tallahatchie, and a portion of De Soto, Panola, Yallabusha, Carroll, and Holmes, and is generally known as the region of the "River Counties." [Several valuable articles on the topography etc., of Mississippi will be found in "*De Bow's Industrial Resources*," *etc.*, volume II.]

Mississippi is divided into 59 counties, the general statistics of which in 1850 were as follows:

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI—23 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Attala	1,431	10,999	1,336	44	Kosciusko
Bolivar	95	2,577	57	0	Bolivar
Carroll	1,441	18,491	986	45	Carrollton
Chickasaw	1,647	16,868	1,167	29	Houston
Choctaw	1,405	19,042	1,132	17	Greensboro'
Coahoma	260	2,780	161	0	Delta
De Soto	1,644	19,042	1,257	38	Hernando
Itawamba	1,855	13,528	1,499	16	Fulton
Lafayette	1,382	14,069	1,044	49	Oxford
Lowndes	1,168	19,544	725	63	Columbus
Marshall	2,306	29,689	1,611	54	Holly Springs
Monroe	1,576	21,172	843	13	Athens
Noxubee	957	16,299	676	31	Macon
Oktibbeha	744	9,171	560	13	Starkville
Panola	891	11,444	618	0	Panola
Pontotoc	2,001	17,112	1,248	32	Pontotoc
Sunflower	75	1,102	43	0	M'Nutt
Tallahatchie	868	4,643	282	0	Charleston
Tippah	2,655	20,741	1,890	26	Ripley
Tishemingo	2,201	15,490	1,247	16	Jacinto
Tunica	73	1,314	41	0	Austin
Winston	866	7,956	551	18	Louisville
Yallabusha	1,491	17,258	872	32	Coffeeville

SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI—36 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	900	18,622	136	15	Natchez
Amité	660	9,694	510	1	Liberty
Claiborne	659	14,941	310	19	Port Gibson
Clark	631	5,477	500	7	Quitman
Copiah	1,148	11,794	951	21	Gallatin
Covington	348	3,338	272	5	Williamsbg.
Franklin	447	5,904	330	5	Meadville
Greene	217	2,018	93	0	Leakville
Hancock	492	3,672	77	11	Shieldsboro'
Harrison	727	4,875	84	19	Mississip. C.
Hinds	1,656	25,340	852	3	Jackson
Holmes	995	13,923	640	21	Lexington
Issaquena	110	4,478	76	0	Tallulah
Jackson	440	3,196	212	8	Jackson C.H.
Jasper	674	6,184	540	9	Paulding
Jefferson	514	13,193	239	7	Fayette
Jones	319	2,164	274	0	Ellisville
Kemper	1,249	12,517	730	1	De Kalb
Lauderdale	1,008	8,717	922	31	Marion
Lawrence	613	6,478	458	12	Monticello
Leake	635	5,583	437	4	Carthage
Madison	767	18,173	552	10	Canton
Marion	377	4,410	322	7	Columbia
Neshoba	545	4,728	426	0	Philadelphia
Newton	586	4,465	350	0	Decatur
Perry	265	2,438	131	0	Augusta
Pike	698	7,360	558	19	Holmesville
Rankin	698	7,227	420	5	Brandon
Scott	422	3,961	257	14	Hillsboro'
Simpson	526	4,734	451	8	Westville
Smith	515	4,071	425	8	Raleigh
Warren	1,230	18,121	435	25	Vicksburg
Washington	126	8,389	109	0	Greenville
Wayne	281	2,892	162	0	Winchester
Wilkinson	736	16,914	404	18	Woodville
Yazoo	985	14,418	464	17	Benton

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 51,681, of families 52,107, and of inhabitants 606,565, viz.: whites 295,758—males 158,260, and females 139,498, free colored 889—males 473, and females 426; slaves 309,898. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 81, fr. col. 1, sl. 26—total 108; *blind*—wh. 130, fr. col. 1, sl. 86—total 217; *insane*—wh. 127, fr. col. 0, sl. 22—total 149; and *idiotic*—wh. 141, fr. col. 5, sl. 64—total 210. The number of free persons born in the United States was 291,114; the number of foreign birth 4,958, and of birth unknown 576; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine 139, N. Hamp. 100, Verm. 141, Mass. 339, R. I. 62, Conn. 242, N. York 952, N. Jer. 221, Penn. 981, Del. 67, Md. 791, Dist. of Col. 93, Virg. 40,777, N. Car. 17,009, S. Car. 2,919, Ga. 1,254, Flor.

67, Ala. 2,067, *Mississippi* 140,885, La. 2,557, Tex. 139, Ark. 456, Tenn. 27,439, Ky. 3,948, Ohio 564, Mich. 101, Ind. 413, Ill. 311, Mo. 303, Ia. 7, Wisc. 4, Calif. 1, Territories 5: and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 593, Ireland 1,928, Scotland 317, Wales 10, Germany 1,064, France 440, Spain 49, Portugal 2, Belgium 3, Holland 8, Italy 121, Austria 16, Switzerland 41, Russia 9, Denmark 24, Norway 8, Sweden 14, Prussia 71, Asia 2, Africa 6, British America 79, Mexico 13, Central America 1, South America 4, West Indies 25, and other countries 110.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities in 1800:

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1800	5,179	182	3,489	3,671	8,850	—	—
1810	23,024	240	17,088	17,328	40,352	31,502	355.9
1820	42,176	458	32,814	33,272	75,448	35,096	86.9
1830	70,443	519	65,659	66,178	136,621	61,173	81.0
1840	179,074	1,366	195,211	196,577	375,651	239,030	175.1
1850	295,758	899	309,898	310,797	606,555	230,904	61.4

The statistics of the wealth, industry, and institutions of the State, as exhibited by the seventh census of the United States, taken in 1850, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 3,444,359 acres, and unimproved lands, 7,046,061 acres—valued together at $54,738,634. Total number of farms under cultivation 1st June, 1850, 33,960; in the Northern District, 19,851; and in the Southern District, 14,109. Value of farming implements and machinery, $5,762,927.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 115,460; asses and mules, 54,547; milch cows, 214,231; working oxen, 83,485; other cattle, 436,254; sheep, 304,929; and swine, 1,582,734—valued in the aggregate at $19,403,662. According to the census of 1840, there were in the State at that date, 109,227 horses, mules, etc.; 623,197 neat cattle of all kinds; 128,367 sheep; and 1,001,209 sheep.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 559,619 (in 1840, 175,196) pounds; butter, 4,346,234 pounds; cheese, 21,191 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year was $3,636,582. The quantity of beeswax and honey produced was 397,460 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 137,990 bushels; rye, 9,606 bushels; Indian corn, 22,446,552 bushels; oats, 1,503,288 bushels; barley, 229 bushels, and buckwheat, 1,121 bushels. The crops of the several grains, according to the census of 1840, were—wheat, 196,626 bushels; rye, 11,444 bushels; Indian corn, 13,161,237 bushels; oats, 668,624 bushels; barley, 1,654 bushels; and buckwheat, 61 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 2,719,856 bushels; peas and beans, 1,072,757; potatoes—Irish, 261,482, and sweet, 4,741,795 bushels. The rice crop, according to the returns of 1840, amounted to 777,195 pounds; and the crop of potatoes to 1,630,100 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 49,960 (in 1840, 83,470) pounds; ginned cotton, 484,293 bales of 400 pounds (in 1840, 193,401,577 pounds); hay, 12,505 (in 1840, 171) tons; clover-seed, 84 bushels; other grass-seed, 533 bushels; hops, 473 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 7 tons, and water-rotted, 0 tons; flax, 665 tons; flax-seed, 26 bushels; silk cocoons, 2 pounds; sugar—maple, 0 pounds, and cane, 388 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 18,318 gallons; wine, 407 gallons, etc.; value of orchard products, $50,405, and of market-garden products, $46,250.

The table annexed exhibits the absolute and relative difference in the chief crops, as ascertained under the censuses of 1840 and 1850:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Movement.		
Wool	175,196 pounds	559,619 pounds	*incr.*	384,423 pounds, or	219.4 per cent.
Indian Corn	13,161,237 bushels	22,446,552 bushels	*incr.*	9,285,315 bushels, or	70.5 "
Rice	777,195 pounds	2,719,856 pounds	*incr.*	1,942,661 pounds, or	249.9 "
Tobacco	83,471 "	49,960 "	*decr.*	33,511 " or	40.1 "
Cotton	193,401,577 "	193,717,200 "	*incr.*	315,623 " or	0.16 "
Sugar	77 "	388,000 "	*incr.*	387,923 " or	503.796.1 "

Thus it would appear that of all the staples, except tobacco and cotton, the ratio of increase has been immeasurably ahead of the ratio of the increase of the population. Cotton has almost exactly kept its absolute status, which, in fact, is a relative decline in the production of the staple; and if it had increased in like proportion with the population, the crop should have been about 322,350,000 pounds. This result in the crop of 1850 is accounted for by the terrible inundations of the Mississippi in 1849, and may in part be set down to drafting of labor to other fields; the decline, however, is not permanent.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $1,164,020. The same denomination of manufactures in 1839–40, according to the census of the latter year, were valued at $682,945.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested $; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $; average number of hands employed, —males , and females ; average monthly cost of labor, $ —male $, and female $; value of manufactures produced in the official year $2,749,888. Amount of capital invested in manufactures in 1840, $1,797,722. The whole number of industrial establishments in the State, producing to the value of $500 and upward on the 1st June, 1850, was 866—in the northern district 536, and in the southern district 330, and distributed to the counties, as shown in the general table. Of the whole number, 2 were cotton factories, 92 tanneries, and 8 forges, besides which there are several machine-shops, carriage factories, etc.; but the greater part of the capital invested is in grist and saw mills, and other establishments usual in an agricultural country.

Capital employed in the *cotton manufacture*, $38,000; annual consumption of cotton, 430 bales, valued at $21,500; hands employed, 36; monthly cost of labor, $371; annual products, 171,000 pounds yarn; value of entire products, $30,500.

Capital invested in the *iron manufacture*, $100,000; material consumed in the year—pig iron 1,197 tons, mineral coal 248 tons, and coke and charcoal 92,000 bushels—valued together at $50,370; hands employed, 112; average wages per month, $37 91; castings made, 924 tons; total value of products, $117,400.

Capital invested in *tanneries*, $145,615; value of all raw material, $111,474; hands employed, 269; monthly cost of labor, $4,949; skins tanned 9,730, and sides tanned 104,630; value of products, $229,407.

Internal Communication.—Mississippi has hitherto been most miserably provided with the means of intercommunication; and had it not been that nature had given it highways in the form of navigable rivers, its great and fertile interior

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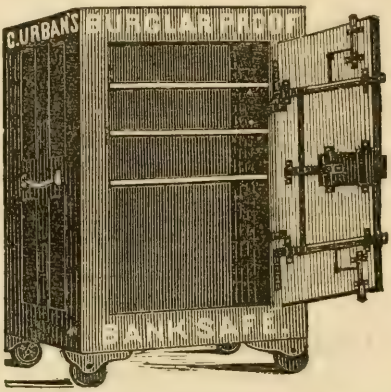
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CITY OF VICKSBURG, CAPITAL OF WARREN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

must have remained a wilderness in the midst of thriving populations. Its present condition, even, is little removed from such abnormal uselessness. Excepting its ordinary roads, which, however, are none of the best, the genius of modern times had done little or nothing to facilitate its access to the markets. True, it has not been backward in projects, yet none but in the single instance of the Vicksburg, Brandon, and Jackson Railroad has been brought to fruition. Here, then, is the present condition of the commercial avenues of the State. Its prospects for the future are more encouraging. There are now in progress the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern Railroad traversing the State north and south, and forming in Mississippi links in the great chain that is to unite the Upper Mississippi and the great lakes with two of the great ports of the Gulf of Mexico; and traversing the State east and west are the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the north line; a line of railroad from Selma, *Ala.*, westward to Brandon, there uniting with the already complete railroad to Vicksburg, and a line from Madisonville, on Lake Pontchartrain, eastward to a junction with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Mobile. These are the trunk lines now in progress, from which it is proposed to build lateral lines to the principal centres of production, and so build up a system convenient both for through travel and transportation and for local communication. The exterior connections of these lines will connect the State with every part of the Union; with the Atlantic through the East Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia lines and their continuations; with the north-eastern portion of the central valley through the lines going to and diverging from Nashville, and with the upper country through the lines terminating at and diverging from the mouth of the Ohio River Westward it will connect with Texas through the lines from New Orleans and Vicksburg in that direction. The beneficial effect of these great lines on the development of the resources of the State, its commerce and general welfare, can not be doubted. Its rich agricultural regions will be rapidly settled, and the lands which are now lying waste will become the scenes of a busy industry in the cultivation of the great staples for which the State is famous, while its consumption of manufactures to be exchanged for its productions, will create a commerce as extensive as it will be profitable to all sections of the Union concerned in the interchange.

Commerce.—The commercial material of Mississippi is carried to New Orleans and Mobile by river for exportation to foreign countries and the home ports, and its imports are received through the same channels. The direct commerce of the State is therefore inconsiderable, and in fact it is very seldom that an arrival or departure in the foreign trade is recorded; years may pass by and the Treasury reports make no mention of either. In 1849–50 no direct foreign commerce or navigation is noted. Its navigation is consequently almost entirely confined to its rivers and the Gulf. The shipping employed in the coasting and river trade is chiefly owned in the adjoining States of Louisiana and Alabama. The tonnage owned in this State amounts only to 1,827 tons, of which 675 tons is navigated by steam; and of the whole, 1,367 tons is owned in the district of Pearl River, and 460 in that of Vicksburg. Of all the States having a front on the sea, Mississippi is most destitute of harbors, and has the least direct seaward navigation; but its access to its natural ports by river fully compensates for the specified disability.

Banking.—No returns of the banks of this State are made public, and as a general thing their issues are of a doubtful character. The Northern Bank of Mississippi, at Holly Springs (capital $100,000), is said to be the only sound banking institution in the State.

Government.—The government is based on the constitution that went into effect in 1817. The *right of suffrage* is granted to every adult free white male person, a citizen of the United States, resident in the State one year and in the town or county four months next before the election. The general elections are held on the first Monday and Tuesday in November.

The *Legislature* is composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, not fewer than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred in number (and not less than one to each county), are chosen every second year for two years; they must be qualified voters, and have resided two years in the State, and one year in the place they represent. A census is taken at intervals of not more than eight nor less than six years, and the appointment of members made accordingly. Senators, in number not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of representatives, must be thirty years of age, for four years citizens of the United States, and for one year residents of their district, and be chosen for four years, one half biennially. The legislature meets at Jackson on the first Monday in January biennially.

The *Governor* must have attained the age of 30 years, have been a citizen of the United States for 20 years, and for five years a resident of the State. He is chosen by a plurality of votes for two years, and can not hold the office for more than four out of any six years. He may *veto* a bill, but it may be passed and become law, notwithstanding his veto, by a subsequent vote of both houses of the legislature.

All officers are elected either in districts or counties, or by the people at large. No person denying the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments, can hold office. No money can be expended for internal improvements, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; and no State loan can be raised unless the bill be passed by a majority of each house, be published three months before the next election, and be confirmed by a majority of each house, at the next legislature. The legislature can not emancipate slaves without the owner's consent, except on account of great public services, and then must pay for them; nor can it prevent immigrants from importing slaves of the same description with those in the State, if they be *bona fide* property, and not criminals. It may pass laws enabling owners to emancipate slaves, saving the rights of creditors and the public from being at their charge; and laws directing a sale, on the owner's account, if he treat his slaves cruelly. The introduction of slaves as merchandise after 1st May, 1833, is prohibited, but settlers may import them for their own use until 1845. (These two periods being passed, it is probable that the importation of slaves is now prohibited). No grand jury is necessary in the prosecution of slaves for crimes not capital.

The *Judiciary* consists of a High Court of Errors and Appeals, a Superior Court of Chancery, District Chancery Courts, and District or Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction of the "High Court" is exclusively appellate. There are two terms each year at Jackson, commencing on the first Monday of January and November. The court may continue in session as long as business requires, and may order a special term, or adjourn to meet at any time. The judges are also authorized to meet annually on the third Monday in June, in the town of Oxford, to receive the written, and hear the oral, arguments of causes from the third district, provided the State is not a party. The Legislature appoints the reporter, and has abolished the common law form of pleading, and adopted a system somewhat similar to that of chancery or civil law The "Superior Court of Chancery," held by the chancellor at the capital, is in law considered always open. The chancellor is authorized to hold the same at such times and for such periods as business may require, upon giving three weeks' notice in the public newspapers. There are in the State three chancery districts; the "District Chancery Courts," each with a vice-chancellor, have concurrent power and jurisdiction with the Superior Court within their respective districts where the amount in controversy does not exceed $500,000. Special terms of these courts may be held by giving thirty

days' public notice. For the purpose of holding district or circuit courts, the State is divided into seven districts. The "Circuit Court" has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds $50, and it has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction. For each of the districts a judge and attorney are elected every four years.

Amendments to the constitution, if they be passed by two-thirds of each house, shall be submitted to the people six months before the next general election, and if approved by them shall be adopted.

The *Militia* force of Mississippi consists of 36,054 men of all arms, of which 525 are commissioned officers, and 35,259 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 15 are general officers, 70 general staff officers, 392 field officers, etc., and 348 company officers.

The *benevolent institutions* of the State are the Institution for the Blind, and the Mississippi Lunatic Asylum at Jackson.

Finances, etc.—The receipts into the treasury for the year ending 30th April, 1850, amounted to $397,402 63, and the expenditures by warrant during the same year to $284,999 58. Excess of means, $94,403 05. The chief sources of income and the amounts collected from each, were—State tax $334,689, internal improvement fund $13,196, the sinking fund $19,857, penitentiary $3,189, the seminary fund $1,251, redemption of lands $4,001, land sales $2,720, etc.; and the principal objects and amounts of expenditure, were—Legislature $48,731, judiciary $82,307, executive $8,869, contingent fund (executive) $4,195, appropriations $26,179, penitentiary $25,266, printing $5,323, executed slaves $3,762, University $10,957, Common Schools $17, Lunatic Asylum $5,000, Institution for the Blind $2,455, seminary fund $3,920, commissions for assessing $9,540, elections $2,024, ten per cent. fund $38,312, etc. The State tax is based on personal and real estate, and the objects of taxation are occupied lands and town lots, money at interest, merchandise sold, bank stock, auction sales, pleasure carriages, watches, clocks, ten-pin alleys, race-tracks, bowie-knives, pistols, cattle over 20 head, horses, stallions, jacks, pianos, male free negroes, slaves under 60 years old, free white polls, etc. The absolute *debt* of the State amounts $2,271,707, and the contingent debt to $5,000,000—total, $7,271,707. The annual interest on the absolute debt is about $136,000. The State has property to the value of $2,000,000, but this is at present unproductive. The total assessed value of taxable property in the State in 1850 was $208,422,167; the true value of property, as ascertained by the census of 1850, amounts to $228,304,332.

Federal Representation.—Mississippi, in accordance with the act of 23d May, 1850, apportioning representation, sends *five* representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Education.—Mississippi has never had an efficient common school system, the sparseness of the population having proved a formidable obstacle to the success of any general system. A law was passed in 1846 giving the appointment of school commissioners to the Board of Policy in each county, with power to levy taxes, etc. All the large towns organized schools under this system; but by a later act essential alterations have been made in the law, and special laws for particular counties now govern these institutions. The means of the State for school purposes are ample, consisting of funds arising from leases of the sixteenth sections of land, from fines and forfeitures, and from licenses of hawkers and pedlars, keepers of billiard-tables, retailers of liquors, and brokers. Besides the common schools, there are in the State numerous seminaries, to the support of which the State contributes annually. The collegiate institutions of Mississippi are—the University at Oxford, founded 1844; Oakland College, founded 1830, and Mississippi College at Clinton. The University is partly supported by the State, and in 1850 had 6 professors and 134 students.

Public Libraries.—One State library, 5,000 volumes; 3 college libraries, 5,189 volumes; 2 students' libraries, 2,411 volumes; 102 public school libraries, 3,050 volumes—total libraries, 108, and 15,650 volumes.

Periodical Press.—Whole number of periodicals and newspapers, 56—16 whig, 21 democratic, and 19 neutral in politics, the latter number, including also those devoted to literature, science, religion, and all the character of which is not ascertained. Of the whole number, 2 are issued tri-weekly, and circulate 3,500 copies at each issue, or 546,000 copies annually; 2 semi-weekly, 888 copies, or annually 92,352 copies; and 52 weekly, 26,482 copies, or annually 1,377,064 copies. The *tri-weeklies* are the "Vicksburg Sentinel" and the "Vicksburg Whig;" the *semi-weeklies* are the "Natchez Courier" and the "Natchez Free-Trader;" and the *weeklies* are published—2 at Vicksburg, editions of the tri-weeklies; 2 at Natchez, editions of the semi-weeklies; 3 at Kosciusko, 1 at Liberty, 2 at Carrollton, 1 at Port Gibson, 3 at Houston, 1 at Gallatin, 1 at Hernando, 1 at Gainesville, 1 at Biloxi, 4 at Jackson, 2 at Lexington, 1 at Paulding, 2 at Fayette, 1 at Monticello, 1 at Marion, 2 at Oxford, 1 at Columbus, 2 at Canton, 2 at Holly Springs, 2 at Aberdeen, 1 at Macon, 1 at Holmesville, 1 at Panola, 2 at Pontotoc, 1 at Brandon, 1 at Jacinto, 1 at Ripley, 2 at Woodville, 1 at Louisville, 1 at Grenada, and 1 at Coffeeville.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State, according to the census of 1850, were for that year as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	336	105,050	$186,192
Christian	8	2,350	9,950
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	13	4,550	66,800
Free	3	700	1,850
Friends	—	—	—
German Ref.	—	—	$—
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	406	112,983	240,265
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	135	47,166	183,085
R. Catholic.	8	3,000	$66,000
Swedenbo'n.	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	5	180	400
Unitarian.	—	—	—
Universalist.	—	—	—
Minor Sects.	—	—	—

—making a total of 914 churches, with accommodation for 275,979 persons, and valued as property at $754,542. Mississippi constitutes a diocese of the same name of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also the Roman Catholic diocese of Natchez, a suffragan of the ecclesiastical province of New Orleans.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers relieved or supported in the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 260, of which 248 were native-born and 12 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers at the date specified, 257, of which 245 were native-born, and 12 foreigners; annual cost of support, $18,132. The State prison is located at Jackson. The whole number of convicts on the 30th November, 1848, was 88, and the whole number received since the establishment of the prison in 1840 was 247, averaging 31 per annum. Of the number in prison in 1848, 7 were foreigners, and 81 natives, and 5 were confined for attempts to kill, 13 for manslaughter, 14 for negro stealing, 5 for forgery, 29 for petty larceny, and 11 for grand larceny. The discharges for the year ending as above were—by expiration of sentence 10, by pardon of governor 13, and by writ of error 1.

Historical Sketch.—Mississippi was discovered by De Soto in 1542, but no permanent settlement was attempted by


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him. The Indians inhabiting the country were the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Natchez, etc., with which, from the time of the first white trespasser on their lands to the cession of 1763, there was a constant warring. La Salle, descending the rivers from the Illinois country, visited the section bordering on the Mississippi in 1681; and in 1698 the first attempts to found permanent settlements were made by Iberville, the Governor of Louisiana. His colony arrived at Ship Island in 1700, and after exploring the country along and beyond the Mississippi, the parties returned and built a fort at Biloxi, at the mouth of the river of the same name, about 20 miles north of the island. Other settlements were made on the Mississippi River, as New Orleans, Natchez, etc. Fort Rosalie, on the present site of Natchez, was surprised and captured by the Natchez Indians in 1729, and great distress was also, at this time and for many years after, caused by the hostility of this tribe and the Chickasaws. The Choctaws were generally allies of the white settlers, and fought bravely on their side. These hostile tribes were subsequently brought to sue for peace under Bienville, and are now only known by the history their warlike opposition has made for them—not one remains to tell the story of their wrongs. The war between England and France, which forms so conspicuous a page in the history of the middle of the 18th century, ended in 1763, France relinquishing to Britain all her possessions east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all west of that river. Spain at the same time gave up Florida to the British. In 1783 the country north of the parallel of 31° north was included in the limits of the United States by the treaty acknowledging the independence of the Union; and the Floridas reverted to the Spanish crown. By its charter granted in 1732, Georgia extended westward to the Mississippi, and hence, though at that period Mississippi was *de facto* a French colony, yet, on its coming into the possession of the English, it of course fell into the limits of the Georgia charter. These extensive territories were subsequently ceded to the United States, both in sovereignty and ownership. In 1798, they were formed into a Territorial Government, which included also the present State of Alabama. In 1811, that portion of the country south of 31° was attached to the territory, having been wrested from Spain—because that nation could not take care of it. In 1817, the territory was divided, the eastern portion forming a territory under the name of Alabama, and the western portion was erected into the State of Mississippi. The date of its admission into the Union as a State was the 1st March, 1817.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: Winthrop Sargent, 1798; W. C. C. Claiborne, 1802; Robert Williams, 1805; David Holmes, 1809; and—Constitutional Governors: David Holmes, 1817; George Poindexter, 1819; Walter Leake, 1821; David Holmes, 1825; Gerard C. Brandon, 1827; Abraham M. Scott, 1831; Hiram G. Runnels, 1833; Charles Lynch, 1835; Alexander G. M'Nutt, 1837; Tilghman M. Tucker, 1841; Albert G. Brown, 1843; Joseph W. Matthews, 1848; John A. Quitman, 1850; John J. Guion (acting), from 3d February to 3d November, 1851; *interregnum* from 3d to 25th November, 1851; James Whitfield (acting), elected by Senate, and served from 25th November, 1851, to 9th January, 1852; Henry S. Foote, 1852.

Jackson, on the west bank of Pearl River, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

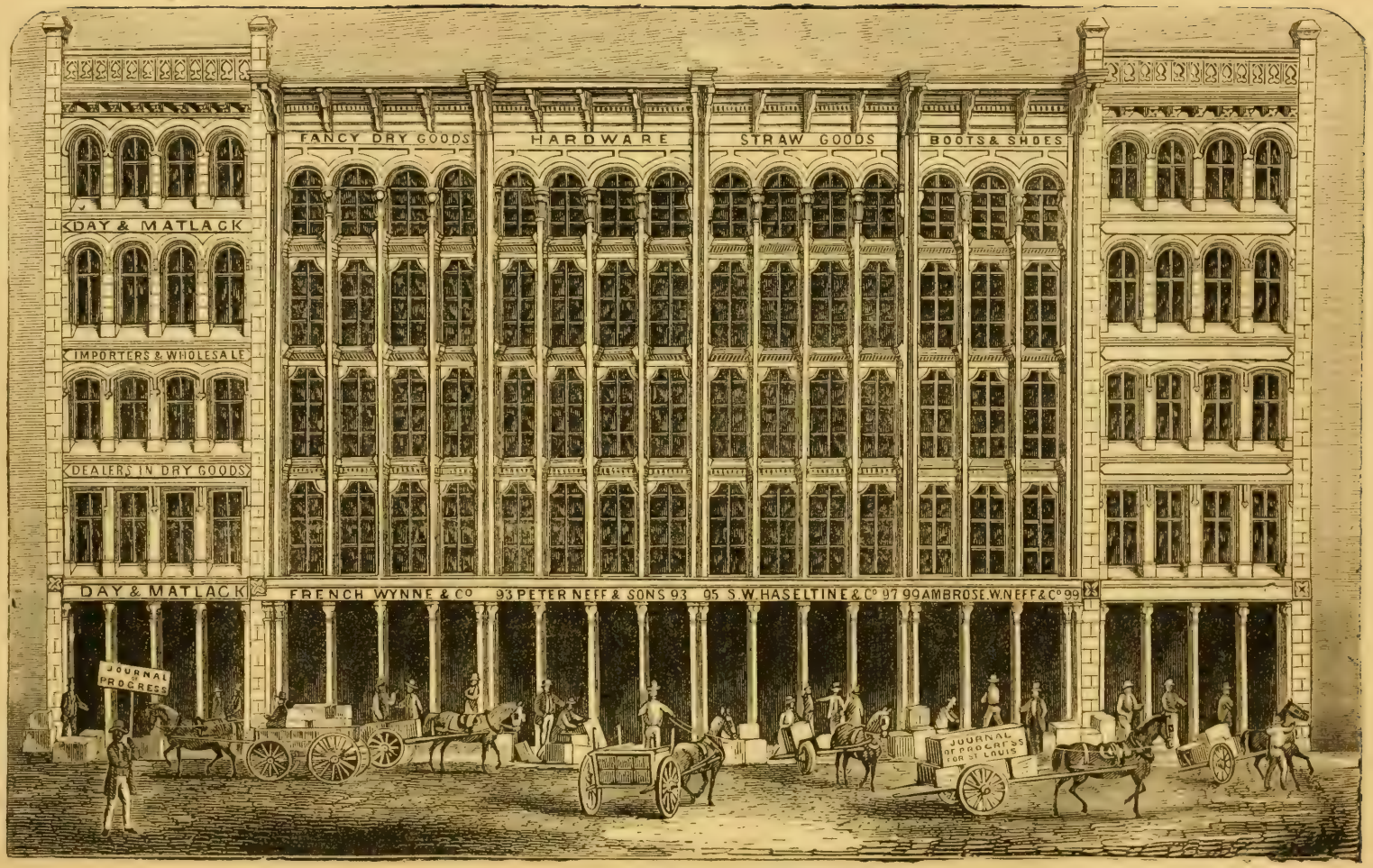
Missouri is situated generally between the latitudes of 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ north, and the longitudes of 88° 55′ and 95° 38′ west from Greenwich, or 11° 53′ and 18° 36′ from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by the Indian and Nebraska territories. More specifically its eastern boundary is the Mississippi River, beginning at latitude 36° and running north to the mouth of the Des Moines River, whence the line follows the latter up to its rapids (40° 30′); thence along that line westward to where it cuts the Missouri River; thence down that river to the mouth of the Kansas, whence it runs due south to 36° 30′, and along that line eastward to the St. Francis; thence follows that river to 36°, and traverses that line to the place of beginning. Its general extent from north to south is 278 miles, but including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers 312 miles; and greatest extent from east to west is 318 miles, and its least extent less than 200 miles; and the area of its superficies is estimated at 67,380 square miles.

The river Missouri separates this State into two parts, distinguished from each other by dissimilar geographical and geological features. South of that river, as far west as the Osage, the surface of the country is rolling, and gradually rises into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains. Beyond the Osage, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away to the Rocky Mountains. The chief geological deposits of the region are solid strata of carboniferous and silurian limestone and sandstone, reposing on or around the unstratified primary rocks. In the hilly and broken mineral region, which includes the greater part of the State south of the Missouri, the soil is formed of decomposed sandstone, sienite and magnesian limestone. Soils constituted of the two last elements are fertile, but in many of the districts of the mineral region their productiveness is impaired by the admixture of oxyde of iron. Other districts, as the Bellevue Valley, and the valleys of the Maramec, Gasconade, and Osage are well fitted for cultivation or for pasture. Around the head waters of the White, Eleven Points, Current, and Big Black, where the land is most mountainous, the soil is formed of decomposed semivitreous sandstone, and is in general unproductive, though it supports a magnificent growth of yellow pine, valuable for its lumber. The intervening valleys, however, are decidedly fertile, but of small extent. The lands situated more immediately south of the Missouri are partly sandy and partly calcareous, and in general where alumina or clay sufficiently abounds the soil is excellent and well adapted to the production of the staples of the State.

That part of the State lying north of the Missouri River is in no place mountainous, but either rolling or quite flat. It contains a much richer soil than the southern division, and is in a more advanced state of cultivation. Its geological substratum is chiefly carboniferous limestone. The coal measure of Illinois extends west of the Mississippi at St. Louis, and is probably commensurate with the northern division of the State, being limited on the south by the narrow strip of land above spoken of, lying south of the Missouri. The soils of this region are chiefly calcareous and arenaceous, the aluminous being limited in extent. The calcareous, or those abounding in lime, which are predominant, are fertile, particularly near the margins of rivers. Of this character are the lands in the western parts along the Missouri. The counties of Clay, Platte, and Buchanan can not readily be surpassed in productiveness, and the other western and interior counties are nearly equal in fertility. In the eastern part of this region arenaceous or sandy soil predominates. These lands, which are comparatively barren, are found on the southern flank of the prairies which have their origin in north Missouri, and extend to the head waters of the Mississippi River.

The south-eastern part of the State, the surface of which was once capable of cultivation, became after the earthquakes of 1811-12 marshy. This district contains on estimate 1,517,287 acres, and extends south from the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau into the northern part of Arkansas, a distance, in Missouri alone, of 108 miles, and westwardly as far as the river St. Francis. The land is well located, as regards facilities of transport, and is said to be as fertile as any in the valley; and as the greater portion can be reclaimed, it may be brought under cultivation at some future time. This inundated tract is for the most part heavily timbered.

Missouri is bountifully supplied with navigable water courses, affording an easy access to every portion of the State. Omitting the Mississippi, which washes the eastern boundary for 470 miles, the great river, and the one from which it derives its name, is the Missouri. This river rises in the Rocky Mountains, not far from the head waters of the Columbia, 3,095 miles from its mouth. The last 400 or 500 miles of its course above lie within the limits of this State. The trough through which the river flows is from 4 to 5 miles wide, and is bounded by rocky limestone hills, which rise to the height of from 100 to 300 feet. Nearly all the bottoms of the Missouri are on its north side, and ordinarily they are not subject to inundation. In this respect they differ widely from those of the Mississippi, which latter are of greater width and formed of a less sandy soil, and are less easily percolated by water. The Missouri flows down an inclined plane, the upper strata of which are easily disintegrated, and the particles mingling with the rapid current, give a turbid appearance to its waters. The alluvial lands lying along its course are subject to be covered during inundations, with drifting sand; they are, however, occupied by a luxuriant vegetation both of trees and herbs. These bottoms are favorites with settlers, and are capable of supporting a dense population. The river is navigable to its falls, 2,000 miles, but is rapid and can only be readily ascended by steam-power. Of the tributaries of the Missouri, the largest is the Osage River, which disembogues 120 miles from its mouth. At this point it is 400 yards wide, and is navigable for boats of light draft for about 200 miles at high water. About the head waters of this stream are found the best cotton lands in the State. The Gasconade comes into the Missouri east of the Osage, near the village of Hermann, and is important for the supplies of fine plank and timber it furnishes to the country below. The Maramec, a beautiful river, runs through the mineral region, and flows into the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis. Further south are the rivers St. Francis and White, which pass into



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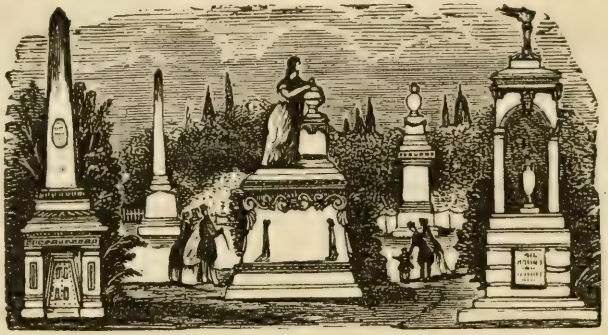
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No. 59

Arkansas after spreading numerous branches over the southern part of this State. Several tributaries of the Arkansas water the south-west section, but are not navigable.

North of the Missouri are Salt and Copper rivers, which empty into the Mississippi; and the northern tributaries of the Missouri are the Grand and Chariton rivers, both navigable, and composed of numerous branches, which drain a large country. Further west, and falling also into the Missouri, are the Platte and Nodaway. Many of the rivers of Missouri are obstructed by rafts and fallen trees, and more especially is this the case with the Grand, Osage, Salt, Maramec, and St. Francis; the navigation of these, however, will be improved at no distant period, or as soon as the wants and interests of the people demand such improvements. Other rivers than those mentioned are of minor importance.

The mineral region of Missouri occupies an area of about 18,000,000 acres. As early as 1718 it was described in a French chart as "au pays plein de mines." It extends from the head waters of the St. Francis to the Maramec River, a distance of about 70 miles in length, and from the Mississippi in a south-westerly direction, about 60 miles. The elevation of the district above the sea level varies from 600 to 1,200 feet. The climate is equable and salubrious, and the superincumbent soil moderately fertile. No one of the mining districts of Europe enjoys such facilities of supporting a large population; and yet the Harz Mountains, with an area of 300,000 acres, sustains 60,000 inhabitants; the Erzgebirge, of Saxony, with about 1,500,000 acres, sustains 500,000 inhabitants; and Cornwall, with 760,000 acres, 300,000 inhabitants. Populated as the Erzgebirge, in the ratio of one inhabitant to every three acres, the mineral region of Missouri would sustain 6,000,000 of souls, and probably the working members of such a population might find here employment for ages. Excepting gold and platina, most of the important and useful metals and ores are known to exist in Missouri. The following minerals, metallic and non-metallic, arranged here according to their intrinsic value, have been found within its limits—lead, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, nickel, zinc and calamine, manganese and wadd, coal, rock salt, barytes, sand and quartz, carbonate and sulphate of lime, alumine and potter's clay, fuller's earth, variegated marble and oolite, saltpetre, antimony, tin, tungstate of iron and lead, diamonds, chalcedony and feldspar, and some others of perhaps a minor importance.

The lead mines have been wrought since the first settlement of the country. The ore is in the form of sulphuret and carbonate, and in the upper mines at Potosi it is found mixed with calamine and blende. The lead region extends over the counties of Madison, St. François, St. Louis, Washington, etc. Formerly the carbonate was considered as worthless, but it is now reduced in blast furnaces, and yields 72 per cent. The sulphuret yields from 66 to 80 per cent., and contains about 6 per cent. of silver. Iron in the form of hematite, and the ochrey, the micaceous and red oxydes, are found in the greatest abundance. The ores exist throughout the mineral region, and extend even into the coal formation, which occupies so large a surface. Abundant, easily manufactured, and the transportation easy, this is essentially the staple of Missouri. Her celebrated mountains of micaceous oxydes—the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob—are almost inexhaustible. They form the eastern extreme of the Ozarks, and are situated in St. François County, a few miles east of Potosi, and only 40 miles from St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi. The two peaks are about 6 miles apart, the more northerly of the elevations, the Iron Mountain, is 1¼ miles long and 444 feet high. Its whole top is a solid mass of iron, and one sees nothing but iron lumps as far as the eye can reach. The ore yields 60 per cent. of pig, and is deemed a most superior metal. Pilot Knob is 1,500 feet high. Dr. Feuchtwanger estimates the quantity of pig iron embedded in these mountains alone at 600,000,000 of tons, enough to supply the world for more than a century. The mines of Elba, of Sweden, or of Norway, together, do not contain an amount equal to this. The mines of copper are chiefly found in the south and west portions of the mineral region, but exist in other parts. The ore is of every variety and usually very rich. It is found in combination with lead and iron, frequently with manganese, cobalt, and nickel, and occasionally with silver. It is generally pyritous, but oxydes and carbonates are frequently found. The ores appear as a cement uniting angular fragments of lime rock forming a breccia, and much of it is easily removed by a pickaxe alone. As a general thing the yield is about 34 per cent. of metal. Hitherto mining for copper has been little attended to, but it is now probable that operations will be commenced on a large scale, and as the indications of extensive lodes have been traced for miles, this product is destined to be one of the most valuable of the State; indeed, the copper mines of Missouri are said to be more valuable than even those of Lake Superior. The several metals found in combination with the above, namely, silver, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, etc., give an additional value to the mines, and as tin has been found near Caledonia, it may be said of Missouri, that no other State or country is richer in metallic wealth, or has better prospects of future prosperity. The substantial wealth of England and Belgium is drawn from their mines, but neither of these countries can compare in any one respect with this State.

Minerals of the non-metallic kinds are everywhere as abundant as could be desired. The carboniferous limestone formation, on which St. Louis is built, and which extends throughout the northern division of the State, forms a beautiful and compact building material. Sandstones are abundant, but coarse and loose in texture. The white sandstone of St. Genevieve makes superior glass. Porphyries, susceptible of a high polish, are numerous in Southern Missouri, and are well fitted for architectural and ornamental uses. Sienite is also found, and marbles of various textures exist in several counties. Gypsum has been discovered in Jackson County; and in caverns near the Maramec, Current, and Gasconade, saltpetre exists in vast quantities. Sulphate of baryta, or heavy spar, is found in the lead diggings.

The northern coal measures of Missouri are continuous with those of Illinois; it is in general called bituminous coal. At Côte sans Dessein, however, it assumes the form of cannel. It has been discovered at several distinct points in Cole and Callaway counties, and as high as forty miles upon the Osage. Some of its layers are of great thickness, and on distillation it yields excellent coke and a gas that burns with a bright and copious flame; and being destitute of sulphur, it is well adapted to furnaces and manufacturing purposes.

A great variety of clays, useful for economical purposes, are found in different parts. The subsoil of the region around St. Louis, abounding as it does in oxyde of iron and alumina, makes brick of a handsome red tint and smooth texture; it is fitted, too, for the manufacture of pottery. Variegated clays are found in the same vicinity. Kaolin, or porcelain clay, and pipe clays have been discovered near Caledonia and Cape Girardeau, and delft-ware is manufactured in St. Louis from clays obtained near Commerce, in Scott County.

Except on the prairies, Missouri is well timbered. The river bottoms, in particular, are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cotton-wood, and black and white walnut. In the more barren districts are found white and pin oak, and sometimes forests of yellow pine. Many of the trees and shrubs met with differ from those found in the same latitude in Ohio. The crab-apple, pawpaw, and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan. Three wild species of grape-vine are common throughout the country. The prairies are clothed in the proper season with numerous varieties of flowers, and with a coarse, tall grass, which, either green or cured, is excellent fodder for cattle.

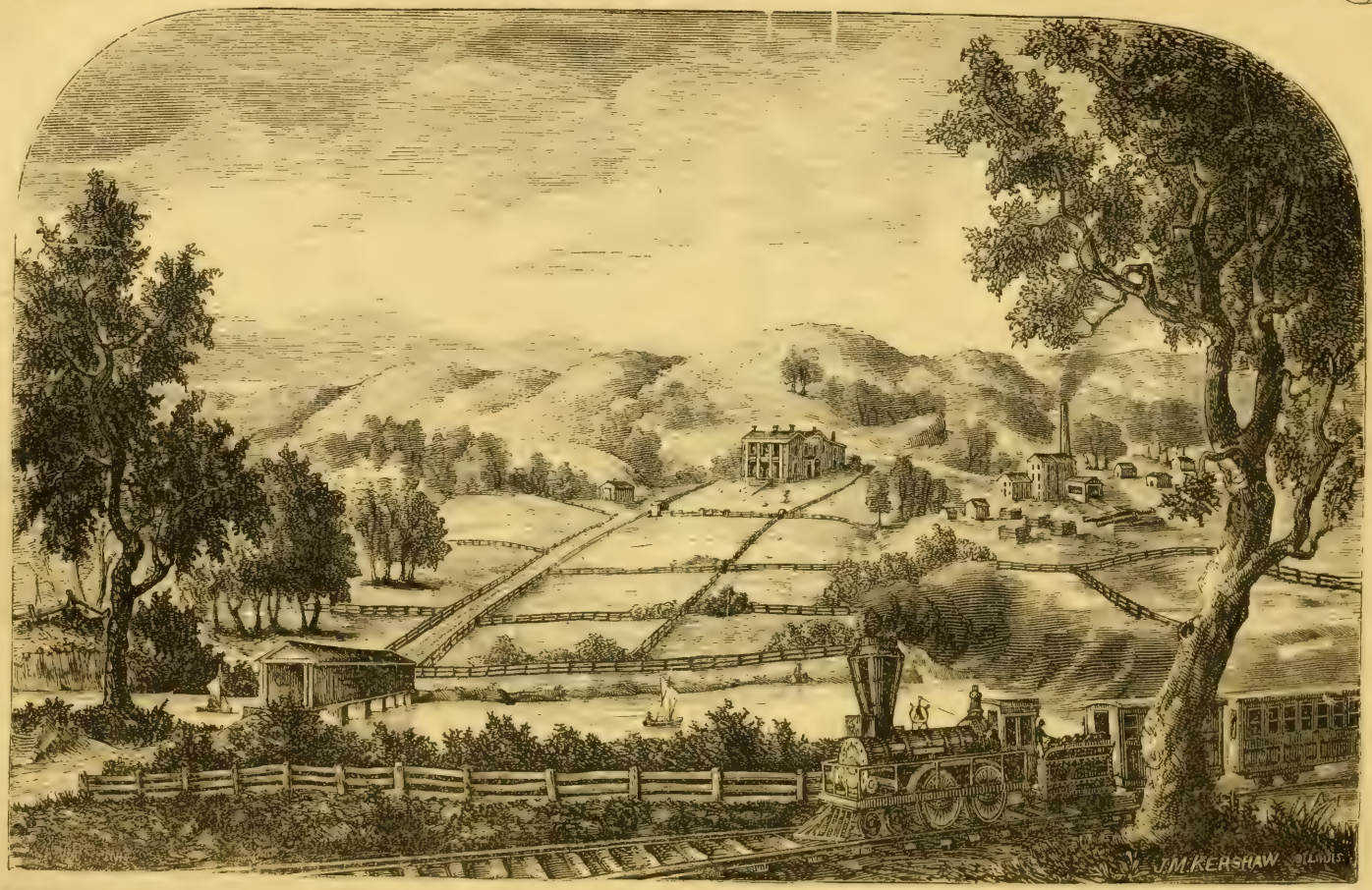
The general capacity of the country for agriculture is unsurpassed, and every kind of grain and esculent vegetable, with flax and hemp, find in one part or another a congenial soil and climate. Tobacco is also a staple production; and table fruits, as the apple, pear, peach, nectarine, etc., grow in profusion. As a grazing country, Missouri is one of the best; the prairies are excellent natural pastures, and the business of rearing cattle is almost reduced to the simple operation of turning them upon these prairies and letting them fatten until the owner thinks proper to claim the tribute of their hides and other products. Hogs are also raised with great ease in the forests.

Missouri is divided into 100 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adair	383..	2,342..	326..	5..	Kirksville
Andrew	1,377..	9,433..	873..	33..	Savannah
Atchison	291..	1,648..	188..	5..	Linden
Audrian	498..	3,506..	417..	10..	Mexico
Barry	544..	3,467..	389..	2..	Cassville
Bates	626..	3,669..	472..	0..	Batesville
Benton	789..	5,015..	510..	10..	Warsaw
Boone	1,924..	14,979..	1,376..	21..	Columbia
Buchanan	2,030..	12,975..	1,258..	89..	Sparta
Butler	265..	1,616..	143..	0..	Cane Creek
Caldwell	358..	2,316..	232..	7..	Kingston
Calloway	1,612..	13,827..	1,169..	33..	Fulton
Camden	360..	2,338..	214..	0..	Erie
Cape Girardeau	2,108..	13,912..	1,019..	31..	Jackson
Carroll	770..	5,441..	388..	15..	Carrollton
Cass	933..	6,090..	729..	19..	Harrisonville
Cedar	561..	3,361..	347..	7..	Fremont
Chariton	1,096..	7,514..	659..	24..	Keytesville
Clarke	805..	5,527..	425..	12..	Waterloo
Clay	1,352..	10,332..	944..	42..	Liberty
Clinton	560..	3,786..	334..	0..	Plattsburg
Cole	984..	6,696..	638..	28..	Jefferson City
Cooper	1,717..	12,950..	1,064..	79..	Booneville
Crawford	994..	6,397..	715..	9..	Steelsville
Dade	659..	4,246..	567..	13..	Greenfield
Dallas	597..	3,648..	361..	3..	Buffalo
Daviess	784..	5,298..	342..	3..	Gallatin
De Kalb	338..	2,075..	229..	1..	Maysville
Dodge	57..	353..	49..	0..	Butler
Dunklin	215..	1,229..	76..	2..	Chillitecaux
Franklin	1,925..	11,021..	1,096..	32..	Union
Gasconade	950..	4,996..	533..	16..	Hermann
Gentry	708..	4,248..	444..	0..	Athens
Greene	2,046..	12,785..	1,283..	50..	Springfield
Grundy	477..	3,006..	255..	5..	Trenton
Harrison	387..	2,447..	141..	0..	Bethany
Henry	561..	4,052..	385..	11..	Clinton
Hickory	364..	2,329..	190..	6..	Hermitage
Holt	614..	3,957..	305..	5..	Oregon
Howard	1,635..	13,969..	1,105..	35..	Fayette
Jackson	1,719..	14,000..	986..	78..	Independence
Jasper	664..	4,223..	408..	8..	Carthage
Jefferson	1,119..	6,928..	704..	12..	Hillsboro'
Johnson	1,030..	7,464..	750..	28..	Warrensburg
Knox	427..	2,894..	303..	7..	Edina
La Clede	385..	2,498..	238..	2..	Wiota
Lafayette	1,459..	13,690..	895..	67..	Lexington
Lawrence	743..	4,859..	410..	5..	Mount Vernon
Lewis	905..	6,578..	448..	15..	Monticello
Lincoln	1,289..	9,421..	849..	10..	Troy
Linn	625..	4,058..	429..	0..	Linneus
Livingston	658..	4,247..	457..	2..	Chillicothe
Macon	1,079..	6,565..	711..	8..	Bloomington
M'Donald	371..	2,236..	326..	42..	Rutledge
Madison	878..	6,003..	515..	19..	Fredericktown
Marion	1,595..	12,230..	810..	76..	Palmyra
Mercer	412..	2,691..	272..	3..	Princeton
Miller	592..	3,834..	369..	0..	Tuscumbia
Mississippi	443..	3,123..	271..	0..	Ohio City
Moniteau	901..	6,004..	761..	15..	California
Monroe	1,296..	10,541..	926..	21..	Paris
Montgomery	754..	5,489..	607..	16..	Danville
Morgan	754..	4,650..	455..	12..	Versailles
New Madrid	752..	5,541..	407..	30..	New Madrid
Newton	653..	4,268..	293..	11..	Neosho
Nodaway	325..	2,118..	241..	3..	Nodaway
Oregon	252..	1,432..	130..	3..	Thomasville
Osage	1,082..	6,704..	711..	9..	Linn
Ozark	361..	2,294..	253..	5..	Rockbridge
Perry	1,111..	7,215..	743..	35..	Perryville
Pettis	714..	5,150..	500..	16..	Georgetown
Pike	1,671..	13,609..	989..	47..	Bowling Green
Platte	2,490..	16,845..	1,651..	64..	Platte City
Polk	907..	6,186..	543..	6..	Bolivar
Pulaski	630..	3,998..	471..	3..	Waynesville
Putnam	265..	1,657..	202..	0..	Putnamville
Ralls	777..	6,151..	541..	13..	New London
Randolph	1,157..	9,439..	993..	47..	Huntsville
Ray	1,457..	10,373..	833..	30..	Richmond
Reynolds	293..	1,849..	145..	0..	Van Buren
Ripley	445..	2,830..	258..	7..	Doniphan
St. Charles	1,633..	11,454..	1,035..	33..	St. Charles
St. Clair	531..	3,556..	327..	5..	Oseola
St. François	704..	4,964..	437..	11..	Farmington
St. Genevieve	814..	5,313..	425..	16..	St. Genevieve
St. Louis County	13,430..	104,978..	1,294..	1,409..	St. Louis City
Saline	950..	8,843..	587..	8..	Marshall
Schuyler	539..	3,287..	446..	5..	Lancaster
Scotland	588..	3,782..	384..	6..	Memphis
Scott	500..	3,182..	208..	9..	Benton
Shannon	204..	1,199..	152..	0..	Eminence
Shelby	632..	4,253..	397..	14..	Shelbyville
Stoddard	719..	4,277..	418..	2..	Bloomfield
Sullivan	457..	2,983..	317..	5..	Milan
Taney	680..	4,373..	509..	0..	Forsyth
Texas	394..	2,312..	232..	15..	Ellsworth
Warren	899..	5,860..	744..	11..	Warrenton
Washington	1,291..	8,811..	713..	41..	Potosi
Wayne	699..	4,518..	478..	2..	Greenville
Wright	541..	3,387..	371..	0..	Hartsville

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 96,849; of families, 100,890; and of inhabitants, 682,043*; viz., whites 592,077—males 312,986, and females 279,091; fr. col. 2,544—males 1,338, and females 1,206, and sl. 87,422. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 244, fr. col. 0, sl. 15—total 259; *blind*—wh. 180, fr. col. 3, sl. 28—total 211; *insane*—wh. 271, fr. col. 2, sl. 9—total 282; and *idiotic*—wh. 304, fr. col. 0, sl. 29—total 333. The number of free persons born in the United States was 520,826, the number of foreign birth 72,474, and of birth unknown 1,322. The *native* population originated as follows: Me. 311, N. Hamp. 304, Verm. 630, Mass. 1,103, R. I. 124, Conn. 742, N. Y. 5,010, N. J. 885, Penn. 8,291, Del. 518, Md. 4,253, Dist. of Col. 238, Virg. 8,357, N. Car. 21,487, S. Car. 27,908, Ga. 17,506, Flor. 629, Ala. 34,047, Miss. 638, La. 746, Tex. 248, Ark. 2,120, Tenn. 44,970, Ky. 69,694, Oh. 12,737, Mich. 295, Ind. 12,752, Ill 10,917, *Missouri* 277,604, Ia. 1,366, Wisc. 123, Territories 80; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 5,379, Ireland 14,734, Scotland 1,049, Wales 176, Germany 44,352, France 2,138, Spain 46, Portugal 11, Belgium 58, Holland 189, Turkey 7, Italy 124, Austria 71, Switzerland 984, Russia 29, Denmark 55, Norway 155, Sweden

* A census of Missouri, taken under State authority, for 1852, gave the population at 724,667—634,934 whites, 2,526 fr. col., and 87,207 slaves.



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Orrin Rogers, Secretary, **George Young, Treasurer.**

DIRECTORS.—Aaron S. Lippincott, Mahlon Gillingham, Wm. B. Thomas, William Neal, Chas. J. Field, Nicholas G. Taylor, Alfred Weeks, Orrin Rogers, John P. Simons, James P. Smyth.

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37, Prussia 697, Sardinia 1, Asia 3, Africa 7, British America 1,053, Mexico 94, Central America 0, South America 20, West Indies 50, Sandwich Islands 1, and other countries 954.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1810	17,227	607	3,011	3,918	20,845	—	—
1820	56,081	283	10,222	10,505	66,586	45,741	219.6
1830	114,803	561	25,091	25,652	140,455	73,869	110.9
1840	323,888	1,574	58,240	59,814	383,702	243,247	173.2
1850	592,078	2,544	87,422	89,966	682,044	298,342	77.8

The statistics of the wealth, industry, and institutions of the State, as exhibited by the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 2,924,991 acres, and attached lands unimproved, 6,767,937 acres—valued together in cash at $63,057,482. Whole number of farms under cultivation, 54,458. Value of farming implements and machinery, $3,965,945.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 223,593; asses and mules, 41,508; milch cows, 228,553; working oxen, 111,268; other cattle, 445,615; sheep, 756,309; and swine, 1,692,043—valued in the aggregate at $19,766,851. In 1840, according to the census of that year, there were in the State: 196,032 horses, mules, etc.; 433,875 neat cattle of all kinds; 348,018 sheep; and 1,271,161 swine.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 1,615,860 pounds; butter, 7,792,499 pounds; cheese, 202,122 pounds; and the cash value of animals slaughtered during the year amounted to $3,349,517. The production of silk cocoons was 186 pounds; and the quantity of beeswax and honey obtained was 1,327,812 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 2,966,928 bushels; rye, 44,112 bushels; Indian corn, 36,069,543 bushels; oats, 5,243,476 bushels; barley, 9,631 bushels; and buckwheat, 23,590 bushels. The crops of these cereals, according to the census of 1840, were: wheat, 1,037,886 bushels; rye, 68,068 bushels; Indian corn, 17,332,524 bushels; oats, 2,234,947 bushels; barley, 9,801 bushels; and buckwheat, 15,818 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 700 pounds; peas and beans, 45,974 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 934,627 bushels, and sweet, 332,120 bushels. The potato crop reported in the census of 1840 was 783,768 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 17,100,884 pounds; hay, 116,743 tons; clover-seed, 615 bushels; other grass-seed, 4,387 bushels; hops, 3,130 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted 17,207 tons, and water-rotted 5,351 tons; flax, 520,008 pounds; flax-seed, 13,641 bushels; maple sugar, 178,750 pounds; molasses, 5,636 gallons; wine, 10,563 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $512,527, and of market-garden products $99,454. In the census of 1840 the production of cotton is noted at 121,122 pounds—this crop is not noticed in the census of 1850.

The following table will exhibit the increase of live-stock, and of the principal crops in the decade ending 1st June, 1850:

Staples.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Wheat	1,037,386 bushels	2,966,928 bushels	1,929,542 bushels, or 186.0 per cent.
Indian corn	17,332,524 "	36,069,543 "	18,737,019 " or 108.1 "
Oats	2,234,947 "	5,243,476 "	3,008,529 " or 134.6 "
Tobacco	9,067,913 pounds	17,100,884 pounds	8,032,971 pounds, or 88.6 "
Hemp, dew-rotted	18,010½ tons	17,207 tons	10,705,743 " or 26.5 "
" water-rotted		5,351 "	
Flax		520,008 pounds	
Neat Cattle	433,875 heads	785,436 heads	351,561 heads, or 81.0 "
Swine	1,271,161 "	1,692,043 "	420,882 " or 33.1 "
Sheep	348,018 "	756,309 "	408,291 " or 117.3 "
Wool	562,265 pounds	1,615,860 pounds	1,053,595 pounds, or 187.4 "

—furnishing results indicative of the more rapid development of the agricultural interests of the State, than the ratio of increase in the population would warrant; and these results are the more astonishing, when the increase of mining and manufacturing interests, which have been relatively extensive, are taken into consideration.

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850 were valued at $1,663,016. The same class of goods made in 1839–40, were valued at $1,149,544.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $9,194,929; value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $12,408,457; average number of hands employed —males and females ; average monthly cost of labor $ —male $ and female $; total value of products for the year ending 1st June, 1850, $24,250,578. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, at the above date, was 3,030, and of these *two* were cotton factories, *one* a woolen factory, 13 iron manufactories—6 of castings, 5 of pig iron, and 1 of wrought iron, and 148 were tanneries. Nearly one-half the total number of establishments are in and about St. Louis, where almost every trade and handicraft has gained a footing, while in the interior counties the manufactories consist of the kinds usually found in agricultural and mining countries. The total capital invested in manufactories in 1840 was $2,704,405.

The *cotton* manufactures employ a capital of $102,000, and consume annually 2,160 bales of cotton, and 1,658 tons of coal, valued at $86,446; employ 155 hands—males 75, and females 80; monthly cost of labor, $1,620; products, 13,260 bales of batting, and value of entire products, $142,900.

In the *woolen* manufacture $20,000 are invested; 80,000 pounds of wool is used annually; total value of raw material, fuel, etc., $16,000; hands employed 25—15 males and 10 females, at a monthly cost amounting to $545; products of the year, 12,000 yards of cloth, and 6,000 pairs of blankets, valued in the whole at $56,000.

The *iron* manufactures are stated, in the census of 1850, as follows:

Manufactures.	Capital Invested.	Value of Raw Material, etc.	Average Hands Employed.	Monthly Cost of Labor.	Product. Tons.	Value of Annual Products.
Pig iron	$619,000	$97,367	334	$8,112	19,250	$314,600
Cast iron	187,000	133,114	297	5,830	5,200	336,495
Wrought iron	42,100	24,509	101	3,030	963	68,700

In 1840 there were 80 men employed in the manufacture of iron, and the capital invested in all iron manufactories amounted only to $79,000, and hence the increase has been nearly 1,000 per cent. in the 10 subsequent years.

The *lead mines* have been comparatively deserted for the past few years, on account of the miners having gone to California, and other circumstances. The receipts of lead at St. Louis alone, in 1850, was 568,300 pigs of 70 pounds, being a decrease of 210,169 pigs from the receipts of 1847. Of the receipts at other ports on the Missouri there are no accessible reports.

In *tanneries* the capital invested amounts to $228,095; value of hides and skins used, $247,956; hands employed, 417; monthly cost of labor, $8,347; sides of leather produced, 241,334, and skins tanned, 44,493; value of products, $466,214.

Foreign Commerce.—Missouri, from its inland position, can never enjoy any large share of direct commerce with foreign nations. The U. S. Treasury reports, except for the year 1844, have not mentioned exports being made directly, and for that year they were valued at $293,901; but for many years imports, increasing in value year by year, are entered at the ports. In 1850 the imports were valued at $359,643. The value of imports in a series of years, commencing with 1833, were as follows: in 1833, $5,881; in 1836, $3,227; in 1838, $15,921; in 1840, $10,600; in 1841, $33,875; in 1842, $31,137; in 1844, $120,673; in 1845, $544,291; in 1846, $73,569; in 1847, $167,195; in 1848, $148,560; in 1849, $130,382; in 1850, $359,643. The shipping owned in the district, of which St. Louis is the port of entry, amounted in 1850 to 28,907 tons, all employed in the river trade, and of which 24,955 tons were navigated by steam. During the year ending 30th June, 1850, five steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,353 tons, were built in the district.

River and Internal Trade.—Missouri, if shut out from foreign commerce, has a river and internal trade, which fully compensates its disadvantages. The Mississippi River forms its great external highway, and the Missouri River, with its wide-spreading affluents, gives it access to the interior. On these rivers an immense trade is constantly being carried on, St. Louis being the great receiving and distributing depôt of the State. It would be almost impossible to estimate the extent or value of this commerce. In 1851 of steamboats alone 2,641 arrived at St. Louis, and of these 300 were from New Orleans, 401 from ports on the Ohio River, 634 from the Illinois River, 639 from the Upper Mississippi, 301 from the Missouri River, 43 from the Cumberland River, 119 from Cairo, and 175 from other ports. These bring and take away the material of a vast trade, and give to St. Louis all the advantages that port could have if near the sea-board. But beside these, barges and keel boats navigate all the waters, and perhaps transport an equal amount of merchandise with the steamboats. The whole tonnage entered in the year above named was 683,140 tons.

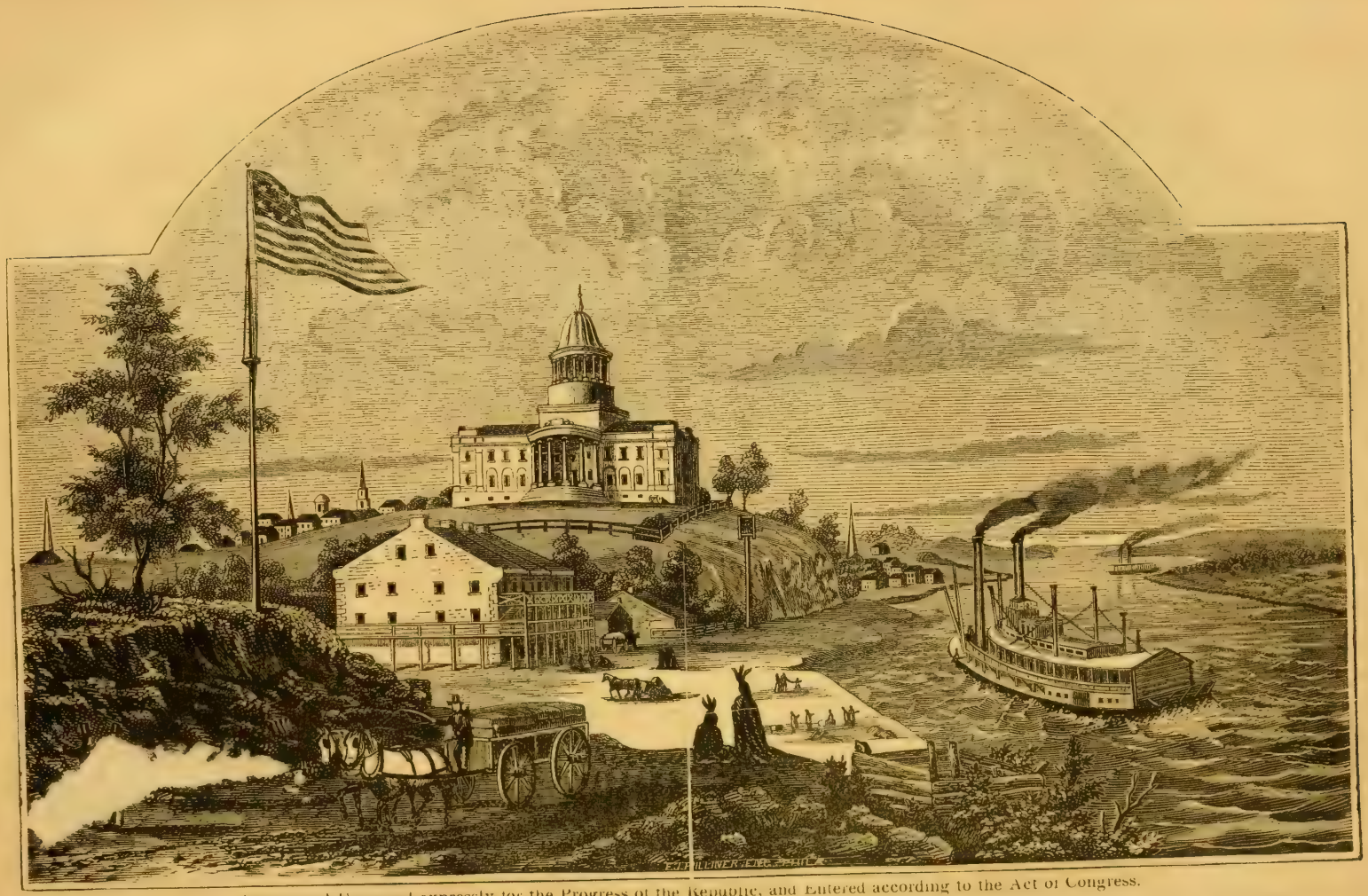
Internal Improvements.—Common roads and bridges excepted, Missouri is almost blameless of works of internal improvement. Every other interest of the State is far ahead of this, the most needful to its permanent prosperity. At the commencement of 1850 there were only five macadamized roads in the whole country, and these, all centering at St. Louis, only passed a few miles into the interior. The spirit of modern improvement, however, has not slept, nor have the people been unmindful of the benefit that the railroad will realize to the country. A splendid system of railroads has been provided for, which will carry two lines directly across the State—one from Hannibal, on the Mississippi, to St. Josephs, on the Missouri, and the other from St. Louis to the mouth of Kansas River—both intended to be carried ultimately to the Pacific Ocean, and from the latter a south-western branch will be built to the borders of Arkansas. From St. Louis will also be built a railroad northward and through Iowa to the settlements of Minnesota. Besides these a railroad will be built from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain; and other roads contemplated are the Platte County Railroad, the Lexington and Daviess County Railroad, and the Canton and Bloomfield Railroad. The whole length of these railroads projected is about 1,200 miles, but less than 40 miles was in use on the 1st January, 1853. The following sums have been appropriated by the General Assembly to aid in their construction: for the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, $1,500,000; the Pacific Railroad and its south-western branch, $4,000,000; the North Missouri Railroad, $2,000,000; the Iron Mountain Railroad, $750,000; the Platte County Railroad, $500,000; the Lexington and Daviess County Railroad, $300,000, and the Canton and Bloomfield Railroad, $300,000. The right of way through the public lands is also granted by the General Government. With these means and facilities the works ought to progress rapidly to completion.

Banks.—The Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, and its branches at Lafayette, Jackson, Lexington, Palmyra, and Springfield, were the only banking institutions in operation on the 1st January, 1851, and their aggregate condition at that date was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $1,209,181 (of which $954,203 were owned by the State, and $254,926 by individuals); circulation, $2,522,500; deposits, $1,098,981, and due other banks, $76,280; and—*assets:* loans and discounts, $3,533,463; real estate, $123,928; other investments, $273,317; due by other banks, $68,028; notes of other banks, $37,518; and specie, $1,198,263. There is a constitutional prohibition against establishing more than one bank, with not more than five branches, and the capital is limited to $5,000,000, of which at least one half must be held by the State.

Government.—The government is based on the constitution "done in convention" on the 12th June, 1820. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, resident in the State one year before the election, and three months in the place where he offers his vote. The general election is held on the first Monday in August biennially.

Legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, in number not above 100, and chosen in counties every second year, shall be free white male citizens of the United States, 24 years of age, inhabitants of the State for two years, and of the county for one year next before the election, and shall have paid a tax. Senators, in number not more than 33, nor less than 14, shall have attained the age of 30, and be citizens of the United States, residents of the State four years, and shall be chosen for four years, one half of the senators retiring every second year. The General Assembly convenes at Jefferson City on the last Monday in December, biennially. No laws shall be passed to emancipate slaves without the consent and payment of their owners, or to prevent immigrants from bringing with them slaves of the same description with those in the State; but laws may be passed prohibiting the importation of the slaves who have committed a high crime, or as merchandise, slaves, or the offspring of slaves, imported into the United States, and permitting emancipation, saving the rights of creditors. Owners are obliged to treat their slaves with humanity, and slaves, in criminal cases, shall have a trial by jury, and have the same protection in their lives and persons as white persons. Free negroes and mulattoes are prohibited from coming into the State. The laws of the General Assembly shall be revised and digested every ten years.

The Governor must be 35 years of age, a native citizen of the United States, or a citizen thereof at the adoption of the constitution, or an inhabitant of the territory now called Missouri at the time of its cession, must have resided in the State four years next before election, and is chosen for a term of four years, but can not serve two successive terms. The lieutenant-governor, who is *ex-officio* president of the Senate, must have the same qualifications, etc., as the governor, and is elected at the same time and for the same term. The governor may veto a bill of the General Assembly, but a subsequent



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majority of both houses makes it law notwithstanding. A vacancy occurring in the office of governor, is filled first by the lieutenant-governor, and after him by the president of the Senate *pro tempore*, and he failing, by the Speaker of the House; but a new election shall be had after three months' notice, unless the vacancy occur within 18 months of the end of the term.

The principal administrative officers of the State are the Secretary of State, who is also Superintendent of Public Schools, the Auditor of Accounts, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-general, the Register of Lands, the Adjutant-general, Quarter-master-general, and Surveyor-general, and the President and Cashier of the Bank of the State.

The *judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices' Courts, etc. The *supreme court* has appellate jurisdiction only. The three judges of this court are elected for six years by the qualified voters of the State, and are re-eligible at the expiration of the term. Two sessions are held annually, one at Jefferson City, and one at St. Louis. The attorney-general is *ex-officio* reporter of the decisions of the court. A *circuit court* is held twice a year in each county; its jurisdiction extends to all matters of cost and contract over $90, where the demand is liquidated, and over $50, where the agreement is parole; and it has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the county courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the supreme court. The judges of the circuit court are elected by the qualified voters of their respective circuits, and for the term of six years. The jurisdiction of the *county courts* is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, etc. A county court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. Appeal lies to the circuit court. The county court of St. Louis County is composed of seven justices. In addition to the circuit and county courts, St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction very similar to the circuit court; a Criminal Court; a distinct Court of Probate, which relieves the county court from probate duties; and a Recorder's Court. The judges of the circuit and criminal court are elected in the same manner and for the same term as the circuit judges. There is also a distinct Court of Common Pleas for the city of Hannibal. These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in their counties, except the Recorder's Court of St. Louis, the jurisdiction of which is confined to small offenses, and within the city limits. From the Court of Common Pleas and the Criminal Court appeal lies to the Supreme Court, and the judges of the Common Pleas are appointed like the circuit judges, with like tenures. The probate judge is elected by the people of the county for four years, and the recorder by the people of the city of St. Louis for two years.

Amendments to the constitution may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly, and shall be published twelve months before the general election; and if at the first session thereafter they are confirmed by a vote of two-thirds of the members, they become a part of the constitution.

The *militia force* of the State, according to the Army Register for 1850, consists of 61,000 men of all arms, of which 3,919 are commissioned officers, and 57,081 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 45 are general officers, 94 general staff officers, 790 field officers, etc., and 2,990 company officers.

The *State* institutions for the relief of the unfortunate, are the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, completed in 1852, and which in that year received twenty-three patients; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the same place, and yet completed but partially, which had seventeen inmates. At St. Louis there are several benevolent institutions, hospitals, etc., which in part are supported by the State.

State Finances, Debt, etc.—The receipts into the Treasury for the two years ending 30th September, 1850, amounted to $787,088 71, to which must be added balance from the biennial period 1847–48 of $405,404 90—making a total means of $1,192,493 61. Expenditures in 1849–50, $532,585 82, leaving a balance of $659,907 79, of which sum $569,086 19 belongs to the revenue fund. The State debt, exclusive of the surplus revenue deposited with the State, was $922,261, which was the exact amount of State bonds sold and outstanding. Of these bonds, $34,000 have been redeemed and cancelled during the year. The sinking fund, at the date of report, amounted to $9,394 78, and had claims to $3,497 54, dividends not re-invested; and the State owns bank stock in the Bank of Missouri, amounting to $954,205 22, as follows: Of the seminary fund, $100,000; of the State school fund, $575,667 96; of the sinking fund, $6,273 66; and in its own right, $272,263 60; but the bank claims a due from the State for money advanced and interest, $124,026 47. The value of all property, real and personal, assessed for taxation in 1850, amounted, according to the State reports, to $98,595,463—but as truly estimated by the census of the same year, to $137,247,707.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the act apportioning representation, passed on the 23d May, 1850, Missouri sends *seven* representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Education.—The public education is under the charge of the Secretary of State, who is *ex-officio* superintendent of common schools. The principal of the common school fund amounts to $575,667 96, and has been loaned on bond to the State Bank, which pays interest on the amount semi-annually. The proceeds of this are distributed among the counties according to the number of children reported, and this proportion is distributed among teachers therein. There is also a seminary fund, amounting to $100,000. Private schools and academies are established throughout the State; and besides these there are six collegiate establishments: the Missouri University, the University of St. Louis, St. Vincent's College, the Masonic College, St. Charles College, and Fayette College. The statistics of these several establishments in 1850, were as follows

Names.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Alumni.	Libraries.
University of Missouri	Columbia	1840	12	52	26	1,300
University of St. Louis (R. Cath.)	St. Louis	1832	17	160	25	12,000
St. Vincent's College (R. Cath.)	Cape Girardeau	1843	10	—	85	5,500
Masonic College	New Palmyra	1831	5	45	13	2,350
St. Charles College (Meth.)	St. Charles	1837	4	20	17	900
Fayette College	Fayette	—	2	75	—	—

There are medical departments attached to both universities; and besides the above, there are several theological seminaries in the State.

Libraries.—One State library, 4,637 volumes; two social, 5,799 volumes; five college, 18,465 volumes; five students', 1,605 volumes; one academic or professional, 500 volumes; one scientific and historical, 300 volumes; four public school, 6,200 volumes—total, 19 libraries, 37,506 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in Missouri in 1850 was 74, circulating at each issue 80,000 copies, or annually 4,675,680 copies. Of this number 16 were whig in politics, 17 democratic, and 41 neutral, or papers devoted to religious, literary, scientific subjects, etc., including all the character of which is not named in the

returns; and of the whole number 7 were published daily, issuing 10,800 copies, or 1,220,400 annually; 3 tri-weekly, 1,200 copies, or annually 187,200 copies; 3 semi-weekly, 2,200 copies, or annually 228,800 copies; 51 weekly, 56,140 copies, or annually 2,919,280 copies; and 7 monthly, 10,000 copies, or annually 120,000 copies. The *dailies* are all published at St. Louis—the "Times," the "Intelligencer," the "Organ and Reveille," the "Republican," the "Union," and two German papers; the *tri-weeklies* at St. Louis, and are editions of the dailies, the "Times," the "Republican," and the "Union"; the *semi-weeklies* at St Louis, Independence, and Boonville; the *weeklies*—12 at St. Louis, 5 of which are editions of the dailies, 1 at Warsaw, 1 at Columbia, 2 at Sparta, 1 at Fulton, 1 at Jackson, 2 at Cape Girardeau, 1 at Brunswick, 1 at Liberty, 2 at Jefferson City, 2 at Boonville, 1 at Union, 1 at Hermann, 2 at Springfield, 2 at Fayette, 2 at Glasgow, 1 at Independence, 2 at Lexington, 1 at Bloomington, 1 at Palmyra, 2 at Hannibal, 1 at New Madrid, 2 at Louisiana, 2 at Weston, 2 at St. Genevieve, 1 at St. Charles, 1 at Oscola, 1 at Paris, 1 at Monticello, and 1 at Chillicothe; and the *monthlies*, 1 at Hermann, the "Licht Freund," a German rationalist advocate, and 6 at St. Louis, the "Valley Farmer," the "St. Louis Probe," the "Insurance Reporter," the "Western Journal," the "Bank Note Detector," and the "Signet."

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State for the year 1850, according to the census, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	273	71,857	$154,480
Christian	51	19,370	43,210
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal.	10	4,200	135,600
Free	13	2,350	4,400
Friends	—	—	—
Germ'n Ref.	—	—	$ —
Jewish	1	400	7,000
Lutheran	21	7,260	34,560
Mennonite.	1	200	420
Methodist.	200	57,350	280,245
Moravian.	—	—	—
Presbyter'n.	108	41,750	285,970
R. Catholic	64	26,102	$494,575
Swedenb'g	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	11	2,350	6,200
Unitarian	2	2,100	70,000
Universalist	1	250	500
Minor Sects.	17	5,600	41,430

—making a total of 773 churches, having accommodation for 241,139 persons, and valued at $1,558,590. Missouri constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and also the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Louis, in the ecclesiastical province of the same name.

Historical Sketch.—Hernando de Soto may be said to have been the first European that beheld the river Mississippi, called by him (April, 1541) on its discovery the Rio Grande. Crossing this stream, probably some 30 miles below Helena, in the State of Arkansas, he traversed at the head of his adventurous band a goodly portion of the territory beyond. He is thought by some, but without sufficient reason, to have come during his march into the present limits of Missouri. The Mississippi was first explored in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and more fully in 1682 by La Salle, and by the latter all the region between the so-called Illinois country and the Gulf of Mexico was called Louisiana, and declared to be an appendage of France. From this time settlements began to be made in the valley, advancing from its northern and southern extremities into the interior. Canada had long (from 1608) been inhabited by colonists from France; but not till the beginning of the eighteenth century was the region bordering on the Gulf alike distinguished. Natchez was settled in 1700, New Orleans in 1718, and within a few years the whole territory was protected from Spanish invasion by a chain of forts extending from the lakes to the Gulf. Among these was built in 1719 Fort Orleans, near the mouth of the Osage, not far from the present capital of the State. In legal proceedings the region, now known as Missouri, was included by the French and Spanish in the Illinois country, but popularly and historically it was denominated Upper Louisiana. The State of Arkansas was included in the same division. Situated in the central part of the valley, the progress of Missouri was not rapid. Its lead mines were worked as early as 1720. In 1755 its oldest town, St. Genevieve, was founded; St. Louis in 1764; and afterward a number of towns in quick succession. Meanwhile (1763) the jurisdiction of the valley passed from France to Spain and England, the Mississippi being the dividing line between their respective apportionments; and by the same treaty Canada also reverted to England. France, after a violent contest, had been despoiled of all her territorial possessions in North America. During the contest, numbers of Canadian French emigrated by way of the lakes, and going southward located in both Upper and Lower Louisiana. Hence the first important impulse to the colonization of Missouri. The population of Spanish Louisiana, at the time of the public transfer (1769), was estimated at 13,340 persons, of whom 5,556 were whites, and the remainder negroes. New Orleans alone contained 3,190 souls domiciliated in 468 dwellings. A river trade had sprung up between the northern and southern portions of the province, and the exports at this period amounted to $250,000 annually.

The character of the new government was conciliating. The laws of Spain were promulgated as the law of the land. The highest tribunal in Louisiana was that of the governor, and in Upper Louisiana that of the Lieutenant-governor. The commandants of the various posts in the provinces were the inferior tribunals. Lands were granted liberally to colonists, and every facility was given to settlers. Numerous emigrants from Spain flocked into the country. In 1775, St. Louis, originally a depôt for the fur-trade, had increased in population to 800, and St. Genevieve contained 460 inhabitants. At this time the American Revolution was commencing, and Spain, siding with the English colonists, entered into hostilities against England. In Lower Louisiana and Florida the arms of Spain were successful. Meanwhile, St. Louis was attacked (1780) by a body of English and Indians, 1,540 strong, from Michilimackinac and the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. During the siege, which lasted a week, about 60 persons were killed in the town and vicinity, and it is impossible to tell to what extent the enemy might have gone, had not the timely arrival of General Clarke from Kaskaskia turned the tide of fortune in favor of the settlers. The general peace of 1783 put an end to hostilities. Spain retained her previous possessions, and received, in addition, the whole of Florida, of which she had been deprived 20 years before. Great Britain resigned East Louisiana, called also the Illinois country, to the United States, retaining only her northern possessions.

Emigration into Spanish Louisiana began once more on the restoration of peace, and trade and agriculture to flourish. The hardy settlers of the western part of the United States now built their cabins in numerous places on the west side of the Mississippi. As might have been expected, difficulties soon arose between Spain and the Union. The foreign power became jealous of the increasing greatness of the latter. A dispute relative to the navigation of the Mississippi was settled by treaty (20th Oct., 1795), by which Spain granted to the United States free navigation of that river. But Spain never acted faithfully in this matter, and threw obstacles in the way of Americans navigating that stream. War, indeed, seemed inevitable, and was only prevented by the cession of Louisiana to France, on the 21st March, 1801, and its disposal by that power to the United States on the 30th April, 1803. At the time of this last cession, the province contained 49,500 inhab-

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That my treatment is perfectly safe and successful none will deny, and the testimony of over 200, some of them of the worst description of cases from our Public Institutions, within the past two years, who have been restored to health and sight after giving up all hope of either, speaks loudly in its favor.

The following testimonial is from the New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the oldest and most reliable journals of this city, and is specially quoted for its brevity.

Disease of the Eyes.—This is a complaint which is very prevalent in New York at this season of the year, and one extremely difficult for physicians to treat with success. A gentleman attached to this office was severely afflicted with inflamed eyes a short time since, and two eminent physicians, after the usual treatment of cupping, leeching, blistering, &c., failed to afford relief, when the patient heard of several remarkable cures made by Dr. HENDERSON, Oculist, No. 438 Broadway, and procured his services. Dr. H., with a safe treatment entirely his own, restored the affected eyes to such an extent in one week, that the patient was enabled to resume his duties. This, however, is but one case out of scores, where Dr. H. has restored eyes, which had not been operated upon with success according to the old system. He has treated with happy results nearly a hundred patients from the Public Institutions, during the last year, and this too without resorting to cups, leeches, blisters, scarrifying, calomel, or any of the harsh means so often in use.

The following persons whose names are affixed, and who have been treated by me for various diseases of the eye and ear, can be referred to respecting the efficacy of my treatment in their cases.

James W. Hill, Cleveland, O.
Wm. W. Smith. Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. B. Willard, do.
Robt. Wilson, N. Y. City.
Mrs. A. M. L. Willson, do.
R. M. Ferriss, Organist, Houston st., do.
W. F. B. Giles, office Cour. & Enq., do.
H. S. Schell, Moffat's Building.
A. R. Reeves, Tel. Operator, St. Nich. Hotel, do.
Margaret Handsell, Home of the Friendless, do., together with 30 children of that Institute.
John Hessian, 189 28th st., do.
James H. Bunting, Bloomingdale.
R. B. Doolittle, M. D., Hudson, N. Y.
Charles Bell, 158 Allen st., N. Y. City.
John W. Hackett, Binghampton, N. Y.
Mary Bellows, N. E. Station, Duchess co., N, Y.
Timothy O'Connell, Fordham, do.
Wm. J. Freyer, 326 & 328 Broadway, Albany, do.
Alfred Southwick, do.
James W. Barnett, Chester, Orange co., do.
Jerome Goodspeed, Glenn's Falls, Warren co., do.
B. F. Johnson, Morrisiana, do.
James Shannon, La Salle, Ill.
Edward G. Folger, Bristol, Conn.
Azariah Woolworth, do.
John Riggs, Belliot, Wis.
Mrs. M. French, Woonsockett Falls, R. I.
Bernard Gallagher, 25 Main st., Brooklyn, L. I.
Maria Cavanah, do.
Mary Thomas, 29 Cranberry st., do.
Thomas Bannon, Savannah, Geo.
Catherine Shannon, Richmond, Va.
Thomas O'Conner, do.
Miss Mary E. Donworth, Machias, Me.

Within the past two years, thirty cases of Blindness from inflammation, have been restored to sight by my treatment.

In the treatment of Amaurosis I have also been remarkably successful, restoring the patient to health and sight after the skill of the most skillful practitioners of the old system had failed.

Artificial eyes inserted without an operation, which move and look like the natural eye. I am also prepared to furnish Oculists with the genuine Metallic Enamelled Eye (which is far superior to the Glass Eye) at moderate prices.

N. B.—ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS for extracting minerals and poisons from the system, equalizing the circulation of the blood, &c. Also, MEDICATED VAPOR, SULPHUR, HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS given during office hours; evenings and Sundays by special appointment.

itants, of whom 6,028 were living in Upper Louisiana. The products of its agriculture in 1802 had been chiefly cotton and sugar—of the former 20,000 bales, and of the latter 5,000 hogsheads. The commerce of New Orleans had become extensive; its exports coming from the province and the western States and territory, and consisting chiefly of flour, pork, salt beef, tobacco, cotton, sugar, molasses, peltries, naval stores, etc., amounted to 40,000 tons. The commerce of Upper Louisiana was flourishing, and a prosperous trade was already carried on between St. Louis and New Orleans, and with the settlements on the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. The annual crop was about 88,000 minots (264,000 bushels) of wheat, 84,000 minots of Indian corn, and 28,627 pounds of tobacco. The mines produced 1,700 quintals of lead, and the salines about 1,000 barrels of salt. The fur trade brought in about $70,000. Louisiana henceforth formed part of the United States, itself "an empire," bought, to use the words of Napoleon, "for a mere trifle."

The new purchase was immediately divided into the "Territory of Orleans" (since 1812, the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana," erected in 1805 into a territorial government, administered by a governor and judges, under the title of "Territory of Louisiana." The seat of the government was St. Louis; its districts, St. Charles, St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas. In 1812, on the admission of the present State of Louisiana into the Union, the name of this territory was changed to "Missouri Territory." The territory extended from latitude 33° to 41° north, and the government became representative. The first governor under the new government was William Clarke. The legislature consisted of a council of 9 members appointed by the President, and a House of Representatives, one member for every 500 free white males, elected by the people. The limits of the Territory on the west were gradually extended by treaties with the Indians. People from the western States began to move in from the time of the purchase, so that in 1810 the population numbered 20,845, of whom all but about 1,500 belonging to Arkansas were settled within the present limits of the State of Missouri. The French settlements were now overrun by Americans from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio etc., and American habits, usages, laws, and institutions soon became prevalent. The original settlers were quickly merged and almost lost among the later and more active population, until at length the whole became a homogeneous people. Immigration was so rapid, that in 1817 the territory contained 60,000 souls. St. Louis counted at this time 5,000 inhabitants against 1,000 in 1804. It had already become the emporium of the Upper Mississippi. In 1817, application was made by the Assembly to Congress for authority to frame a State constitution preliminary to admission into the Union. A fierce and stormy debate arose at once on the subject in Congress. A powerful party demanded that the new States should exclude slavery by their constitutions. The discussion raged for two years, threatening to tear the Union asunder; at length, however, the debate was stopped by the passage of the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay, by which it was agreed that the institution of slavery should be recognized in Missouri, but in no other new State north of latitude 36° 30′. The State constitution, somewhat modified since its adoption, was framed by a convention of forty delegates, which met at St. Louis on the 12th June, 1820, and adopted on the 19th July following The new State was found, by a census taken the same year, to contain a population of 66,586, of whom 10,222 were slaves. From this time until the present there has flowed a constant tide of immigration from the southern, western, and northern States, and from Europe; agriculture and commerce have more than kept pace with the increase, and mining and manufactures, though not made prominent industrial pursuits, have been gradually developed. Few other States, indeed, can boast of so rapid a development of the material resources it may possess, which, though in a great measure due to the facilities afforded by the country itself, yet much must be accorded to the enterprise of its hardy, intelligent, and industrious inhabitants.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: Amos Stoddart, 1804; James Wilkinson, 1805; Meriwether Lewis, 1807; William Clark, 1813; and—Constitutional Governors: Alexander M'Nair, 1820; Frederick Bates, 1824 John Miller, 1828; Daniel Dunklin, 1832; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836; Thomas Reynolds, 1840; John C. Edwards, 1844 Austin A. King, 1848; Sterling Price, 1852.

Jefferson City, on the south bank of the Missouri River, 143 miles from its mouth, is the political capital of the State.

THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

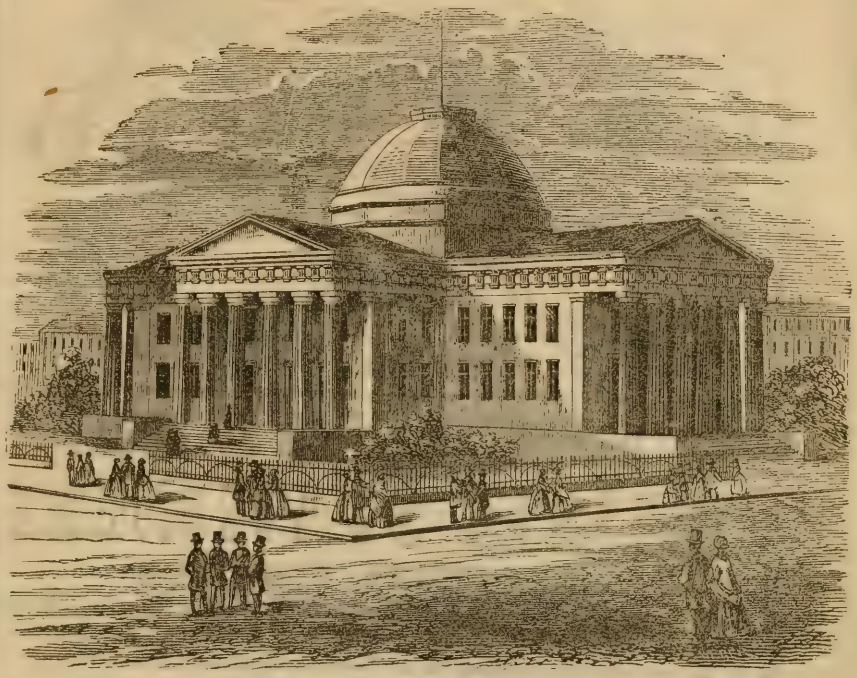
NEBRASKA is an unorganized Territory of the United States, occupying all the country below the parallel of 42° north latitude to the north boundaries of the Indian Territory, the State of Texas, and the Territory of New Mexico, and extending east and west between the Rocky Mountains, bordering Oregon and Utah Territories, and the western line of the States of Iowa and Missouri. The area of this immense region is estimated at 136,700 square miles.

Across this Territory flow several of the great rivers of the Continent—the Nebraska, or Platte, from which the Territory takes its name, the Kansas and its wide-spreading tributaries, the Arkansas, etc. The Missouri River forms a great part of its eastern boundary, and is the common recipient of the rivers above named, except the Arkansas. The Nebraska rises by two forks in the Rocky Mountains, and these uniting in latitude 41° 05′ 05″ N., and longitude 101° 21′ 24″ W., flow in a united stream to a confluence with the Missouri, in latitude 41° 03′ 13″ N., or about 620 miles above the entrance of the latter into the Mississippi, and 52 miles below Council Bluffs. It has few tributaries, and none of any great size; the principal are Elkhorn River, Loup Fork, and Wood River on the north, and Saline River on the south. It is from one to three miles broad, and so shallow, that, excepting in high flood, it is fordable in almost any part. It is full of islands covered with cotton wood, willows, and shrubs, and the shifting sands in its bed, together with the rapidity of its current, effectually prevent navigation. Colonel Long estimates that only 40 miles of its lower course are open to steamboat navigation. The north fork of the river rises in the same region as the Colorado of the West, about 40° 30′ N., and having received Sweet-water River and other affluents in its course northward, breaks through the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and flows thence in a direction E. S. E., and the South Fork rises near the sources of the Arkansas, and flows E. N. E. to the junction. The great emigrant* route to Oregon, Utah, and California, follows this river and its North Fork—the Fremont route of 1843 takes the South Fork. The Kansas River meets the Missouri in 39° 06′ 03″ north latitude, and 94° 32′ 54″ west longitude, nearly equidistant between Fort Leavenworth and Independence. It is navigable for steamboats for 150 miles from its mouth, and its width at its entrance into the Missouri is 340 yards. The sources of this river are near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, between the Nebraska and Arkansas, and the distance between its two forks—the Republican and Smoky Hill forks—is at least 120 miles through the greater part of their course. Republican Fork rises in a considerable lake in latitude 39° 52′, and longitude 103° 30′, and Smoky Hill Fork rises in the mountain region eastward of the South Park; the junction is made near the meridian of 96° 30′. These, as well as the main stream, receive numerous large tributaries, which drain at least one half the Territory. The Arkansas rises to the south of South Park and Pike's Peak, near the sources of the Rio Grande del Norte, and has a general east course, forming in part the north boundary of the Indian Territory, and then taking a course to the south-east, it passes through that country to the Mississippi, which it strikes on the parallel of 33° 40′, and is navigable for steamboats 603 miles from its confluence. This river was formerly the boundary between the Mexican Republic and the United States, westward of the 100th meridian; but by the recent changes in the political divisions of the country, the whole length from that point has been thrown into the present Territory of Nebraska.

The whole of this country is yet in its primitive wilderness state. Little or nothing is known of its topography, and the delineations on maps are but the isolated reminiscences of travelers and traders. The red man still roams over its prairies and mountains in quest of game and plunder; and as the ocean to the sea-farer, so its wilderness to the emigrant, it is only traversed as the highway to countries beyond its limits. The great features of the Territory, however, are known; in the east it is chiefly prairie, and in the west are the outliers of the Rocky Mountains, which rise up in grandeur and majesty, forming the water-shed between the mighty rivers that drain the western portion of the Central Valley and the Pacific slope of the Continent. The central portions are unprofitable, irreclaimable wilderness, with scarcely an oasis to relieve the monotony of its dreariness; it is the great American Desert, in crossing which the way-farer has more to dread than the mariner that dares the deep, not only on account of the inhospitable character of the country, but also from the hostilities of the native savages besetting his path and seeking his destruction. Thousands have perished under the rifle and tomahawk, and at every step the grave of some unfortunate gives warning of dangers to be avoided, or tells of the sufferings endured by the hardy men whose tracks are the tide-marks of empire flowing to its western destination.

Nebraska, with the exception of a small strip on its southern border, south of the Arkansas, was a portion of the Louisiana purchase, and came into the possession of the United States in 1803. It has never received as yet any white settlers, except those engaged in the service of the United States as Indian agents and military occupants, or missionaries of the several Christian denominations. Fort Leavenworth and Council Bluffs are within this Territory—the first a military station, established for the surveillance of the Indians, and the latter an Indian agency. But it is now proposed to organize the Territory, and prepare it for the emigrant. For this purpose, a bill was introduced into Congress as early as 1845, but was not acted upon; and another bill was brought forward in 1853, with the like result. The day, however is not far distant when the white settlements will break through their present limits, the Indian be driven back, and the portions of the country in the immediate Valley of the Missouri be opened to the enterprising pioneer. Whither will the Indian retreat, and what his destiny before the tide of civilization? The past and present will answer for the future.

* For a minute description of this route, the reader is referred to "Horn's Overland Guide to California," published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar street, New York, 1852. Refer, also, to Fremont's Reports.



NEW COURT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS.

The magnificent structure which is now nearly completed, was commenced some ten or twelve years ago, and is destined to be one of the most imposing edifices of the kind in the United States. Its cost, when it is finished, will not have been less than half a million of dollars. Its general order is Doric; its material is pressed brick, faced with a species of blue stone dressed, and its site is the centre of the old Court House square. The whole area which pertains to it is, or is to be, enclosed by iron palisades. The space occupied by the plan of the building itself, embraces some fifteen thousand square feet; and the dimensions of the main structure are about one hundred and fifty by seventy feet. The form of the building is a Greek cross, presenting a colonade front, when completed, to each cardinal point of the compass, each front being exactly like the others. The form of the cross is created by a projection of the northern and southern fronts of the edifice, about thirty feet from the main body, while the porticoes of these fronts project about a dozen feet farther. The eastern and western porticoes have the same projection, and extend across the entire width of what may be called the nave, and each portico is approached by massive flights of steps.

The view unfolded to the eye from the dome of the St. Louis Court House has no equal in the Valley of the Mississippi. Before you roll the turbid floods of the Father of Waters, as they come sweeping on from the North and go winding away on their far pilgrimage to the summer climes of the Mexican sea. Beyond the stream is spread the vast plain of the American Bottom, with flashing lagunes, and smiling farms, and ancient mounds, and island-groves, the whole bounded by the blue line of the distant bluffs; while along the middle of the river stretch the ill-omened sands of the Island of Blood, with their revetements and embankments; and yet more near, the eye is arrested by the city Landing, fringed with its dark forest of Steamboat flues. On the North and West extends an undulating plain, sprinkled with farms and country-seats as far as the eye can reach, even until arrested in its sweep by the forests that look away to the setting sun and down on the rolling Missouri, and by the hills and dales of Bellefontaine, the City of the Dead. Southwardly, in dim distance, we view the white cliffs which bound the mighty river; and amidst the dense boughs of heavy forests, catch glimpses of old French hamlets, or of the bright folds of the stripes and stars which float over Jefferson Barracks, or the nearer Arsenal. And there we behold many a stately structure on its bold bluff, overlooking the gliding waters; while away on our right sparkles the surface of the lake; and the shriek of the iron horse tells us that he has already taken up his far journey for the Pacific. And when the eye shall have gazed until it dims with weariness on all this magnificent and boundless landscape—this varied scene of hill and dale, of forest and field, of villa, and cottage and meadow,—of mound, hamlet, river and lake, it falls upon the babel below, on the roofs which shelter one hundred and twenty thousand souls; the broad streets, the bustling marts, the splendid mansions, the stately temples, the smoking manufactories; and it seems but a tale that is told, that the man has but just died who beheld on the site of all this opulence, and power, and population, only a wild and howling waste!

D. Gillmur

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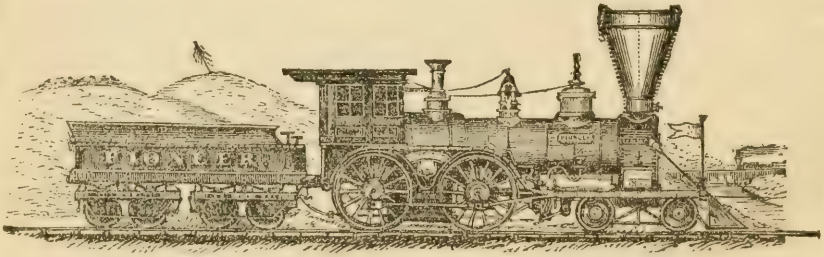
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is situated between 42° 41′ and 45° 11′ latitudes north, and between 70° 40′ and 72° 28′ longitudes, west from Greenwich, or between 4° 34′ and 6° 22′ east from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by the State of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the State of Massachusetts, and on the east by that of Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. From north to south its length is 168 miles, and its width, from east to west, from 90 to 20 miles, its form tapering toward the north. It contains an area of 9,280 square miles.

New Hampshire has a sea-coast of but 18 miles in length. The shore is little otherwise than a sandy beach, bordered in front by salt marshes, and indented by creeks and coves, which form, however, eligible harbors for small craft. Behind there is a narrow, level, or gently undulating tract of 25 or 30 miles in width, and beyond this zone the general surface becomes mountainous, principally in the north, the hills increasing in height as they recede from the sea, until they swell to the lofty grandeur of the White Mountains. This range, which may be considered as a continuation of the Alleghanies, enters New Hampshire between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, and of which the Grand Monadnock, 3,254 feet in height, Sunapee, 4,636 feet, and Moosheloc, 4,636 feet, appear to be links, reaches its greatest elevation in Mount Washington, the summit of which is 6,428 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest culmination east of the Rocky Mountains. The other principal peaks in this range, for as such it may be described, although it is not always continuous, are: Mount Adams, 5,960 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5,860 feet; Mount Madison, 5,620 feet, Mount Monroe, 5,510 feet; Mount Franklin, 5,050 feet, and others little inferior in elevation, and the Kearsarge Mountains rise to the height of 2,480 feet. These mountains are composed of huge rocks of granite and gneiss, and round their bases are forests of heavy timber, which is succeeded by a belt of stunted fir trees, from 10 to 15 feet high, above this a growth of thick bushes, and farther up the surface is covered with a dark pall of mosses and lichens. The snow lies on their summits for nine or ten months of the year, giving them the appearance from which they take their name. The "Notch" is a remarkable chasm two miles in length, and where narrowest it is only 22 feet wide. It is the only pass through the great mountain barrier. Through the high, steep precipices, which form its walls, flows one of the head branches of the Saco River, and in its course receiving the waters of several cascades which leap down the declivities. This stream, after a heavy fall of rain, becomes fearfully swollen, and frequently at such times sweeps away all opposing obstacles, and fills the valley with ruin. In 1826, a violent rain storm caused a slide of earth, rocks, and trees, which choked up the streams, and flooding the country, spread desolation far and wide, and in the general confusion a family of eleven persons, residing at the Notch House, were overwhelmed.

The general slope of the State is from north to south, and in that direction the principal rivers flow, following the courses of the local valleys. The slope toward the Connecticut valley is short and precipitous, and in this direction the only streams of consequence are the Ammonoosuc and Ashuelot. The Androscoggin passes through the north-eastern part of the State, but this is properly a river of Maine. The Piscataqua, the only considerable river that has its whole course within the State, is formed by the junction of Salmon Falls and Cocheco rivers from the north, and several smaller streams from the west, and it is only from this junction to the sea, a distance of ten miles, that it bears the name of Piscataqua. At its mouth is the harbor of Portsmouth, one of the finest in the United States. The Merrimac rises in the White Mountains, not far distant from the sources of the Saco, and running south through the centre of the State, passes into Massachusetts, where it turns and runs in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Atlantic. The principal tributaries of the Merrimac are from the west, the Nashua, which, after bending beyond the State line, again enters New Hampshire, and empties itself in the town of Nashua; the Contoocook, which empties itself at Concord, and Baker's River, which rises in Moosheloc Mountain, and empties itself at Plymouth; and from the east the principal tributaries are Winnipiseogee River, the outlet of the lake of the same name, and Squam River, which is the outlet of Squam Lake. None of the rivers of New Hampshire, however, are much used for navigation, but afford the best of mill-sites.

It is estimated that 110,000 acres of the surface of this State are covered with water. Lake Winnipiseogee (Win-ne-pe-sok-ee, *Indian*) is the most extensive sheet of water within its limits. It is 23 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 in breadth. Upward of 360 islands are sprinkled over its bosom, and its shores are indented by numerous bays formed by gentle swells of land projecting into the lake and rising gracefully from its waters. It abounds in fish, and its waters are remarkably pure. Being on the route to the White Mountains, it is much visited by travelers, and a steamboat is employed on the lake during the summer season. Lake Umbagog, on the eastern State line, and others in the south and west, are smaller but all have attractive scenery, and are the recipients and outlets of several streams.

Off the coast are the Isles of Shoals, seven in number, which belong partly to Maine and partly to New Hampshire (*see* Maine). They lie about eight miles out to sea, between Portsmouth and Newburyport, and are hardly more than a cluster of rocks rising above the water. For more than a century before the Revolution they were quite populous, containing at one time 600 inhabitants, who found there an advantageous situation for carrying on the fisheries. To this day the best cod are those known under the name of Isles of Shoals sun-fish. From 3,000 to 4,000 quintals were once annually taken and cured here, but the business has of late years declined.

New Hampshire has been called the "Switzerland of America." Its scenery is full of grandeur and wild magnificence.

From the lofty summits of its rugged mountains the eye surveys one of the wildest, and at the same time enchanting, countries of the world, and is never drowsed by monotony. Rocks piled on rocks, clothed in gigantic forest growths and shrubs, placid lakes embosoming countless verdant islets; pleasant valleys and farm lands in the highest state of cultivation, successively greet the eye, while the foaming cataract and leaping cascade, now rushing down the slopes and dashing to the vales, and now reposing into the gently gliding streams, and anon swelling into rivers, coursing like molten silver through the plains, and winding their way to the sea, enchant the senses and cheat the mind of its cares. From Mount Washington the prospect is noble and extensive, only bounded on the one hand by the dim distance of the ocean, and on the other by the blue horizon resting on the green base of the land. From Monadnock and Mooshelue, and many of the other higher elevations, the scenery is not less alluring. Nor is that of the lakes inferior. Surrounded by forest-clad hills, these beautiful basins interspersed with islets, and reflecting from their glassy bosoms the bright blue sky, and the neighboring slopes, are truly a feature of loveliness, and well might the Indian, charmed by the beauties of the scenery around Winnipiseogee, call it "The smile of the Great Spirit." Umbagog, Sunapee, and others, have their charms; they are smaller, indeed, but all are highly picturesque, and abound with the most lovely scenery.

The mineral resources of New Hampshire are by no means insignificant. The recent geological survey by Dr. Charles F. Jackson, one of the most scientific geologists of New England, has resulted in many highly valuable discoveries. His examinations have brought to light the existence of several beds of iron, and a valuable one of limestone, not hitherto known, which will prove sources of great wealth to the State. Iron exists in almost every county. The ore beds that have been chiefly worked are at Franconia and Lisbon, in the northerly part of the State, and these are considered as among the richest in the United States, the ores yielding from 60 to 70 per cent. of metal. Ores of copper are found also at Franconia, Warren, Eaton, and other places, which want only a judicious investment of capital and labor to develop their treasures. The zinc ore mines of Warren are described as abounding and rich, and a very rich mine of tin ore has been discovered in the town of Jackson, near the foot of the White Mountains, which promises to yield from 40 to 60 per cent. in pure worked metal. This is the first valuable tin mine that has been discovered in the United States. In the town of Eaton there are also extensive deposits of ores of zinc and lead, mixed in some of the shale with veins of silver, the amount of which is sufficiently great to allow of its being profitably separated.

There is no State which possesses greater quantities of granite, suited to the purposes of architecture, than New Hampshire. At various points on the very margins, or near the banks of the Merrimac and Connecticut, are found immense and apparently exhaustless ranges of this stone. It is of the best texture and color, and capable of yielding blocks of any required size. Marble is also abundant, as also most of the rocks attributed to the primary era.

The soils of New Hampshire are generally of a stubborn nature, and not of the most fertile description. They require considerable labor to make them moderately productive; those of the intervals are the most profitable, and are moderately rich. All, however, yield well to the industry applied to them, and under proper management, the natural ruggedness of the country has been converted into a garden-like scene. The climate is somewhat colder than that of Maine, and more steady; the difference of elevation, however, decides the prevailing temperature, and in some cases the difference between that of the base and summit of the mountains is from 18° to 25°. The temperature of the summer is great, and sometimes rises to 100° Fahr. In the winter season it has been known to sink so low as to freeze the mercury in the tube. These extremes, however, seldom occur, and are of short duration. In the neighborhood of the White Mountains, the peaks of which are almost always capped in snow, the winters are excessively cold. No part of the State, however, is unhealthy, but on the contrary, many instances of longevity are recorded, and it is no unusual thing to find persons enjoying good health at the patriarchal age of 100 years and upward. William Perkins, of New Market, died in 1732, at 116; William Scory, of Londonderry, in 1754, at 110; Robert Metlin, in 1785, at 115: Samuel Welch, of Bow, in 1823, at 113; and more recent instances are not wanting. In 1840 there were living in the State 10 persons of 100 years of age and upward, and in 1850, 13 persons. The cold weather sets in about the middle of September, and continues till May; the severity of winter, however, does not commence before November, from which time to the opening of the spring season, the country is clothed in a thick mantle of snow, and the rivers are frozen to their sources.

The natural growths of the country are various kinds of useful timber, as oak, pine, hemlock, ash, beech, and birch; and these in former times constituted the chief merchantable products of the region, and when formed into masts, staves, planks, boards, etc., were largely exported. The sugar-maple is also abundant, and the pitch-yielding pine. Wolves, bears, and other fur-bearing animals are still found in the State, and although a bounty has long been paid by the government for their destruction, the farmers continue to complain of their visits. The rivers and lakes are well stored with fish, and wild fowl and game are plentiful in all parts.

New Hampshire is divided into 10 counties and 243 townships, the general statistics of the counties and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Belknap	3,436	17,721	2,438	163	Gilford
Carroll	3,724	20,156	2,805	185	Ossipee
Cheshire	5,302	30,144	2,805	377	Keene
Coos	2,114	11,853	1,439	69	Lancaster
Grafton	7,898	42,343	5,063	421	Haverhill / Plymouth
Hillsboro'	9,939	57,477	3,675	399	Amherst
Merrimac	7,400	38,445	3,220	215	Concord
Rockingham	9,113	50,986	3,811	984	Exeter / Portsmouth
Strafford	4,764	29,364	1,844	894	Dover
Sullivan	3,649	19,375	2,129	141	Newport

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 57,339, of families 62,287, and of inhabitants 317,864, viz., whites 317,389—males 155,992, and females 161,487; free colored 475—males 143, and females 232. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 163, fr. col. 0—total 163; *blind*—wh. 134, fr. col. 2—total 136; *insane*—wh. 385, fr. col. 0—total 385; and *idiotic*—wh. 348, fr. col. 4—total 352. The number of free persons born in the United States, was 304,227; the number of foreign birth, 12,571; and of birth unknown, 178. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 9,635, *New Hampshire* 261,591, Verm. 11,256, Mass. 18,495, R. I. 364, Conn. 1,105, N. York 1,171, N. Jer. 49, Penn. 148, Del. 10, Md. 34, Dist. of Col. 14, Virg. 48, N. Car. 10, S. Car. 21, Ga. 16, Flor. 1, Ala. 13, Miss. 9, La. 9, Tex. 2, Ark. 8, Tenn. 3, Ky. 11, Ohio 66, Mich. 48, Ind. 20, Ill. 31, Mo. 12, Ia. 4, Wis. 10, Calif. 1, Territories 2; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 1,469, Ireland 8,811, Scotland 467, Wales 11, Germany 147, France 69, Spain 8, Belgium 0, Holland 1, Italy 0, Austria 1, Switzerland 9, Denmark 3, Norway 2, Sweden 12, Prussia 2, Asia 4, Africa 3, British America 2,501, Mexico 5, Central America 0, South America 31, West Indies 17, Sandwich Islands 3, and other countries 7.



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The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	141,111	630	158	788	141,899	—	—
1800	182,878	856	8	864	183,762	41,863	29.5
1810	213,390	970	—	970	214,360	30,598	16.6
1820	243,236	925	—	925	244,161	29,801	13.9
1830	268,721	604	3	607	269,328	25,167	10.3
1840	284,036	537	1	538	284,574	15,246	5.6
1850	317,389	475	—	475	317,864	33,290	11.16

The statistics of the wealth, productions, manufactures, and institutions of New Hampshire, as ascertained by the census of the State, taken in 1850, and other official reports referring to the same year, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 2,251,488 acres; and unimproved lands, 1,140,926 acres—valued in cash at $55,245 997. Whole number of farms under cultivation, 29 229. Value of farming implements and machinery, $2,314,125.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 34,233; asses and mules, 19; milch cows, 94,277; working oxen, 59,027; other cattle, 114,606; sheep, 384,756; swine, 63,487—valued in the aggregate at $8,871,901. The returns of 1840 exhibited the live-stock as follows: Horses, mules, etc., 43,892; neat cattle of all descriptions, 275,562; sheep, 617,390; and swine, 121.671.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 1,364,034 (in 1840, 1,260,517) pounds; butter, 6,977.056 pounds; cheese, 3,196,563 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year, $1,522 873. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 4,191 (in 1840, 419½) pounds, being two-sevenths the whole product of the United States; and beeswax and honey to the amount of 117,140 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 185,658 bushels; rye, 183,117 bushels; Indian corn, 1,573.670 bushels; oats, 973,381 bushels; barley, 70,256 bushels; and buckwheat, 65,265 bushels. The crops of 1839, according to the census of 1840, were as follows: Wheat, 422,124 bushels; rye, 308,148 bushels; Indian corn, 1,162,572 bushels; oats, 1,296,114 bushels; barley, 121,899 bushels; and buckwheat, 105,103 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 70,856 bushels; and potatoes, Irish, 4,304,919 bushels. The potato crop of 1839–40 amounted to 6,206.606 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 50 pounds; hay, 598,854 (in 1840, 496.107) tons; clover-seed, 829 bushels; other grass-seed, 8,071 bushels; hops, 257,174 (in 1840, 243,425) pounds; flax, 7,652 pounds; flax-seed, 189 bushels; maple sugar, 1,294,863 pounds; molasses, 9,811 gallons; wine, 344 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $248,563; and of market-garden products, $56,810.

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $393.455.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $18,242,114; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., 12,745,466; hands employed—males, and females ; monthly cost of labor, $; entire value of products, $23.164.503. The capital employed in manufactures in 1840, was $9,252,448. The whole number of manufacturing establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, on the 1st June, 1850, was 3,301; and of this number 44 were cotton factories, 61 woolen factories, 163 tanneries, and 29 iron manufactories—26 making castings, 1 pig iron, and 2 wrought iron. The following are the general statistics of these several manufactures:

In the *cotton* manufacture a capital of $10,950.500 is invested, and hence in this interest New Hampshire is second only to Massachusetts, and equal to one-seventh the aggregate of the United States. It consumes annually 83,026 bales of cotton, and 7,679 tons coal, valued together at $4,839,429, and employs 12,122 hands—2,911 males and 9,211 females, at a monthly cost of $199.844—to males $75,713, and to females $124,131. The annual products are 113,106.247 yards of sheeting, etc. and 149,700 pounds of yarn—valued at $8,830,619. In 1840—capital invested, $5,523,200; hands, 6,991; value of products, $4.142,304.

The *woolen* manufacture employs a capital of $2,437.700; wool consumed, 3,604,103 pounds; and coal, 3,600 tons—valued at $1,267,329; hands, 2,127—males 926, and females 1,201; monthly cost of labor, $38,628—male $21,177, and female $17,451; annual products, 9,712,840 yards of cloth, and 165,200 pounds yarn—together valued at $2,127,745. In 1840—capital, $740,345; hands, 893; value of products, $795.784.

Tanneries use a capital of $441.976; value of all raw material, $543,779; hands, 502; monthly cost of labor, $11,737; skins tanned, 109.595, and sides of leather tanned, 333,158; value of products, $900,421. In 1840, capital $386,402; hands, 776.

The statistics of the *iron* manufacture are as follows:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....dollars...	2,000	232,700	4,000	236,700
Iron ore used.....tons.....	500	—	—	500
Other iron used..... "	—	6,673	145	6,818
Mineral coal consumed..... "	—	1,680	—	168
Coke, charcoal, etc..... "	50,000	20,500	50,000	120,500
Value of all raw material.....dollars...	4,900	177,060	5,600	187,560
Hands employed.....number..	10	374	6	390
Monthly cost of labor.....dollars...	180	12,361	192	12,733
Iron annually made.....tons.....	200	5,764	110	6.074
Value of all products.....dollars...	6,000	371,710	10,400	388,110

Besides the above principal manufactures, there are in New Hampshire a great variety of others, less conspicuous, indeed, but which in the aggregate are little less valuable. Among these may be mentioned her numerous grist and saw mills, her carriage factories, paper-mills, powder-mills, machine-shops, hardware, cutlery, etc., factories, etc.

Commerce, Navigation, etc.—New Hampshire, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, exported to foreign countries, produce and merchandise to the value of $8,927, and imported to that of $49,079. Of the exports, $8,722 was the value of domestic produce—in American vessels $2,835, and in foreign vessels $5,887, and $205 was the value of foreign produce re-exported; and of the imports, $19,962 was the value of goods carried in American vessels, and $29,117 that of goods carried in foreign vessels. The entrances and clearances for the same year were as follows:

Nationality.	ENTRANCES. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Nationality.	CLEARANCES. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	9	3,572	131	American	5	682	34
Foreign	101	7,472	512	Foreign	102	7,531	517
Total	110	11,044	643	Total	107	8,213	551

This commerce belongs to the port of Portsmouth, the only port of entry in the State. The great bulk of the commercial material of New Hampshire is carried to Boston for exportation, and its foreign supplies are chiefly brought through the same channel. The following table will exhibit the variations of the imports and exports for a series of years:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$142,859	$ ——	1811	$368,863	$ ——	1831	$111,222	$146,205
1792	181,413	——	1812	203,401	——	1832	115,582	115,171
1793	198,204	——	1813	29,996	——	1833	155,258	167,754
1794	153,860	——	1814	37,387	——	1834	79,656	118,695
1795	229,427	——	1815	109,782	——	1835	81,681	71,514
1796	378,161	——	1816	140,293	——	1836	15,520	64,354
1797	275,840	——	1817	197,424	——	1837	34,641	81,434
1798	361,453	——	1818	130,648	——	1838	74,670	169,985
1799	361,789	——	1819	157,919	——	1839	81,944	51,407
1800	431,836	——	1820	240,800	——	1840	20,979	114,647
1801	555,055	——	1821	260,765	350,021	1841	10,348	73,701
1802	565,394	——	1822	199,699	330,052	1842	28,547	60,481
1803	494,620	——	1823	237,705	571,770	1843	44,774	8,289
1804	716,091	——	1824	185,383	245,513	1844	6,684	31,420
1805	608,408	——	1825	198,680	331,244	1845	2,384	22,689
1806	795,263	——	1826	167,075	348,609	1846	5,072	15,485
1807	680,022	——	1827	177,398	302,211	1847	1,690	16,935
1808	125,059	——	1828	124,433	299,849	1848	8,243	61,303
1809	286,505	——	1829	105,740	179,889	1849	5,878	64,351
1810	234,650	——	1830	96,184	130,828	1850	8,927	49,079

The total shipping owned in the State at the date referred to amounted to 23,096: registered shipping, 14,979 tons; enrolled and licensed, 7,893 tons; and licensed (under 20 ton boats), 224 tons. The proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade was 4,025 tons, in the cod fishery 2,664 tons, and in the mackerel fishery 1,204 tons. The shipping built in the State during the year consisted of 8 ships and 2 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 6,914 tons.

Internal Improvement.—New Hampshire has completed a fine system of railroads, the principal lines being in a N. W. and a S. E. direction, or between the Atlantic sea-board at Boston and Portsmouth, and the Connecticut River, where connection is made with the Vermont lines to Lake Champlain and Canada. The great Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad also traverses the State in the North section. Most of the lines in the southern part of the State centre at Concord, the capital, and thence diverge in every direction. The total length of completed railroad in the State, on the 1st of January, 1853, was 480 miles, or 1 mile to every 17 square miles of territory, or to every 662 inhabitants.

Banks, etc.—There were 22 banks in the State, in December, 1850, the condition of which was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $2,375,900; circulation, $1,897,111; and deposits, $566,634; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $3,821,120; real estate, $43,670; due by other banks, $477,453; notes of other banks, $91,444; and specie, $129,399. Thirteen savings' institutions at the above date had deposits to the amount of $1,641,512.

Government.—The constitution of 1784, as amended in 1792, is the fundamental law of the State. A new constitution was framed by a convention in 1850, but was subsequently rejected by the people.

The *right of suffrage* is secured to every male inhabitant 21 years old, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. The general election is held on the 2d Tuesday in March annually.

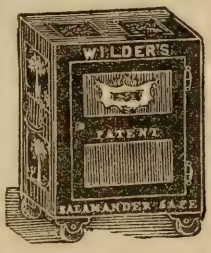
The *General Court* consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives shall have resided for the last two years in the State, shall have an estate valued at $100 (at the rate of six shillings and eight pence the ounce of silver), one-half thereof to be freehold within their district, and shall be inhabitants of their district. Every town of 150 rateable polls, 21 years old, may choose 1 representative, and every 300 such polls additional shall entitle the town to another representative. There are also classed towns, and towns allowed by special act to send representatives. The Senate consists of 12 members, who must be 30 years old, inhabitants of the State for seven years, and seized of a freehold of $200 value within the State. Senatorial districts, 12 in number, shall be set off "according to the proportion of public taxes paid by the said districts." In case of a vacancy in a senatorial district, one of the two candidates having most votes in the district shall be chosen by the legislature on joint ballot. The legislature thus constituted meets on the 1st Monday of June annually.

The *Executive Council* consists of 5 councilors, and is elected annually by the people. Councilors must be 30 years of age, 7 years resident in the State, and possessed of an estate of $500, of which $300 shall be freehold. Vacancies are filled as in the Senate. The governor convenes the council, and their resolutions and advice are recorded in a public record, and signed by those agreeing thereto.

The *Governor* shall have the qualifications of a councilor, except as to his estate, which shall be $300, one-half freehold. If there be no choice of governor by the people, one of the two highest candidates shall be chosen by the General Court on joint ballot. The governor may veto a bill, but two-thirds of both houses voting subsequently in favor of its passage, it becomes law nevertheless. With the assistance of the council he shall nominate and appoint all judicial officers, the Attorney-general, solicitors, sheriffs, and registers of probate. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in nominations and appointments.

The *Judiciary* consists of the Superior Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, etc. The superior court consists of a chief-justice and four associate justices. At the session of the legislature in June, 1851, provision was made

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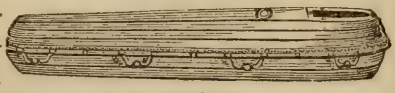
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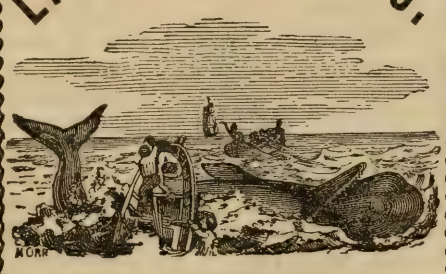
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for appointing four circuit justices of common pleas; two only are now appointed. If a vacancy other than in the office of the chief-justice occurs in the superior court, it is not to be filled, but an additional circuit justice of the common pleas is to be appointed until the whole number of four is filled up, and after that the superior court will consist of the chief-justice and two associate justices, any two of whom will be a quorum. Two terms of the superior court are held annually at Concord, on the 2d Tuesdays of July and December, for the hearing and determining of questions of law and petitions for divorce from all the counties in the State. This court is also vested with chancery powers. At the trial of capital cases two justices of the superior court, or one justice of the superior court and one circuit judge are required to be present. The judges of the superior court of judicature are *ex-officio* judges of the court of common pleas. This court, before which all actions for recovery of debts, enforcement of contracts, etc., and all jury trials are brought, consists of one of the justices of the superior court, or one of the circuit judges of the court of common pleas, and of any two county justices, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, etc. Terms of the common pleas are held semi-annually in each county. Grafton County is divided into two judicial districts, and terms are held semi-annually in each district. County treasurers and registers shall be elected by the counties. Justices of the peace are appointed for five years, with jurisdiction in cases below £4. Clerks of courts shall be appointed by the courts. All judicial officers shall hold office during good behavior, or until 70 years of age, but are removable on address of both houses of the legislature.

No person can hold any office of profit or honor under this government unless he be of the Protestant religion.

Every seven years the people shall vote for or against amending the constitution, and if a majority of the votes be in favor thereof, the general court shall call a convention; and if their amendments be approved by two-thirds of the votes when submitted to the people, they shall be adopted.

The *militia force* of New Hampshire comprises 32,151 men of all arms, of which 1,348 are commissioned officers, and 30,803 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc. Of the commissioned officers 12 are general officers, 51 general staff-officers, 336 field officers, etc., and 949 company officers. There is a school of instruction for officers. Every white male between 18 and 45 years of age, except such as the law excepts, is enrolled annually. Parades were abolished by the legislature in 1850; but volunteer companies may remain organized, and new companies be formed, and each volunteer who has performed his duty acceptably shall receive $3 annually from the select-men of the town to which he belongs. The militia is organized in 4 divisions, 8 brigades, and 42 regiments. The governor is commander-in-chief.

The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, located at Concord, is a State institution. It is one of the most efficient establishments of the kind in the Union. Adjoining the asylum are more than 120 acres of valuable lands, well adapted to the wants of the institution, which is cultivated by the labor of the patients. The number of patients in the asylum 31st May, 1849, was 144; admitted during the year following, 103; discharged during the year, 90; recovered, 45; partially recovered, 18; not relieved, 20, and died, 7. Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1850, 127, of which 58 were females. The sum of $1,600 was granted by the legislature June, 1850, for the relief of the indigent insane. The price of board, etc., for patients from this State is $2 25 for the first 13 weeks, and $2 for all subsequent time. The blind are provided for in the Perkins Institution of Massachusetts, and the deaf and dumb in the American Asylum of Connecticut.

Finances, Debts, etc.—The total receipts into the State treasury for the year ending 5th June, 1850, was $172,056 55, and the expenditures for the same period, $167,011 63—excess of receipts, $5,044 92. The chief sources of income were: balance in treasury 6th June, 1849, $6,126 80; railroad tax, $49,414 29; money borrowed, $51,400; civil commissions (fees), $175; State tax for 1849 and previous years, $59,547 21; allowance by United States of Indian Stream claim, $5,362 56: and the principal objects of expenditure were: salaries, executive and judicial, $19,018 35; pay of council, $885 40; pay of senate, $1,078 50; pay of representatives, $20.127 40; money borrowed and repaid, $58,145 83; State printing, $2,951 50; publishing laws, $380 50; New Hampshire Asylum for Insane (new building), $15.000; Perkins Institution, education of the blind, $750; American Asylum, education of deaf and dumb, $2,075; officers' school of instruction, $7,731 20. The state of the treasury on the 5th June, 1850, was: total amount of available funds, $5,603 84; and total amount of indebtedness, $26,601 67; balance against the treasury. $2.997 81. The assessed value of real and personal property in the State in 1850, was $92,177,953, and the true or estimated value was $103,682,835.

Federal Representation.—New Hampshire, in accordance with the federal act of 23d May, 1850, sends *three* representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Education.—The common schools of the State are under county commissioners, who form a board of education, and meet at Concord on the third Wednesday in August annually. Their duty is to recommend such books as may appear to them most suitable to be used in the schools, and such methods of instruction, modes of government and discipline, as may best promote the advancement of the schools. In each town is a superintending committee, which reports to the Secretary of the State by the first day of April, the condition and progress of each school, and the secretary is requested to hand over the several returns so received to the Secretary of the Board of Education. Each county commissioner spends at least one day in each town of his county to promote the cause of education by addresses, etc., and he has also charge of any teachers' institute that may be held in his county. The office of State School Commissioner was abolished by the general court of 1850. The whole number of school districts reported June, 1850, was 2.167; average attendance in the winter schools, 60,271, and in the summer schools, 46,225; average length of winter schools, 9 4-5 weeks, and of summer schools, 9 2-5 weeks. Average monthly wages of male teachers, $14 73, and of female teachers, $6 21; number of male teachers in winter schools, 1,246, and of female teachers, 961; money raised by taxes for schools. $145,892; amount contributed in board and fuel, $9,738; income of local funds, $8,097; interest of literary fund, $10,790; amount for teachers and institutes, $1,020, being an aggregate of $174.517 raised for the district schools. The number of incorporated academies in the State at the date referred to was 38, and the whole number of pupils attending them, 2.261. Number of unincorporated academies, private schools, and schools kept to prolong common schools, 74, attended by an average of 3,698 scholars.

Dartmouth College is the only collegiate institution of the State; it was founded in 1769, and is located at Hanover. The academical faculty consists of a president and 10 professors, and in 1850 it had 3,710 alumni, of which about 800 were in the ministry, and 237 students. Its library contained nearly 25.000 volumes. The New Hampshire Medical College at the same place, founded 1798, is a department of Dartmouth. It has a president, six professors, and a demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1850 had 45 students. Its graduates of that date numbered 850. The Chandler School of Science and the Arts opened August, 1852, and, founded on a donation of $50,000, bequeathed by the will of the late Mr. Chandler, of Boston, is attached to the Dartmouth College. There are in the State four theological schools: the New Hampton Academical and Theological Institution, founded 1825; the Methodist General Biblical Institute founded 1847, and located at

Concord; the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Northfield, and the Gilmanton Theological Seminary, founded in 1835.

Public Libraries.—One State library—4,700 volumes; 9 social—13,878 volumes; 1 College—6,400 volumes; 5 students'—16,200 volumes; 7 professional and academic—10,700 volumes; 2 scientific and historical—2,800 volumes; 25 public school—2,500 volumes; total, 50 libraries, and 57,178 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in New Hampshire in 1850, was 41—of which 10 were whig, and 10 democratic in politics, and 21 neutral, or devoted to religion, science, literature, etc., including all the character of which had not been ascertained; and of the whole number 2 were published daily, 36 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly. The total circulation of the dailies was about 1,500 copies at each issue; of the weeklies, 58,426; of the semi-monthly, 600; and of the monthly, 1,150 copies. The *dailies* were published at Manchester and Portsmouth; the *weeklies*, 1 each at Winchester, Lancaster, Manchester (Coos co.), Lebanon, Haverhill, Peterboro', Nashua Village, Amherst, Exeter, Claremont, and Newport; 2 each at Meredith Bridge, Nashua, and Great Falls; 3 each at Keene and Portsmouth; 4 each at Manchester and Concord, and 5 at Dover; the *semi-monthly* at Concord; and the *monthlies* at Hanover and Dover.

Religious Denominations.—The general statistics of the several religious denominations in the State, for the year 1850, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	180	62,621	$218,756	German Ref.	—	—	$—	R. Catholic	2	1,450	$20,000
Christian	23	7,260	30,350	Jewish	—	—	—	Swedenbo'n.	—	—	—
Congregat'l	172	79,656	527,340	Lutheran	—	—	—	Tunker	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—	Mennonite	—	—	—	Union	32	10,450	39,350
Episcopal	11	4,425	41,400	Methodist	99	32,340	175,290	Unitarian	13	8,380	72,800
Free	2	750	4,000	Moravian	—	—	—	Universalist	36	14,280	83,100
Friends	15	4,700	15,200	Presbyterian	13	6,500	71,000	Minor Sects.	4	1,100	3,000

—making a total of 602 churches, having accommodations for 238,892 persons, and valued as property at $1,401,586. New Hampshire constitutes a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a portion of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who were relieved or supported in the State during the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 3,600, of whom 2,853 were native-born, and 747 foreign-born; and the whole number of paupers on the list at the date specified, was 2,183, of whom 1,998 were native-born, and 186 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $157,351. The State Prison is located at Concord, and was first opened for the reception of convicts in 1812, from which period to June, 1850, there had been 796 commitments. Whole number of inmates on 31st May, 1849, *eighty-two;* received in 1849–50, *thirty-six;* and discharged, 27; leaving in prison 91—88 males, and 3 females; and of these 72 were committed for offenses against property, 1 for arson, 8 for rape, 2 for manslaughter, and 4 for murder. Expenditure for the year, $7,509.

The first settlements in New Hampshire were made by Gorges and Mason, two of the most active members of the Plymouth Company. In 1621, Mason obtained a grant of all the lands between the Naumkeag and Merrimac, and in the next year another grant was made to Mason and Gorges of the country between the Merrimac and Sagadahock rivers. The first tract was named Mariana, and the latter Laconia. Designing to establish fisheries, they sent over in 1623 a colony—one division of which landed at Little Harbor, on the southern shore of the Piscataqua, and the other settled at Dover. Other settlements were effected on the coast both by the granters under Mason, and by emigrants from Plymouth and Massachusetts. Fishing and trading being the sole objects of these parties, the settlements were slow in their progress for many years.

In 1629, Mason procured a further grant of the land between the Piscataqua and Merrimac, and extending 60 miles into the country, and this he called New Hampshire. In 1631, a house, called the Great House, was built at Strawberry Hill, now Portsmouth. In 1638, John Wheelwright, the brother of the celebrated Mrs. Hutchinson, banished from Massachusetts for his Antinomian principles, came with a number of his adherents to Squamscot Falls, where they founded Exeter. Here they combined, as a body politic, chose rulers and swore to obey them. Similar governments were established by the colonists at Dover and Strawberry Hill. All these petty establishments, however, placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts in 1641, and were governed as a part of that colony until 1680, the year previous to which a decree was passed constituting New Hampshire a separate province. A president and council were now appointed by the crown, and a house of representatives elected by the people. The first assembly, consisting of eleven persons, met at Portsmouth the same year. At this session a code of laws were enacted, of which the first declared, "That no act, imposition, law, or ordnance should be imposed upon the inhabitants of the province, but such as should be made by the assembly, and approved by the president and council." From 1675, to the accession of James II., the colony was much disturbed by contentions between the heirs of Mason and the holders of land; nor was it, indeed, until 1747, that peace was secured—in that year all claims having been purchased by the government. These contentions retarded greatly the progress of the colony, and were a main source of the grievances which alienated the public affections from the mother country.

On the accession of James to the English throne, new schemes of oppression were meditated for the colonies, and every vestige of liberty was to be erased. In 1686, Sir Edmond Andros arrived at Boston, commissioned as Governor in Chief over all New England, and authorized with his council to make such laws and impose such taxes as he thought proper. New Hampshire had already declared her will, which was offensive to the governing powers, and, like her sister colonies, became a prey to his tyranny—the press was shackled, liberty of conscience invaded, and oppressive taxes imposed, and, to prevent complaints being heard, no person was allowed to leave the country without express license. This state of things continued until the Revolution in England, when Andros was seized by the people and sent home a prisoner.

New Hampshire being now without a government, the people determined to return to their ancient connection with Massachusetts. This union only lasted three years, a separation having been determined on and effected by the English authorities.

New Hampshire was, perhaps, of all the colonies, the one that suffered most from Indian hostilities. From her earliest settlement her progress was retarded by savage inroad, nor did the Indian cease from his forays until the reduction of



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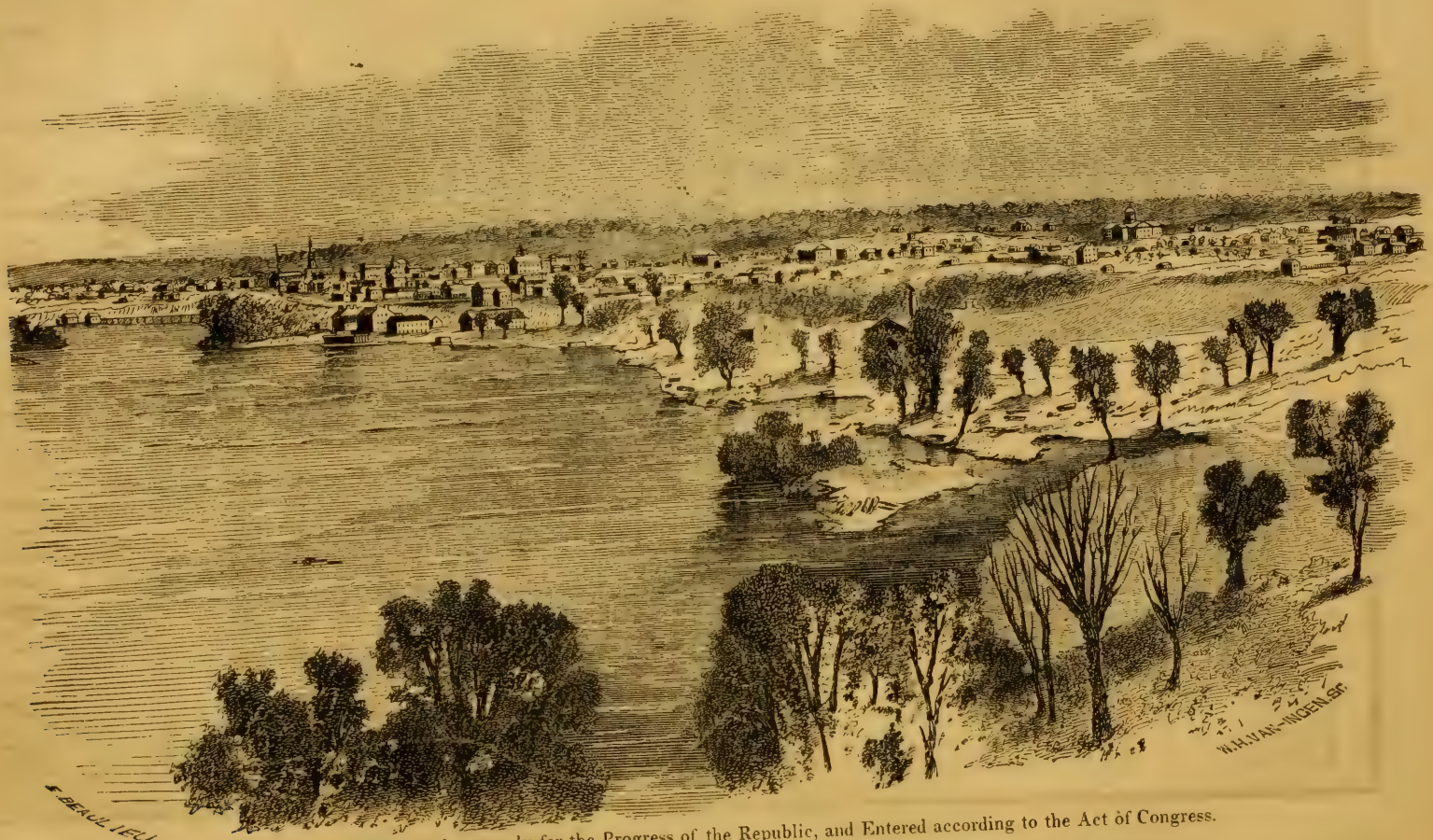
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CITY OF ST. PAUL—CAPITAL AND METROPOLIS OF MINESOTA.

Quebec. In the twelve years of peace that followed, New Hampshire increased wonderfully in population and wealth. Her settlements extended farther west than the original limits prescribed by the patents, and until 1764 it was supposed that the territory which now forms the State of Vermont was part of the province, and grants were accordingly made by the authorities in that direction. The district, however, was allotted to New York, and a vexatious controversy ensued, which continued until the independence of Vermont was acknowledged in 1790. During the contest many towns lying near the Connecticut attached themselves to the Vermontese, but in the end returned to their former allegiance.

The State bore an active and honorable part in the war of the Revolution. On the arrival of news of the battle of Lexington, 1,200 men marched to the assistance of their brethren at Boston. The royal governors were obliged to seek safety in flight, and a temporary government was established. In 1792, a permanent constitution was formed.

The present prosperous condition of the State may be attributed to the unswerving patriotism and virtues which have ever distinguished its people. Still there are many points in the institutions of New Hampshire which savor of intolerance and bigotry, and of these none stand so prominently pre-eminent as the *Protestant* clauses of the Constitution, and the virtual exclusion of the moneyless man from the higher offices of State. A closer contact with the neighboring States, which the railroad system of the country will now insure, must, however, at no distant day, liberalize the views of the people, and effect all desirable reforms. The provisions of the rejected constitution of 1850 would have done much toward this end had it been approved, and all cause of reproach would have hence been removed. The document referred to, indeed, is a sufficient indication that no little progress has been effected, and that New Hampshire has sons who know how and are willing to redeem her from the antiquated errors that envelop her government policy.

Succession of Governors.—ROYAL GOVERNORS: John Cutt, 1680; Richard Waldron, 1681; Edward Cranfield (Lt.-Gov.), 1682; Walter Barefoot (Dep.-Gov.), 1685; Joseph Dudley, 1686. (*Under the government of* Sir Edmund Andros, 1686–89.) (*With Massachusetts*, 1689–92.) John Usher (Lt.-Gov.), 1692; William Partridge (Lt.-Gov.), 1697; Samuel Allen, 1698. (*With Massachusetts and New York*, 1699–1702.) (*With Massachusetts alone*, 1702–41.) Benning Wentworth, 1741; John Wentworth, 1767. (*The English government terminated in* 1775, *and in* 1776 *a temporary government was formed, which continued during the war*, Meshech Weare *being annually elected* President.) PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1784: Meshech Weare, 1784; John Langdon, 1785; John Sullivan, 1786; John Langdon, 1788; John Sullivan, 1789; Josiah Bartlett, 1790. GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1792: Josiah Bartlett, 1792; John Taylor Gilman, 1794; John Langdon, 1805; Jeremiah Smith, 1809; John Langdon, 1810; William Plumer, 1812; John Taylor Gilman, 1813; William Plumer, 1816; Samuel Bell, 1819; Levi Woodbury, 1823; David L. Morril, 1824; Benjamin Pierce, 1827; John Bell, 1828; Benjamin Pierce, 1829; Matthew Harvey, 1830; S. Dinsmoor, June, 1831; William Badger, 1834; Isaac Hill, June, 1836; John Page, 1839; Henry Hubbard, 1842; John H. Steele, 1844; Anthony Colby, 1846; Jared W. Williams, 1847; Samuel Dinsmoor, 1849; Noah Martin, 1852.

CONCORD, on the Merrimac river, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey lies between 38° 58′ and 41° 21′ latitudes north, and between 73° 58′ and 75° 29′ longitudes west from Greenwich, or 1° 33′ and 3° 04′ east from Washington. It is bounded on the north and east by New York; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, the latter dividing it from the State of Delaware, and on the west by the Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. The State is almost encircled by water, the Hudson River, the Atlantic Ocean, and Delaware Bay and River, surrounding it, except on the north, where its boundary is a conventional line running north-west from a point on the Hudson River, in lat. 41° N. to the Delaware River, which it strikes in lat. 41° 21′. It greatest length from Cape May to Carpenter's Point is 167 miles, and its breadth varies from 40 to 96 miles, being narrowest in the centre. The superficies of the State is 8,320 square miles.

The north-western part of the State is hilly, rather than mountainous, being traversed by the prolongation of several mountain ridges from Pennsylvania. These hills nowhere rise to a great height, but they abound in bold and varied scenery, and are interspersed with fertile and pleasant valleys, comprising some of the finest lands in the Union. Schooley's Mountain, the most prominent of these elevations, is much resorted to in summer, on account of the salubrious effect of its atmosphere, and for the purpose of using its mineral waters, which possess medicinal properties. The eastern line is formed by a bold ridge of trap rock, called the Palisades, or Cloister Hill, which, presenting a precipitous wall to the river at several places, as at Weehawken, 200 feet in height, gives an air of picturesque wildness to the scenery. This wall of rock extends about 20 miles along the shore, and forms one of the principal objects which distinguish the noble panorama of the Hudson River. The southern part of the State, from Raritan Bay and Trenton to Cape May, consists of a great sandy plain, nowhere rising more than 60 feet above the sea, except at the Navesink Hills, which, although only 300 feet high, form a prominent object on the general level.

From the low projecting sand-bank, called Sandy Hook, opposite the Narrows, to the similarly formed point of Cape May, the whole eastern coast consists of a long line of sandy beaches, here and there interrupted by inlets, and inclosing narrow, shallow lagoons, behind which extends for several miles inland a low marshy tract. This coast is constantly changing—several old inlets having been closed, and new ones opened since the settlement of the country; and being exposed to the heavy surf, and affording no efficient harbors, it has been the scene of many shipwrecks. Barnegat, Great Egg Harbor, and Little Egg Harbor inlets, are the principal points of access to the inland waters. The south-western coast on Delaware Bay consists chiefly of a strip of salt marsh, which gradually terminates in the predominating sandy plain. On the shores of the Delaware River the land is more elevated, the line being intersected by the mountain ridges trending eastward from Pennsylvania, and over a ledge of which, crossing the Delaware River, the Falls of Trenton leap.

The rivers of New Jersey are better adapted for economical purposes than for navigation. None of them admit of the passage of ships of a large size. The Hackensack and the Passaic fall into Newark Bay. The former, which rises in New York, near the line of this State, is navigable for sloops to Hackensack village, 15 miles from its mouth, and the latter, which rises in Morris County, after receiving several considerable streams from the north-west and south, has a fall of 72 feet at Paterson. The great falls of the Passaic are surrounded by a scene of wild beauty, but much of their natural magnificence has been destroyed by turning their waters for mill purposes, and it is now only in time of flood that their normal grandeur is recognized. From these falls the course of the river is south, and it is navigable for small vessels from Aquackannock to its confluence with the Bay, a distance of 12 miles. About 5 or six miles above Paterson, the river has another descent of 51 feet, by two leaps, and a rocky rapid in the distance of half a mile—these descents are called the Little Falls of the Passaic. The Raritan, which is navigable for small craft to New Brunswick, 17 miles up, rises to the south of the hills; and having collected its several tributaries, it takes a course eastward, almost across the State, and falls into Raritan Bay, opposite the southern point of Staten Island. The principal streams in the southern part of the State are Great and Little Egg Harbor rivers, which admit of sloop navigation for about 20 miles inland, and Maurice River, which falls into Delaware Bay. The streams emptying into the Delaware River are numerous, but not navigable.

Although the State is bounded on three sides by navigable waters, it possesses few harbors. The sea-coast and shores of Delaware Bay present many inlets and coves, but none frequented by large shipping. Raritan Bay, between Sandy Hook and Staten Island, affords a ready communication from Amboy, the principal sea-port of the State, to the ocean. Newark Bay, to the mouth of Staten Island, has navigable communications through the "Kills," narrow straits, with New York Bay and Raritan Bay. Delaware Bay washes the south-western shore. The southern extremity of the State is Cape May, the northern point of the entrance from the ocean into Delaware Bay. Sandy Hook, the southern cape of Raritan Bay, is a low, sandy island, about three miles in length, and is constantly extending by the accumulation of sand and other debris, and thus is always influencing and changing the currents to and from the Bay of New York.

The geological structure of New Jersey has been explored by scientific men, and many of the most useful minerals have been found embedded in its hills. All the rocks referable to the primitive, secondary, and transition eras exist; gneiss sienite, graywacke, and graywacke slate, calcareous rocks, etc., are the principal formations in the northern region, and contain vast masses of metals and metallic oxides. Iron in all its forms occurs abundantly, and copper, which appears in the secondary formations, is also found in considerable quantities. Nearly a century ago, several lumps of virgin copper were ploughed up near New Brunswick, and a mine, near Belleville, on the Passaic, was discovered as early as 1719. There are many veins in the latter which might be worked with profit, and it is said that these mines contain a good quantity of silver ore. There is still another mine north of Somerville, which contains, according to Dr. Torrey, a native copper, carbonate and phosphate of copper, green and red oxide of copper, native silver, green quartz, chrysophase, phrenite, etc. In the mountain section, which extends in breadth varying from 15 to 35 miles in right angles, with the


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general course of the mountains, the geological formations are strongly blended. Rocks of a pretty uniform character however, are found in the primitive ridges, but they are of a coarse and uneven texture, and surface aggregated with crystals of quartz and felspar. Sometimes they contain shorl, garnets, hornblende, epodite, and mica. Granite, gneiss and sienite are formed in this section by the blending and combination of these materials; and at some points the primitive greenstone is seen. The richest and most productive iron mines are also found here; some of the beds are from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. There is also found here large quantities of graphite. Black mica is found on the Ramapo River, near the Monroe works, and highly magnetic iron ore in Schooley's and Musconetong mountains. Wallkill Valley, west of the Hamburg Mountains, is noted for the number and variety of its minerals. The bottom of the valley rests on white chrystaline limestone and marble. The first bed of minerals, which is at Franklin Furnace, appears like a black mountain mass, but it contains iron ore, very little magnetic, and, as a new metallic combination, it has received the name of "Franklinite." It is composed of 60 per cent. of iron, 16 of zinc, and 17 of red oxide of manganese. This ore is not only irreducible to iron, but it obstructs the fusion of other ores. Large masses of this mineral are also found at Sterling. In Schol's Mountain, capacious mines of magnetic iron ore are worked, and the same exists plentifully through the whole primitive region. At Mendham a beautiful marble is found, which is capable of being highly polished, and is suitable for ornamental architecture, resembling much in its appearance the marble of Florence.

The recently discovered zinc mines of Sussex County are among the most valuable of the world, and are now being successfully worked by the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company. The principal mines are at Sterling Hill, on the westerly side of Wallkill. Foliated, or lamellar zinc, which has hitherto been considered a rare production and highly prized for cabinet collections, is abundant in these mines, and in one instance a mass weighing over 1,200 pounds, seven-tenths of which was foliated, was excavated. The ore, however, is chiefly in the form of red oxide associated with iron and manganese, neither of which being volatile leave a very fine metal on reduction. The zinc ores of Europe are either carbonates or sulphurets, and in many instances are mechanically combined with galena, arsenic, and antimony, volatile metals which deteriorate the chemical purity of the fused metal. The company working these mines is at the present time confining its operations to the manufacture of zinc paint, and for this purpose has erected extensive works at Newark. This paint is more durable than the paints having the oxides of lead for their bases.

The soils of New Jersey vary materially with the topography of the country. The mountain section is principally in its natural state, only now and then a cultivated farm being seen on the hill-sides. The soil best adapted for agricultural purposes is found in the alluvial valleys. The sandy plain in the south is not unfruitful, but its soil requires some considerable preparation to render it profitable to industry. Clay and marl abound in some districts, and are eminently useful to the farmers as manures for the more sterile soils. The vegetation of New Jersey is similar to that of the central region of the United States generally: on the mountains are found the oak, pine, and other forest trees, which in many instances occupy large tracts. Abundance of stunted oaks and other trees cover the southern plain, and these, though useless for building purposes, have been found a valuable resource for steamboats and for consumption at the glass-houses which have been established in this region. The middle section is the most highly improved and wealthy part of the State. The apples and cider of this section are as noted for their superior quality as the peaches of the southern section, and these find a ready market in New York and Philadelphia. The climate of New Jersey is much influenced by locality and elevation: in the north, where the hills are highest, it is much cooler than in the south, where the influence of the ocean is most felt, and where a low situation and reflecting sands accumulate heat in the superincumbent atmosphere. In those parts where the mephitic vapors of the swamps taint the air with their poison, agues and fevers of a malignant type prevail, but generally the State, especially in the higher lands, is very salubrious, and at Shrewsbury, on the eastern coast, and at Cape May in the summer season invalids and pleasure-seekers find a balmy retreat, in which they may enjoy all the luxuries and benefits of country retirement and refined society.

The earliest estimate of the inhabitants of New Jersey was that of 1701, when the number was stated at 15,000; in 1760, it had increased to 60,000, and on the taking of the first United States census in 1790, it amounted to 184,139. From the latter period to 1840, its decennial rate of increase was very equal, having generally not varied much from 15 per cent.; but from 1840 to 1850, this rate has been doubled, most probably a result attributable to the influx of people from New York and Philadelphia, who, while doing business in those cities have their families residing on their opposite shores, and perhaps in some measure to the immigration of persons engaged in the manufactories and mines, which of late years have attracted the attention of capital in a greater degree than formerly. The general movement of the population will exhibit the results more definitely, and are as exhibited in the subjoined table:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	169,954	2,762	11,423	14,185	184,139	—	—
1800	195,125	4,402	12,422	16,824	211,949	27,810	15.1
1810	226,861	7,843	10,851	18,694	245,555	33,606	15.9
1820	257,409	12,609	7,557	20,166	277,575	32,020	13.0
1830	300,466	18,103	2,254	20,357	320,823	43,248	15.5
1840	351,588	21,044	674	21,718	373,306	52,483	16.3
1850	466,240	23,093	222	23,315	489,555	116,249	31.1

New Jersey is divided into 20 counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Atlantic	1,584	8,961	327	62	May's Landing
Bergen	2,606	14,725	1,128	71	Hackensack
Burlington	7,356	43,203	1,638	452	Mount Holly
Cape May	1,218	6,433	285	4	Cape May C. H.
Camden	4,090	25,422	731	148	Camden
Cumberland	3,281	17,189	884	19	Bridgeton
Essex	10,964	73,950	1,745	836	Newark
Gloucester	2,600	14,655	954	141	Woodbury
Hudson	2,861	21,821	254	52	Bergen
Hunterdon	5,167	28,989	2,486	309	Flemington
Mercer	4,624	27,992	1,051	191	Trenton
Middlesex	4,657	28,635	1,523	196	New Brunswick
Monmouth	5,155	30,313	2,014	377	Freehold
Morris	5,076	30,159	1,843	242	Morristown
Ocean	1,758	10,032	879	52	Tom's River V.
Passaic	3,369	22,575	610	247	Paterson
Salem	3,545	19,467	1,313	142	Salem
Somerset	3,448	19,688	1,550	137	Somerville
Sussex	3,351	22,989	1,653	184	Newton
Warren	3,854	22,358	1,537	341	Belvidere

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 81,064; of families, 89,080; and of inhabitants, 489,555; viz., whites 466,240—males 233,746, and females 232,494; fr. col. 23,093—males 11,542, and females 11,551, and sl. 222. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 192, fr. col. 11, sl. 0—total 203; *blind*—wh. 186, fr. col. 27, sl. 0—total 213; *insane*—wh. 375, fr. col. 11, sl. 0—total 386; and *idiotic*—wh. 310, fr. col. 16, sl. 0—total 326. The number of free persons born in the United States was 434,481, the number of foreign birth 489,326, and of birth unknown 521. The *native* population originated as follows: Me. 287, N. Hamp. 301, Verm. 280, Mass. 1,494, R. I. 264, Conn. 2,105, N. Y. 20,561, *New Jersey* 385,429, Penn. 15,014, Del. 1,384, Md. 1,400, Dist. of Col. 82, Virg. 628, N. Car. 98, S. Car. 141, Ga. 87, Flor. 17, Ala. 36, Miss. 43, La. 83, Tex. 6, Ark. 2, Tenn. 21, Ky. 64, Oh. 372, Mich. 66, Ind. 61, Ill. 61, Mo. 28, Ia. 7, Wisc. 15, Calif. 3, Territories 1; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 11,377, Ireland 31,092, Scotland 2,263, Wales 116, Germany 10,686, France 942, Spain 23, Portugal 16, Belgium 43, Holland 357, Italy 30, Austria 20, Switzerland 204, Russia 22, Denmark 28, Norway 4, Sweden 34, Prussia 57, Sardinia 1, Greece 4, China 4, Asia 10, Africa 18, British America 581, Central America 2, Mexico 23, South America 27, West Indies 265, and other countries 66.

The statistics of the wealth, industry, and institutions of the State, as exhibited in the census returns of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm land, 1,767,991 acres, and unimproved land, 984,985 acres—together valued in cash at $120,237,511. The total number of farms under cultivation 1st June, 1850, was 23,905. Value of farming implements and machinery, $4,425,503.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 63,955; asses and mules, 4,089; milch cows, 118,736; working oxen, 12,070; other cattle, 80,455; sheep, 160,488; and swine, 250,370—valued in the aggregate at $10,679,291. The live-stock in 1840 numbered as follows: horses, mules, etc., 70,502; neat cattle of all kinds, 220,202; sheep, 219,285; and swine, 261,443.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 375,396 (in 1840, 397,207) pounds; butter, 9,487,210 pounds; cheese, 365,756 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year, $2,638,552. Silk cocoons were produced to the amount of 23 pounds, and beeswax and honey to that of 156,694 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,601,190 bushels; rye, 1,255,578 bushels; Indian corn, 8,759,704 bushels; oats, 3,378,063 bushels; barley, 6,492 bushels; and buckwheat, 873,934 bushels. The crops, according to the census of 1840, were as follows: wheat, 774,203 bushels; rye, 1,665,620 bushels; Indian corn, 4,361,975 bushels; oats, 3,088,524 bushels; barley, 12,501 bushels; and buckwheat, 856,117 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 14,174 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 3,207,236 bushels, and sweet, 508,015 bushels. The potato crop of 1839 amounted to 2,072,069 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 310 pounds; hay, 435,950 tons; clover-seed, 28,280 bushels; other grass-seed, 63,051 bushels; hops, 2,133 pounds; flax, 182,965 pounds; flax-seed, 16,525 bushels; maple sugar, 2,197 pounds; molasses, 954 gallons; wine, 1,811 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $607,268, and of market-garden products $475,242.

The following table exhibits the crops of certain staples in 1840 and 1850 comparatively

Staples.	1840	1850.	Movement.		
Wool	397,207 pounds	375,396 pounds	*decr.*	21,811 pounds,	or 5.5 per cent.
Wheat	774,203 bushels	1,601,190 bushels	*incr.*	826,987 bushels,	or 106.8 "
Indian Corn	4,361,975 "	8,759,704 "	*incr.*	4,397,729 "	or 100.8 "
Potatoes	2,072,069 "	3,715,251 "	*incr.*	1,643,182 "	or 79.3 "
Hay	334,861 tons	435,950 tons	*incr.*	101,089 tons,	or 30.2 "

Home-made manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $112,781. The same description of goods, according to the census of 1840, were valued at $201,625.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $23,184,730; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., used, $21,992,186; average number of hands employed, 37,311—males 28,549, and females 8,762; monthly cost of labor, $766,899—male $686,242, and female $80,657; value of products for the year, $89,713,586. Capital employed in manufactures in 1840, $11,517,582. The whole number of industrial establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, on the 1st June, 1850, was 4,374; and of these 21 were cotton factories, 41 woolen factories, 133 tanneries, and 108 iron manufactories, viz., 10 for pig iron, 45 for castings, and 53 for wrought iron.

The *cotton* factories have capital, $1,483,500; use annually, 1,437 bales of cotton, 4,467 tons of coal and other material, valued in gross at $666,645; hands employed, 1,712—616 males, and 1,096 females; monthly cost of labor, $21,565; value of products for the year, $1,109,524; products, 8,122,580 yards sheeting, etc., and 2,000,000 pounds yarn. Capital in 1840, $1,722,810.

The *woolen* factories have capital $494,274; wool consumed annually, 1,510,289 pounds; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $548,367; hands employed, 898—411 males, and 487 females; monthly cost of labor, $14,559—male $10,367, and female $4,192; annual products, 771,100 yards cloth, and 350,000 pounds yarn; value of entire products, $1,164,446. Capital in 1840, $341,650.

The *tanneries* have capital $572,857; value of hides and skins used annually, $423,587; hands employed, 405; monthly cost of labor, $8,916; skins tanned 120,731, and sides leather tanned, 202,970; value, $724,466. Capital in 1840, $415,728.

The *iron* manufacture for the year 1849–50, is exhibited in the following statistics:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Castings.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....dollars....	967,000	593,250	1,016,843	2,577,093
Iron ore used.....tons.....	51,266	—	14,549	65,815
Pig iron..... "	—	10,666	10,430	21,096
Old iron..... "	—	350	—	350
Mineral coal..... "	20,865	5,444	4,507	30,816
Coke and charcoal.....bushels....	1,621,000	175,800	1,994,180	3,790,980
Value of raw material, fuel, etc.....dollars....	332,707	301,048	320,950	954,705
Hands employed.....number...	600	803	593	1,996
Monthly cost of labor.....dollars....	12,720	19,344	16,473	48,537
Metal produced.....tons.....	24,031	10,259	8,162	42,452
Value of entire products.....dollars....	560,544	686,430	629,273	1,876,247

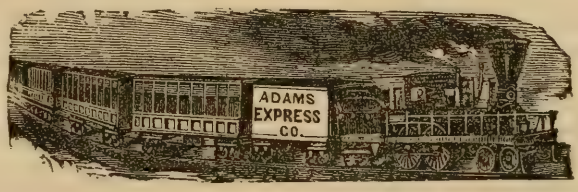
—Capital in 1840, $1,721,820.

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Besides the above, New Jersey is distinguished for its machine shops, saddleries, carriage and locomotive factories, jewlary works, glass-houses, potteries, fire-brick yards, paper manufactories, small arms factories, distilleries, paint-works, etc., and has also a large number of grist, saw, and other mills. The principal seats of manufacturing industry in the State are Newark and Patterson. Trenton and Jersey City have also considerable manufacturing interests, and many of the interior towns are employed in the manufacture of shoes and boots, hats, etc.

Commerce.—The foreign business of New Jersey is mostly transacted at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and hence the direct commerce as reported in the United States treasury returns, is comparatively insignificant. The value of direct expo s to foreign countries in the year ending 30th June, 1850, was $1,655, and the value of imports $1,494. Entrances 17 (1,601 tons), and clearances 11 (1,131 tons). Total amount of shipping owned in the State at the period above referred to, 80,300 tons, viz.: registered shipping 201 tons, enrolled and licensed shipping 77,735 tons, and licensed shipping (vessels under 20 tons), 2,364 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed shipping, 5,489 tons are navigated by steam. The importance of the several districts in relation to their tonnage is as follows: Perth Amboy 22,084, Bridgetown 14,472, Great Egg Harbor 14,084, Burlington 7,578, Camden 6.569, Newark 6,628, Little Egg Harbor 6,188. Fifty-seven vessels of all kinds, with an aggregate capacity of 6,242 tons, were built during 1849–50, viz., 1 ship, 1 brig, 35 schooners, 17 sloops, and 3 steamers; and of the whole number and capacity, Perth Amboy built 21 (2,637 tons), Bridgetown 9 (926 tons), Camden 9 (425 tons), Newark 2 (271 tons), Little Egg Harbor 5 (599 tons), and Great Egg Harbor 11 (1,342 tons). The value of the commerce of New Jersey for a series of years from 1791, exhibits the following variations:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$26,988	$ ——	1811	$1,871	$ ——	1831	$11,430	$ ——
1792	23,406	——	1812	4,186	——	1832	61,794	70,460
1793	54,179	——	1813	10,260	——	1833	32,753	170
1794	58,154	——	1814	—	——	1834	8,131	4,492
1795	130,814	——	1815	5.279	——	1835	74,041	18.932
1796	59.227	——	1816	9,746	——	1836	62,809	24,263
1797	18,161	——	1817	5,849	——	1837	44,217	69,152
1798	61,877	——	1818	25,957	——	1838	28,010	1,700
1799	9,722	——	1819	1,474	——	1839	98,076	4,182
1800	2,289	——	1820	20,511	——	1840	16.076	19,209
1801	25,406	——	1821	33,711	17,606	1841	19,166	2,315
1802	26.227	——	1822	83,551	103,190	1842	70,909	145
1803	21,311	——	1823	26.064	5,933	4843	10,621	——
1804	24,829	——	1824	28.989	637,518	1844	18,189	17,670
1805	20,743	——	1825	47,213	27,688	1845	——	829
1806	33.867	——	1826	37,965	40,004	1846	4,087	635
1807	41.186	——	1827	25,627	338,497	1847	19,128	4,837
1808	20,799	——	1828	1,822	706,872	1848	62	1,835
1809	319,175	——	1829	8,022	786,247	1849	363	4,253
1810	430,267	——	1830	8,324	13,444	1850	1,655	1,494

Internal Improvement.—The railroads of New Jersey, as well as the canals, are mostly constructed with a view to intercourse between New York and Pennsylvania. The Union Railroad is the only line running in any other direction, and this connects the travel west and east on the New York and Erie Railroad with New York, passing through Paterson, one of the chief manufacturing cities of the State. The canals are, the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan Canal—the first extending from Easton to Jersey City, and forming an outlet of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania; and the latter extending from Bordentown and Trenton, on the Delaware, to New Brunswick, on the Raritan, and is the channel through which the coal of Maryland is brought to the New York market. All these lines are of infinite advantage to internal commerce and through travel. The total length of completed railroad in the State on the 1st of January, 1853, was 348 miles, being in the proportion of 1 mile to every 27 square miles of territory and to every 1,406 inhabitants.

Banks.—On the 1st January, 1851, there were 26 banks in operation, and their condition in the aggregate at that period was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $3,754.900; circulation, $3,046,658; deposits, $2,411,861; due other banks, $373,453; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $7,058,977; real estate, $270,546; other investments, $183,468; due by other banks, $1,578.068; specie, $622.884. Since the above return was made a Free Banking Law has been adopted, and numerous banks have organized under its provisions.

The constitution under which the State is organized was adopted on the 13th August, 1844, and went into operation on the 2d September of the same year.

The *right of voting* is conceded to every white male citizen of the United States of 21 years of age and upward who has resided in the State for one year and in the county where he claims to vote for five months next before the election. All votes are taken by ballot. The general election is held on the second Tuesday in October annually.

The *legislature* consists of a Senate and General Assembly (house of representatives). Each county is entitled to return one senator, and the members of the assembly, not to exceed 60 in number, are apportioned among the counties in ratio of their population; but each county is entitled to at least one member. The ratio is determined according to the decennial censuses of the United States. Senators must have attained the age of 30 years, and members of the assembly that of 21 years. One-third of the senators and all the members of the assembly are elected annually; and the legislature meets at Trenton on the second Tuesday in every January.

The *chief executive officer* is styled Governor. He must be at least 30 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for 20 years, and a resident of the State for seven years next before his election. He is elected by a plurality of the popular votes, or in case of an even vote, by a majority of the members of both houses of the legislature in joint meeting. The term of office is three years, and the same person is not eligible for the three years next following. The powers of the governor are limited; he may *veto* a bill, but a majority of both houses may pass it notwithstanding his objection; he may also grant reprieves for 90 days after conviction, and he, the chancellor, and the judges of the court of error and appeals may jointly grant pardons. During the last week of his official term he is forbid to nominate or appoint to any office. There is no lieutenant-governor, but in case of vacancy in the office of governor, the President of the Senate,

and after him the Speaker of the General Assembly becomes *ex-officio* governor; but if the vacancy occur more than 30 days before the general election, a successor is to be chosen at such election; if within 30 days, then at the succeeding election. The greater portion of administrative officers are appointed by the governor.

The *judiciary* consists of a Court of Errors and Appeals, a Court of Chancery, a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, etc. The "court of errors and appeals" consists of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for six years, one every year. The chancellor and supreme court judges, on appeals from their respective decisions, may state the reasons of their judgment, but can not vote. The Secretary of State is clerk of the court. The court holds terms at Trenton on the third Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. The chancellor is appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for seven years, and with a clerk constitutes the "court of chancery." He is also ordinary and judge of the Prerogative Court. The court of chancery holds four terms annually at Trenton on the third Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. The "supreme court" consists of a chief judge and at least two (now four) associate judges, who are appointed by the governor for seven years. This court holds four terms each year, at the same time and place as the terms of the court of errors; and the judges of this court hold "circuit courts" and "courts of oyer and terminer" four times a year in each county, except in the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which only two terms are held. The circuit court has within the county a common law jurisdiction, except in criminal cases, concurrent with the supreme court; and its final judgments may be declared in that court. The "court of common pleas" consists of not more than five judges in each county; the judges of this court are chosen by joint ballot of the legislature for the term of five years, and are paid by fees. Justices of the peace are chosen for five years by the people in towns. The attorney-general, clerks of the supreme court and the court of chancery are appointed by the governor for five years. Clerks and surrogates of counties are elected by the people thereof for five years, and sheriffs and coroners annually; but sheriffs and coroners can not serve for more than three consecutive years. No person can be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud; and in libel cases the truth may be given in evidence, and if published with good motives and for justifiable ends, is a sufficient defense—the jury to determine the law and the facts.

The powers of the legislature are limited by the Constitution. In no case can it lend the credit of the State, nor create any debt which shall raise the whole State debt above $100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, and unless such be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of each debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof; and no such law shall take effect until, at the general election, a majority of the people voting shall have sanctioned it. No divorce shall be granted, or lottery authorized, and no lottery tickets shall be sold in the State. Every law shall have but one object, and that object shall be expressed in its title. No special law can be passed for the sale of property belonging to minors or persons under legal disability. Bank charters shall be granted, continued, or amended, only by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, and for a term not exceeding 20 years.

Finances, Debts, etc.—The financial condition of the State is exhibited in the treasury report up to the close of 1850. The available means of the treasury had been for the year commencing 1st January, 1850, $138,544, of which $9,961 was a balance from the preceding year, and the disbursements, ordinary and extraordinary, for the same period had been $125,543, leaving a balance of means over expenditures of $13,001. The chief sources of income are transit duties, and dividends on the stock of railroads and canals, taxes on railroad stock, etc. The principal expenditures were for the support of the executive, judiciary, and legislature, of State prison, and of the indigent deaf and dumb, blind, and insane, etc. The resources of the treasury are ample, amounting to $1,455,658, of which $290,987 is productive, consisting of railroad and canal shares, of company bonds, of dividends, etc., and $764,671 unproductive, being surplus revenues loaned to several counties, and paying no interest. The absolute debt of the State amounts to $71,810.

The principal *benevolent* institution under State patronage is the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. It was first opened for the admission of patients 15th May, 1848. On the 1st Jan., 1850, there were in the Asylum 110 patients—62 males and 48 females; received during the year 110—52 males and 58 females; and discharged 58—28 males and 30 females. Since the opening of the building 292 patients have been received, and 105 discharged, cured, or improved. The building is a substantial edifice, warmed by steam, lighted by gas, and ventilated thoroughly. A House of Refuge has been established at Kingston, Middlesex County, and the buildings are partially complete, but work in them has been suspended for the present.

Federal Representation.—New Jersey, in accordance with the act of 23d May, 1850, sends *five* representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Education.—In 1850 there were in the State 1,575 school districts, and of these 1,476 made returns. Children between 5 and 16 years of age, 114,722; whole number of children taught during the year, 75,245, of which number 13,676 attended school less than 4 months, 14,816 less than 8 months, and 10,599 less than 12 months. Colored children included in the above 1,607. Average length of schools 8¼ months; average cost of tuition per quarter to each scholar, $2 10. The school fund amounts to $388,099 70, less $11,169 85 unavailable. Appropriated or received for school purposes $152,578 62, and expended $99,560 13. In every part of the State there are grammar schools, academies, etc. The principal colleges are—the College of New Jersey at Princeton, founded 1746; Rutger's College at New Brunswick, founded 1770; and Burlington College (Episcopal), founded 1846. The college at Princeton has a law school, and at the same place is the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, is a department of Rutger's College.

Libraries.—One State library—5,000 volumes; 3 social—4,300 volumes: 3 college—18,000 volumes; 2 students'—7,000 volumes; 1 academic or professional—9,000 volumes; 1 scientific and historical—826 volumes; 6 public school—218 volumes. Total, 17 libraries, and 46,305 volumes.

Periodical Press.—Whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in the State 1st June, 1850, 61—of which 22 were whig, 20 democratic, and 19 neutral in politics, the last including all devoted to literature, religion, science, etc.; and of the whole number 8 were issued daily, circulating 6,950 copies at each issue; 50 weekly, circulating 35,944 copies; and 3 monthly, circulating 960 copies. Of the *dailies* 3 were published at Newark, 1 at Elizabethtown, 3 at Trenton, and 1 at Deckertown; of the *weeklies*, 1 each at Burlington, Elizabethtown, Woodbury, Lambertville, Hightstown, Princeton, Middletown, Dover, and Deckertown, 2 each at Mount Holly, Bridgeton, Newark, Plainfield, Jersey City, Flemington, Rahway, Morristown, Paterson, Salem, Somerville, Newton, and Belvidere; 3 each at Camden and New Brunswick; 4 at Trenton, and 5 at Freehold; and of the *monthlies*, 2 at Princeton, and 1 at Morristown.

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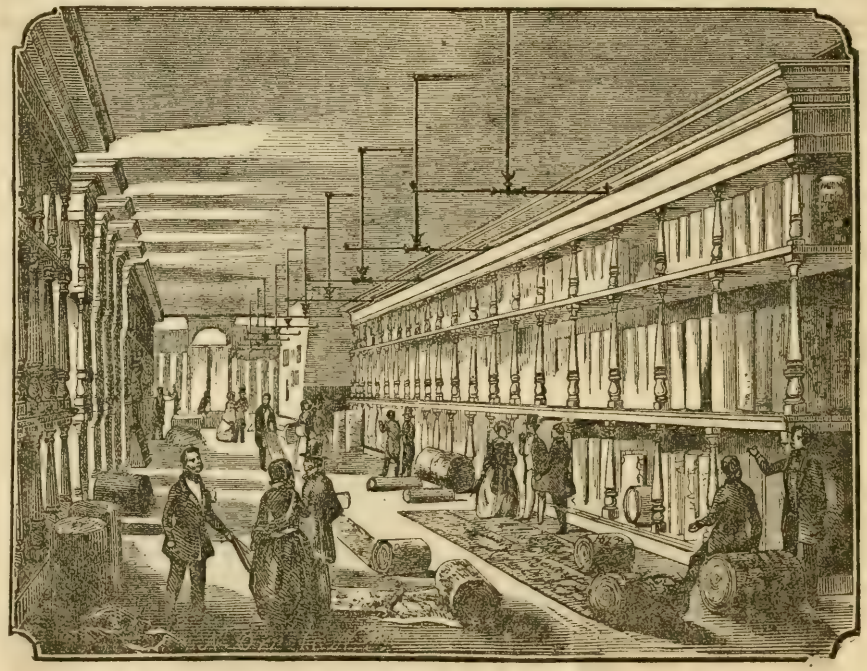
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A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State for the year 1850, as ascertained by the census of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	107 ..	43,225 ..	$334,600
Christian...	8 ..	2,835 ..	10,400
Congregat'l..	8 ..	3,500 ..	37,700
Dutch Ref..	66 ..	39,146 ..	460,430
Episcopal ..	51 ..	19,447 ..	473,409
Free.....	7 ..	2,400 ..	7,500
Friends.....	52 ..	25,545 ..	207,100
German Ref.	— ..	— ..	$ —
Jewish	— ..	— ..	—
Lutheran ...	7 ..	2,900 ..	28,500
Mennonite ..	— ..	— ..	—
Methodist ..	312 ..	109,350 ..	683,850
Moravian...	— ..	— ..	—
Presbyter'n..	146 ..	81,400 ..	1,175,250
R. Catholic..	21 ..	9,335 ..	$99,385
Swedenbo'n.	— ..	— ..	—
Tunker.....	2 ..	800 ..	1,800
Union.....	5 ..	1,450 ..	6,500
Unitarian ..	2 ..	450 ..	1,500
Universalist.	3 ..	1,000 ..	6,800
Minor Sects.	10 ..	2,150 ..	5,700

—making a total of 807 churches, with accommodation for 344,933 persons, and valued as property at $3,540,436. The State constitutes the diocese of New Jersey, a see of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and in the Roman Catholic Church is divided between the arch-diocese of New York and the diocese of Philadelphia.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers relieved or supported within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 2,392, of whom 1,816 were native-born, and 576 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers on the list at the date noted was 1,578, of whom 1,339 were native-born, and 239 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $93,110. The State Prison is located at Trenton. The number of convicts in that institution on the 31st December, 1849, was 185; received during the year 122, and discharged 97, leaving 210 in prison at the end of the year 1850. Of the last number 140 were white males, and 9 white females; and 59 colored males, and 4 colored females. Committed for manslaughter 6, for murder in the second degree 10, for rape 6, for forgery 8, for burglary 21, for larceny 41, for violent assaults 41, and for burning 4. Native-born 167, and foreigners 43.

Historical Sketch.—No precise date is assigned to the first white settlement in this State. The Dutch from New York planted themselves in the eastern part; while in the west, bordering on the Delaware, small bodies of Swedes were settled. The Dutch claimed the whole country from the Connecticut to the Delaware, and protested against the Swedish occupation. Without regard, however, to the validity of the title of either party, Charles II., in 1664, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, a patent for the whole Dutch claim. In the same year the duke sold the district between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret. To encourage immigration, liberal grants were made to settlers, and the important privilege of self-government secured to them, the proprietors reserving to themselves the appointment of the executive. Philip Carteret was the first governor. The colony continued to thrive under the prudent management of the proprietors until 1673, when the Dutch, having re-taken New York, extended their power again over this province. Their government, however, was of brief duration; for on the conclusion of peace, the country was restored to England. The duke's patent was re-confirmed; but he, considering his grant to Berkely and Carteret annulled, claimed immediate jurisdiction not only over New York, but also over the Territory of New Jersey, and appointed Sir Edmund Andros governor of his Territories from the Connecticut to the Delaware. This tyrant arrived in America in 1674, and proceeded to the exercise of his functions. In the same year Lord Berkely assigned his undivided half of New Jersey to William Penn and three others, and Carteret subsequently agreed to receive East Jersey as his share of the province. The rights of the original proprietors were not acknowledged by the duke until 1680, and then not until forced by the highest legal opinion in favor of their claims. About this time the province received a considerable accession of inhabitants by the arrival of a number of Quakers, who principally settled in the neighborhood of the present towns of Burlington and Salem, which they built. In 1682 Carteret transferred his interest in the province to William Penn and eleven other persons of the sect of Quakers; these immediately conveyed one-half of the province to a company of Scotchmen, at the head of whom was the Earl of Perth. After this event many immigrants arrived from Scotland. The first governor of East Jersey under the proprietors was Robert Barkley, the celebrated author of the "Apology for the Quakers." After the accession of the Duke of York to the throne, a writ of *quo warranto* was directed to issue against the proprietors, who, finding there was no other resource, endeavored to save what they could by voluntary submission, and made a formal surrender of their patent, praying only for a grant of the soil. It was intended by the new king that the whole province, together with that of New York, should be united with New England in an arbitrary government; and arrangements were making to carry the design into execution, when the Revolution of 1688 fortunately put an end to his power. In 1702 the proprietary of both parts was surrendered to Queen Anne, and the provinces which had experienced no repose in separation, were again united under a single government. Lord Cornbury was the first royal governor; he was also Governor of New York, and abused his functions in both provinces. From this period to the epoch of the American Revolution, New Jersey was not the scene of any memorable event. Its population and prosperity augmented under an orderly and prudent administration of affairs. From its connection with England, however, the province became involved in the wars of that country; and though remote from the scene of action, we find it contributing on several occasions to the expeditions undertaken for the conquest of the French possessions. The last royal governor of the province was William Temple Franklin, a son of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin. During the Revolution New Jersey suffered much, and Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank, and Monmouth, are famous as the scenes of American triumphs. When the blessings of peace were again restored to the United States, New Jersey soon recovered its former prosperity; and the usual accompaniment of prosperity, a barrenness of striking events, attends her history from that period.

Succession of Governors.—Royal Governors: Lewis Morris, 1738; John Hamilton, 1746; John Reading, 1746; Jonathan Belcher, 1747; John Reading, 1757; Francis Bernard, 1758; Thomas Boone, 1760; Josiah Hardy, 1761; William Temple Franklin, 1763; and—Constitutional Governors: William Livingston, 1776; William Patterson, 1791; Richard Howell, 1794; Joseph Bloomfield, 1801; John Lambert (acting), 1802; Joseph Bloomfield, 1803; Aaron Ogden, 1812; William S. Pennington, 1813; Mahlon Dickerson, 1815; Isaac H. Williamson, 1817; Peter D. Vroom, Jun., 1829; Elias P. Seeley, 1832; Peter D. Vroom, 1833; Philemon Dickerson, 1836; William S. Pennington, 1837; William Pennington, 1838; Daniel Haines, 1843; Charles C. Stratton, 1844; Daniel Haines, 1848; George F. Fort, 1851.

Trenton, on the Delaware, is the political capital of the State.

THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico, as now organized, lies between the latitudes 32° and 38°, and stretches east and west between Texas on the one hand and Utah and California on the other. Its definite boundary begins "at a point in the Colorado River, where the boundary line of the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the 32d degree of north latitude; thence eastward with same degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the 38th degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the 37th parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning." Within these boundaries the area is estimated at 210,744 square miles.

That portion of New Mexico westward of the Sierra Madre can only be considered as a temporary appendage to the Territory. It is bounded south by the Rio Gila, and extends north to the 37th parallel, being watered by the Colorado and numerous affluents of the river bounding it on the south. In the north-east part it is occupied by considerable mountains and mountain valleys, and the whole eastern line is also mountainous and rugged. The interior forms a varied country, with much fine agricultural lands, and the country bordering on the Gila, which is hilly and broken, abounds in mines of copper, gold, silver, etc., accounts of which are recorded by the Commissioners of the Boundary Survey. It is divided into the counties of Rio Arriba and Socorro, and comprises about two-fifths of the area of the Territory. It is solely inhabited by Indians—the Navajoes in the north-east, the Apaches in the east and south-east, the Pimos in the west and south-west, and the Pah-Utahs in the north-west.

New Mexico proper, in its general aspect, is mountainous, with a large valley in the middle, running from north to south, and formed by the Rio Grande. The valley is generally about twenty miles wide, and bordered on the east and west by mountain chains, continuations of the Rocky Mountains, which have here received various names, as Sierra Blanca, Sierra de los Organos, Sierra Oscura, etc., on the east side, and Sierra Madre, Sierra de los Grullas, de Acha, de los Mimbres, etc., on the west side. The height of these mountains south of Santa Fé may, upon an average, be from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, while near Santa Fé, and in the more northern regions, some snow-capped peaks are seen that may rise from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The mountains are principally composed of igneous rocks, as sienite, granite, diorit, basalt, etc. On the higher mountains excellent pine timber grows; on the lower, cedars, and sometimes oaks, and in the central valleys, mezquite, etc.

The main artery of New Mexico is the Rio Grande, a large and long river. Its head waters were explored in 1807 by Captain Pike, between 37° and 38° north latitude, but its highest sources are some two degrees farther north, in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Arkansas and the Colorado of the West. Following a generally southern direction, it passes through the territory, where its principal affluent is the Rio Chamas from the west, and winds its way in a south-eastern direction, dividing in its course, below 32° north latitude, the United States from the Mexican Republic, to the Gulf, into which it falls in 25° 50′ north latitude. Its tributaries below New Mexico are, from the north, the Rio Pecos, and from the south the Conchos, Salado, Alamo, and San Juan. The length of the river in a straight line is about 1,200 miles, but from the meanderings of its lower course, it runs at least 2,000 miles from the region of eternal snows to the almost tropical climate of the Gulf. The elevation of the river above the sea at Albuquerque is about 4,800 feet; at El Paso about 3,800 feet; and at Reynosa, about 300 or 400 miles above its mouth, not more than 170 feet. The fall of the water between Albuquerque and El Paso is from two to three feet in a mile, and below El Paso about one foot in two miles. The fall of the river is seldom used as a motive power, except for some flour mills, which are oftener worked by mules than by water. The principal advantage at present derived from the stream is for agriculture, by a well-managed system of irrigation. As to its navigation in New Mexico, it is doubtful if even canoes could be used, except, perhaps, during May or June, when the river is in its highest stage, from the melting of the snows in the mountains. It is entirely too shallow, and interrupted by too many sand bars to promise any thing for navigation. On the southern portions of the river steamboats may ascend from the Gulf as far as Laredo, a distance of about 700 miles. "Whenever a closer connection between this head point of navigation and New Mexico shall be considered," says Dr. Wislizenus, "nothing would answer but a railroad crossing from the valley of the Rio Grande to the high table-land in the State of Chihuahua."

The soil in the valley of New Mexico is generally sandy, and looks poor, but by irrigation it produces abundant crops, and though agriculture is carried on in a very primitive way, with the hoe alone, or with a rough plow made entirely of wood, without any particle of iron, the inhabitants raise large quantities of Indian corn and wheat, beans, onions, red peppers, and some fruits. The most fertile part of the valley begins below Santa Fé, along the river, and is called "Rio Abajo," or the country down the river. It is not uncommon there to raise two crops within the year. The general dryness of the climate, and the aridity of the soil, however, will always confine agriculture to the valleys of the water-courses. "But this important defect," says Dr. Wislizenus, "may be remedied by artesian wells. On several occasions I remarked on the high table-lands of Santa Fé south, that in a certain depth layers of clay are found that may form reservoirs of sunken water-courses from the eastern to the western chain, which, by the improved method of boring, might be easily made to yield their waters to the surface. If experiments to that effect should prove successful, the progress of agriculture in New Mexico would be more rapid, and even many dreaded 'jornada' might be changed from waterless deserts into

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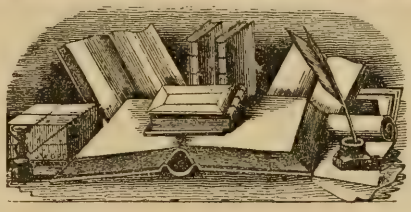
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The Cause of Consumption.

Somebody says Consumption and Bronchitis are caused by Costiveness. Twenty years ago I stated, that not only these diseases, but all others were caused by Costiveness—that when there was a bound or costive state of body, it was like to an impediment in a river, the water would overflow its banks and flood the surrounding country, carrying with it devastation and destruction. So with the human body if the bowels are costive. If this necessity of nature be retarded, the matters are re-absorbed into the circulation, driven back aad the pores of the skin stopped. From hence arise Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Fever and Ague, Sick Headaches, Rheumatisms, heavy pain a little below the Heart—in fact, all the difficulties, dangers and troubles of that state known as "being sick." In other words produce an acrimonious state of the humors the cause of all pain and distress in the body. Pain is the warning given by the nerves that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man had ever an affection of the lungs, but it arose from acrimonious humors having settled there. No man had ever pain in the head or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of acrimonious humors. So with rheumatism—it is the acrimonious humors which have settled upon the membrane of the muscles. So with dysentery—the acrimonious humors have settled upon mucus membrane of the bowels aggravated in most cases by the retension of hard fecul matters in those important organs. There never was a pain or distress in any part of the body (unless it was propuced by an accident) that was not occasioned by the presence of acrid humors. It is these humors which have to be expelled, and by so doing the pain or distress is sure to be removed. To do this with certainty the Brandreth Pills must be used. They are as innocent as bread, yet all powerful as a remover of the cause of sickness—may be taken at any time of the day or night without alteration in diet or fear of cold.

See, then, to your bowels. Use Brandreth's Pills in doses of two, four or six, for three or four days at a time, when these feelings contrary to health prevail, then rest a day or two, and if not well, follow the same method again and again until the health is restored. Where simple costiveness exists, a single dose removes the difficulty at once, and this occasional use will ultimately cure a costive habit, fully and completely—in this respect, Brandeth's Pills differ from all other medicines whatever.

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Gevernor Oxholm expressed to me the opinion that the BRANDRETH PILLS were the best medicine he had ever known; that he entirely relied upon them when he or his family were sick. He would not be without them for any money; that he believed you had been the means, by introducing them, of saving many valuable lives—a sentiment in which I concur most cordially.

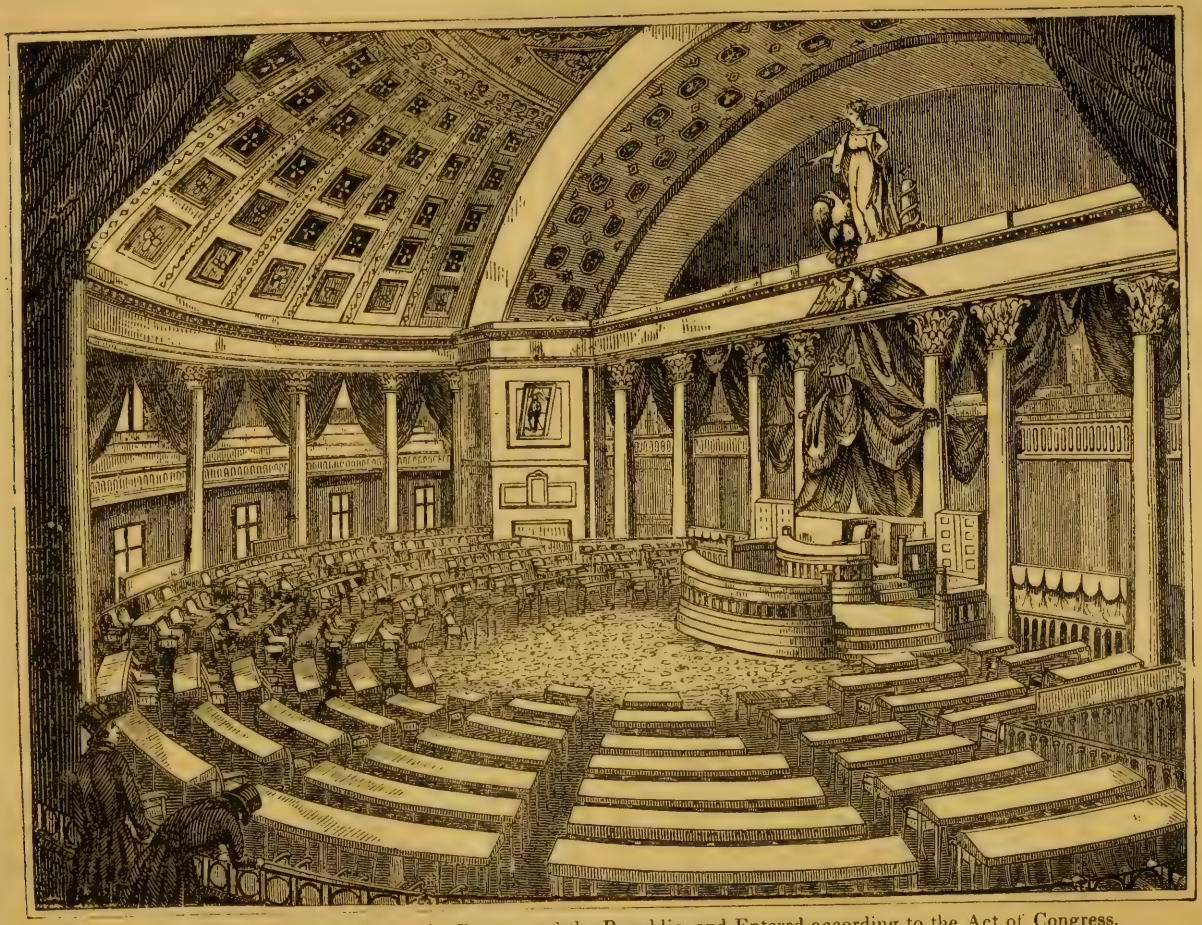
I desire, my dear Doctor, if you deem the above of any service, you will not be afraid to publish it.

I am, very truly, your friend,
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HALL.

cultivated plains." But at present irrigation from a water-course is the only available means of carrying on agriculture. The irrigation is effected by leading the waters over the cultivated lands through canals. The consequence of this is that the inhabitants locate themselves together, and allot water to each at certain periods. The corn fields are generally without fences, which are less needed here, as the grazing stock are tended by herdsmen. The best cultivated lands are found in the "estancias," or large estates belonging to the rich. These haciendas are apparently a remnant of the old feudal system, and were granted with the Indians and all other appurtenances by the Spanish crown to favorite vassals. The great number of human beings attached to these estates are nothing more than mere serfs, receiving from their task-masters food, lodging, and clothing. How far the American element in the constitution of society in the Territory may modify this industrial monstrosity has yet to be seen.

The inhabitants pay considerable attention to raising stock, and the great owners are possessed of large numbers of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep. These, however, are of small size, because little attention has been given to improving the breeds; but they increase very rapidly, and little trouble is experienced in rearing them, as no housing is required in winter. The pasturage in the uncultivated parts is extensive, and thousands of stock graze thereon the year through. The Indians prove the greatest enemies to the farmers, and frequently carry off whole herds of cattle, etc.

The mines of New Mexico are very rich, but mining operations have been much neglected, and a great many of the most valuable which were formerly worked have been entirely deserted, owing chiefly to the unsettled state of the country, the invasions of the Indians, and other impediments. Gold, silver, iron, copper, etc., are abundant in all the mountain country. Gold has been found in the Santa Fé district and south of it for a hundred miles, as far as Gran Quivira, and north one hundred and twenty miles up to the Rio Sangre de Cristo. The poorer classes occupy much of their time in washing out gold dust, which is largely deposited in the mountain streams about Santa Fé; these washings are very rich, and some gold mines are also worked there. These mines, according to Dr. Wislizenus, are the only mines of any consequence worked at the present time in all New Mexico. Several rich silver mines were worked by the Spaniards at Avo, at Cerrillos, and in the Nambe Mountains, but operations have long since ceased. Copper is abundant throughout the country, but especially at Las Tijeras, Jemez, Abiqui, Guadalupeta de Mora, etc. Only one mine south of the placeros is at the present time worked. Iron, though equally abundant, is entirely overlooked, being considered of little value, in comparison with the precious metals. Coal has been discovered in a number of places, as in the Raton Mountains, near the village of Jemez, south-west of Santa Fé, and other places to the south. Gypsum, common and selenite, is also found in large quantities; the common is used as lime for white-washing, and the selenite or crystalline instead of window-glass. About 100 miles south-east of Santa Fé, on the high table-lands between the Del Norte and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes or salinas, from which all the domestic salt used in New Mexico is procured. Large caravans go there from the capital in the dry season, and return with as much as they can conveniently transport, and the merchants exchange their salt for wheat, bushel for bushel, or sell it for one or even two dollars a bushel.

"Not far from these salinas," says Dr. Wislizenus, "the ruins of an old city are found—of the fabulous 'la Gran Quiviri.' The common report in relation to this place is, that a very large and wealthy city was once here situated, with very rich mines, the produce of which was once or twice a year sent to Spain. At one season, when they were making extraordinary preparations for transporting the precious metals, the Indians attacked them; whereupon the miners buried their treasures, worth forty millions, and left the city together; but they were all killed except two, who went to Mexico, giving the particulars of the affair, and soliciting aid to return. But the distance being so great and the Indians so numerous, nobody would advance, and the thing was dropped. One of the two went to New Orleans, then under the dominion of Spain, raised five hundred men, and started by way of the Sabine but was never heard of afterward. So far the report. Within the last few years several Americans and Frenchmen have visited the place; and although they have not found the treasure, they certify at least to the existence of an aqueduct, about 10 miles in length, to the still standing walls of several churches, the sculptures of the Spanish coat-of-arms, and to many spacious pits, supposed to be silver mines. It was, no doubt, a Spanish mining town, and it is not unlikely it was destroyed in 1680, in the general successful insurrection of the Indians in New Mexico against the Spaniards. Dr. Samuel G. Morton, in a late pamphlet, suggests the probability that it was originally an old Indian city, into which the Spaniards, as in several other instances, had introduced themselves, and subsequently abandoned it. Further investigation, it is to be hoped, will clear up this point."

The climate of New Mexico is generally temperate, constant, and healthy. Considerable atmospheric differences, however, are experienced in the mountain districts and in the low valley of the Rio Grande. In the latter, the summer heat sometimes rises to 100° Fahrenheit, but the nights are always cool and pleasant. The winters are comparatively long, and the higher mountains are always covered with snow, and ice and snow are common at Santa Fé, but the main river is never frozen over strong enough to admit the passage of horses and carriages. The sky is generally clear and dry, owing to the condensation of moisture on the surrounding hills. The months of July and October inclusive, constitute the rainy season, but the rains are neither so heavy nor so regular in their returns as on the more southern part of the continent. Disease is little known, except some inflammations and typhoid fevers in the winter season.

The constitution of society in New Mexico, irrespective of the changes effected by the intermixture among the people of the American residents, is much similar to that of other nations of Spanish origin. While the higher classes conform to the dictates of modern fashion, the mass of the people adhere to the manners and customs of former times. The men are faithful to their *serapes*, or colored blankets, and to their wide trowsers, with glittering buttons, and split from hip to ancle, to give the white cotton drawers a chance to be seen; and the women of all classes retain the *rebozo*, or small shawl, drawn over their heads, which gives them so coquettish an appearance, and adds so greatly to their irresistible charms. Both sexes enjoy their cigaritos, their siesta, and their evening amusement at monté or fandango. Their dances are very graceful, and combine the waltz and quadrille. The prominent ingredient in the Mexican race is their Indian blood—it is visible in their features, complexion, in their acts and disposals. The men are ill-featured, but the women are graceful in their deportment and manners. The difference in the sexes are nowhere more observable. The men are lazy, mendacious, treacherous, and cruel, while the women are open-hearted, and when their affections are requited, faithful wives; but they are too often considered as mere household drudges. As a general remark, the females are devoid of education, but possess a strong common sense and natural aptness and sympathy, which are often of more practical use than the most refined book education. The sufferings of the Texans captured while prosecuting the Santa Fé expedition were much mitigated by the benevolent attentions and disinterested kindnesses of the women—acts which, when contrasted with the barbarities and insults heaped upon them by the male portion of the inhabitants, will ever reflect honor on their many virtues.

New Mexico is divided in seven counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.	Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Bernalillo.....	1,684 ..	7,751 ..	164 ..	0 ..	Albuquerque	San Miguel ...	1,731 ..	7,074 ..	177 ..	0 ..	San Miguel
Rio Ariba.....	2,413 ..	10,668 ..	472 ..	0 ..	Cuchillo	Taos.....	2,214 ..	9,507 ..	651 ..	13 ..	Taos
Santa Ana....	973 ..	4,645 ..	194 ..	0 ..	Jemez	Socorro (new).	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	Socorro
Santa Fé	1,561 ..	7,713 ..	713 ..	6 ..	Santa Fé	Valencia.....	2,877 ..	14,147 ..	1,379 ..	1 ..	Valencia

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 13,453, of families 13,502, and of inhabitants 61,505, viz.: whites 61,488—males 31,706, and females 29,782, fr. col. 17—males 14, and females 3. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 14, fr. col. 0—total 14; *blind*—wh. 98, fr. col. 0—total 98; *insane*—wh. 11, fr. col. 0—total 11; and *idiotic*—wh. 38, fr. col. 0—total 38. The number of free persons born in the United States was 59,261, the number of foreign birth 2,063, and of birth unknown 223. The *native* population originated as follows: Me. 12, N. Hamp. 6, Verm. 8, Mass. 24, R. I. 1, Conn. 10, N. Y. 101, N. Jer. 9, Penn. 97, Del. 6, Md. 37, Dist. of Col. 12, Virg. 77, N. Car. 13, S. Car. 18, Ga. 9, Flor. 5, Ala. 5, Miss. 0, La. 4, Tex. 46, Ark. 17, Tenn. 25, Ky. 62, Ohio 34, Mich. 8, Ind. 11, Ill. 24, Mo. 63, Ia. 3, Wisc. 1, Calif. 6, *New Mexico* 58,451, Territories 56; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 43, Ireland 292, Scotland, 29, Wales 1, Germany 215, France 26, Spain 8, Portugal 1, Belgium 0, Holland 2, Italy 1, Austria 0, Switzerland 11, Russia 4, Denmark 2, Norway 2, Sweden 1, Prussia 14, Sardinia 0, Greece 0, China 0, British America 88, Mexico 1,365, West Indies 2, and other countries 5.

The statistical returns of the wealth, industry, products, etc., of the Territory, according to the census of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands 166,201 acres, and unimproved lands 124,370 acres—valued in cash at $1,653,952; number of farms under cultivation 3,750; value of farming implements and machinery $77,960.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 5,079; asses and mules, 8,654; milch cows, 10,635; working oxen, 12,257; other cattle, 10,085; sheep, 377,271; swine, 7,314—in the aggregate valued in cash at $1,494,629.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 32,901 pounds; butter, 111 pounds; cheese, 5,848 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year $82,125. Neither silk, nor beeswax and honey are returned by the census takers, although it is well known that both are produced to a considerable amount.

Grain and other Food Crops.—Wheat, 196,516 bushels; rye, 0 bushels; Indian corn, 365,411 bushels; oats, 5 bushels; barley, 5 bushels; and buckwheat, 100 bushels. The other food crops consisted of 15,688 bushels of peas, and *three* bushels of Irish potatoes.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 8,467 pounds; molasses, 4,236 gallons; and wine, 2,363 gallons. Value of orchard products, $8,231, and of market-garden products, $6,679.

Home-made Manufactures for the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $6,039. There is but one tannery in the Territory with a capital of $500.

"The New Mexicans are celebrated for the manufacture of coarse blankets, which is an article of considerable traffic between them and the southern provinces, as also with the neighboring Indians, and on some occasions with the States eastward of the country. The finer articles are curiously woven in handsome figures of various colors. These are of different qualities, the most ordinary being valued at about two dollars, while those of the finest texture, especially their imitations of the *serape Navajo*, will sell for twenty dollars or more. There have been also made in New Mexico a few imitations of the *serape Saltillero*, the blanket of Saltillo, a city of the South, celebrated for the manufacture of the most splendid fancy blankets, singularly figured with all the colors of the rainbow. These are often sold for more than fifty dollars each. What renders the weaving of the fancy blankets extremely tedious is, that the variegation of colors is all effected with the shuttle; the texture in other respects being perfectly plain, without even a twill. An additional value is set upon the fine *serape* on account of its being a fashionable substitute for a cloak. Indeed, the inferior serape is the only over-dress used by the peasantry in the winter.

"Besides blankets, the New Mexicans manufacture a kind of coarse twilled woolen stuff called *gerga*, which is checkered with black and white, and is used for carpets, and also by the peasantry for clothing; which, in fact, with some other similar domestic stuffs, together with buckskin, constituted almost the only article of wear they were possessed of, till the trade from Missouri furnished them with foreign fabrics at more reasonable prices than they had been in the habit of paying to the traders of the southern provinces. Their domestic textures are nearly all of wool, there being no flax or hemp, and but little cotton spun. The manufacture even of these articles is greatly embarrassed for want of good spinning and weaving machinery. Much of the spinning is done with the *huso*, or *malacate* (the whirligig spindle), which is kept whirling in a bowl with the fingers, while the thread is drawn. The dexterity with which the females spin with this simple apparatus is truly astonishing."—*Gregg.*

New Mexico receives most of its foreign goods by the overland route. This trade is carried on by caravans that traverse the desert at stated periods annually. Before 1822 it had scarcely an existence, but since that time it has gradually increased and become profitable; and it is probable that the total value of goods thus annually brought into the territory is not less than a million of dollars; but a great portion of the goods representing this amount is smuggled into Chihuahua and other Mexican States. The established post or *entrepôt* for depositing the goods brought on the voyage upward by the Missouri for the Santa Fé trade, is the town of Independence, situate about twelve miles from the Indian border and two or three south of the Missouri River.

Government.—The government is based on the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, establishing the Territory. It provides—That every free white male inhabitant 21 years of age, who shall have been a resident of the territory at the time of the passage of the act above named, shall be entitled to vote. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded 2d February, 1848.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of a Council and House of Representatives. The council consists of 13 members, to serve for two years, and the house of 26 members, to serve for one year. Members are to be residents in and inhabitants of the district from which elected. A plurality of votes elects, and in case of a tie, the governor orders a new election. All acts passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, shall be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved, shall be of no effect.

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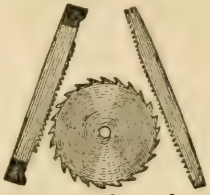
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NEW YORK
EXCELSIOR

The *Governor* is appointed by the President of the United States for four years, and until his successor be qualified He must reside within the territory, and is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He may pardon for offenses against the laws of the Territory, and reprieve convicted offenders against those of the United States, until the will of the President be known. A Secretary of State is appointed in like manner, for four years, unless sooner removed, who shall act as governor when said office is vacant, or the governor is necessarily absent.

The *Judiciary* is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom form a quorum. A term is held at the seat of government annually. The Territory is divided into three judicial districts, and a district court is held in each by one of the justices of the Superior Court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law, and the said justices are obliged to reside in the districts assigned them. The supreme and district courts possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Writs of error, exceptions, and appeals from the district courts, lie to the supreme court, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall there be a trial by jury. Where the value of property in question exceeds $1,000, final appeal lies to the supreme court of the United States. Probate courts are established in the several counties. Justices of the peace are not competent to try any cause in which the boundaries of land may be in controversy, nor where the amount claimed exceeds $100. There is also an attorney and marshal appointed for four years. The other township, district, or county officers shall be appointed or elected as the law may provide.

Congressional Delegation.—A delegate to Congress shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters.

When the lands of the Territory shall be surveyed, under the directions of the general government, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township shall be reserved for schools in the Territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same. The Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the Territory as elsewhere within the United States; and no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land.

The assessed value of all real and personal estate in the Territory, in 1850, was $5,174,471.

Religious Denominations.—New Mexico is an Apostolic Vicariate of the Roman Catholic Church, and at present is governed by the Right Rev. John Lamy, D.D., who was consecrated November 24th, 1850. According to the census of 1850, the number of churches of this denomination, which, before the session of 1848, was the established religion, and that professed by the whole population, was 146, having accommodation for 76,100 persons, and the buildings being valued as property at $188,200. The fact of the country being now a part of the United States has done away with the exclusive nature of this church; and although no other churches are noticed in the official returns as existing within the Territory, yet it is assumable that others do exist for the accommodation of those citizen immigrants from the old States whose religious views do not coincide with the general and popular creed. Assuredly there is no impediment to their foundation.

Historical Sketch.—New Mexico became known to the Spaniards about the year 1581, and formal possession was taken of the country in 1598. Christianity and slavery were early and simultaneously introduced among the Indians, and conversion and personal service enforced by the sword. The converted Indians were made to live in villages, and were distinguished from the roving bands by the title of *Pueblos*. Many towns, of which only the ruins now remain, were established at this time. The mines were successfully worked, and the occupation of the country seemed to be secured, when, quite unexpectedly, in 1680, a general insurrection of all the Indian tribes broke out against the Spanish yoke. The Spaniards were either massacred or driven southward, where they founded El Paso del Norte. The country was not recovered for ten or twelve years. Several insurrections have since occurred, but none so universal or disastrous as this one. The deep rancor of the Indians, however, bequeathed from sire to son for successive generations, still animates the race, and is often displayed in the most bloody and cruel outbreaks, which, however, have not been very frequent since the United States became master of the country. This country followed the fate of Mexico after the revolution that overthrew the Spanish power, and since that period, to within the last few years, has been silently degenerating. The history of New Mexico, previous to the invasion by the Americans, has little to arrest attention. It is a continuous record of barbarism and tyranny. On the 8th September, 1846, Santa Fé was captured by the Americans under General Kearney, and soon after several of the river towns were visited on his route to California. A civil government was now established. On the 19th of January, 1847, an insurrection broke out against the Americans, and in several pueblos many Americans were murdered, among whom was Mr. Bent, the governor. Taos, Arroyo-Hondo, and Rio Colorado were the chief scenes of strife. The battles of La Canada and El Embudo also occurred in this month, and in February the battle of Taos, in all of which the Mexicans were completely vanquished. Some few skirmishes occurred after these, but none of importance, and from this period the United States authorities exercised exclusive power. On the 2d February, 1848, a treaty of peace and cession was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which New Mexico was assigned to the Union, and on the 9th September, 1850, the country within its present limits was erected into a territorial government. In the interim, however, the people had formed for themselves a State constitution, but this was revoked by Congress, and the country remanded back to a territorial condition, under which it is now flourishing and happy.

Succession of Governors.—Military Governors from 1848 to 1850—and Territorial Governors: James S. Calhoun, 1851; William Carr Lane, 1852; Solon Borland, 1853.

Santa Fé, on the east side of the Rio Grande, is the political capital of the Territory.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, the most flourishing, wealthy, and populous State of the Union, is situated between 39° 45′ and 45° latitudes N., and between 71° 56′ and 79° 55′ longitudes W. from Greenwich, or 5° 06′ E., and 2° 53′ W. from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada; on the east by Lake Champlain, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; on the west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara River. Exclusive of Long Island, it is about 408 miles long, but including that island, about 480 miles, and its breadth from north to south is about 310 miles—the whole including a superficial area of 46,085 square miles.

The Hudson and Mohawk rivers naturally divide the State into three geographical sections of unequal size. The *first*, or eastern section, comprises Long Island, Staten Island, and that portion of the State lying east of the Hudson River and Lake George; the *second*, or northern section, embraces all the country lying north of the Mohawk and Oswego rivers; and the *third*, or southern section, the vast fertile tract lying south and west of those rivers.

The State forms a portion of the elevated table-land of the United States, broken in some places by mountain ranges, and containing some remarkable depressions which form the basins of lakes and channels of rivers. The loftiest part of this table-land occurs in the western part of the State, where Lake Chautauque is from 1,800 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; and although it is but nine miles from Lake Erie, it discharges its waters by the Alleghany and Ohio into the Mississippi, and thus affords boat navigation to the Gulf of Mexico. Franklinville and Angelica, to the east, although situated in valleys, are respectively 1,580 and 1,430 feet above the sea.

In the eastern section the Taghkannuc or Taconic Mountains lie upon the border of the State from Lake Champlain southward to Putnam County, at which point their course, diverging to the south-west, crosses the Hudson at West Point, and is continued thence into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, under the name of the Kittating Mountains. This range forms the dividing line between the waters flowing into the Hudson and those which flow into the Housatonic.

The northern section has six several ranges of mountains. The Palmerstown Range (in some parts called the Black and Tongue Mountains) rises in the northern part of Saratoga County, runs north-east through the tongue of land which separates Lake George from Lake Champlain, and terminates in bold and precipitous cliffs at the shore of the latter, south of Ticonderoga. The Kayaderosserus, or Lucerne Mountains, are about six miles wide and seventy long, running from Montgomery County, through Saratoga and Warren counties, along the western side of Lake George to Ticonderoga. The Hudson River breaks through this range on the line of Saratoga and Warren counties. The Clinton Range extends from Montgomery County north-east through Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren, and Essex counties, to Point Trembleau, on Lake Champlain. It is the largest range north of the Mohawk River, and at its most elevated portion there are numerous distinct peaks, forming a remarkable group, known as the Adirondack Group. The Mohawk forces a passage through its south-western extremity, and the range itself is the dividing shed between the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and those of the Mohawk. Au Sable, or Peru Range, commences in Montgomery County, and running parallel with the Clinton Range, terminates in the southern part of Clinton County; it is 160 miles long, and has a greater general elevation than the preceding ranges. The Chateaugay Range is the longest and highest chain of mountains in the State; it commences on the line of the Kaätsbergs, in Herkimer County, has a general height of 2,000 feet through the counties of Hamilton, Franklin, and Clinton, and crossing the Canada line, it terminates upon the Canada plains. The St. Lawrence Range, commencing ten or twelve miles north of the Chateaugay Range, and trending along the slope of the St. Lawrence Valley, has been little explored, and is of less extent than the last named. The St. Regis, Grasse, and other rivers descending into the St. Lawrence, divide it into several distinct portions. This section of the State has also two minor ranges, worthy of notice: the Highlands of Black River, extending from the sources of Black Creek, west and north-west, about sixty miles, cover much of the country between Black River on the one side, and the plains north of Oneida Lake on the other. Their altitude is from 1,200 to 1,600 feet, and in some parts their summits have a rolling surface several miles in width. The Hassencleaver Mountains, the second of these minor ranges, extend from Herkimer into Oneida County, and occupy the space between the Highlands and the Mohawk River; they are twenty miles long, and about nine miles broad at their base, with an altitude varying from 800 to 900 feet, with a rolling surface.

The Southern section may be divided into two portions—the Eastern and the Western. In the Eastern division there are three distinct ranges—1, the Highlands of Orange and Putnam counties; 2, the Shawangunk Mountains, skirting the valley of the Rondout; and—3, the Kaätsbergs, or Catskill Mountains, the direction of which is through the counties of Ulster, Albany, and Schoharie, to the valley of the Mohawk, the portions in Albany and Schoharie being also called the Helderbergs. The western division of this section rises gradually to successive terraces from the shores of Lake Ontario, till it attains its greatest elevation in the Southern tier of counties. The first of the terraces composing this ascent, extends from the Genesee, near Rochester, to the Falls of Niagara and Lewistown, a distance of 80 miles, and is from six to ten miles in width. It is called the "Ridge Road," and is supposed to have formed at one period the shore of Lake Ontario. The second terrace extends from this ridge to the falls of the Genesee at Nunda and Portageville, where there is another abrupt acclivity of nearly 300 feet. This surmounted, the ascent is gradual to the summit level, at the height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in the Southern portion of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Alleghany, and Steuben counties. These terraces, though all quite fertile, are each characterized by a difference of soil and of forest trees.

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" M Martin	"	"	5,022
Dial Mountain	"	"	4,907
Whiteface	Au Sable	"	4,855
Mt. Seward	Adirondack	Franklin	3,988
Round Top	Kaätsberg	Greene	3,804
High Peak	"	"	3,718
Pine Orchard	"	"	3,027
Shawangunk		Orange	1,866
New Beacon	Highlands	Duchess	1,685
Button Hill	"	Orange	1,520
Old Beacon	"	Duchess	1,471
Breakneck	"	Westchester.	1,187
Anthony's Nose	"	"	1,128
Mt. Defiance		Essex	753
Palisades		Rockland	550
Fort Putnam		"	500
Harbor Hill		Long Island.	319
Richmond Hill		Staten Island	307

The most distinguishing feature of New York is, perhaps, its vast system of water-ways, which bound and intersect it in almost every direction.

Its lakes are the common highways of an extended commerce. Numbers of these lie wholly within the State, but the great lakes, properly so called, lie on its borders—Ontario and Erie on the North and West, and Champlain on the East.

Of these great exterior lakes, Erie is the most extensive; it is 268 miles in length and from 30 to 54 miles in breadth, with an area of 8,030 square miles. The elevation of its surface above tide water is 565 feet, and above Lake Ontario, with which it communicates by the Niagara River, 334 feet, having a maximum depth of 270 feet; but in general the depth is not more than 120 feet. Only 60 miles of its coast lies within this State, but the amount of business carried on from thence is immense, and constantly increasing with the progressive development of the States lying west. Ontario is the second in size, and the whole southern coast east of Niagara River is wholly within New York. Its form is eliptical; it is 190 miles in length and 56 in extreme breadth, with a circumference of 488 miles and an area of 5,400 square miles. In some places its depth is 600 feet, but the average depth is only 490 feet, and everywhere deep enough for the largest ships. The surface is 231 feet higher than tide water. The ports of this lake are usually open earlier in the spring than those of Lake Erie, and it is not so subject to those desolating storms that frequently sweep over that lake. Lake Champlain is a long narrow sheet of water, of exceeding beauty, and containing a large number of islands. Of these, Valcour and Schuyler, with several others, belong to this State. In extreme length it is 134 miles, with a breadth varying from ¼ a mile to 10 miles, and its depth is from 50 to 280 feet. Its outlet is the Sorelle or Richelieu River, which is navigable, and forms the connecting link between the lake and the St. Lawrence River. The aboriginal name was *Caniad-eri-quarúnte*, or "lake that is the gate of the country." All these lakes abound with salmon, trout, sturgeon, pickerel, and other fish. Lake George, or Horicon, is wholly within the State; its surface is 243 feet above tide water, and it discharges itself into Lake Champlain by a descent of 150 feet. The lake is inclosed around by hills from 1,200 to 1,500 feet high, and the rich and varied scenery that surrounds it, the numerous outlets that stud its pellucid surface, and the fine atmosphere, all combine to render it one of the most delightful of summer resorts. The French call it Lac Sacrament on account of the purity of its waters; the Indian name was *Caniad-eri-oit, i. e.*, "the tale of the lake."

The northern portion of the State abounds with small lakes, and of these there are probably not less than 200 in number Some of them among the Adirondack group of mountains are greatly elevated. Avalanche Lake, in Essex County, is 2,900 feet; Colden Lake, in the same county, 2,750 feet; and Racket Lake, in Hamilton County, 1,731 feet above tide. Many of these form the sources of rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Hudson River, and Lake Ontario.

The western portion of the State contains several series of lakes of considerable size, many of which are of the highest importance to commercial navigation. They extend through the counties of Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, and Livingston, and are scarcely surpassed any where in point of scenery. The principal of these are the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Crooked, and Canandaigua lakes. The other lakes in this connection are Onondaga, Cross, Otisco, Cazenovia, Skaneateles, Owasco, Hemlock, Canadice, and Conesus. Otsego and Canaderoga, in Otsego County, and Chautauque Lake, in the county of the same name, are also important waters. Extensive salt springs abound on the shores of Onondaga, the waters of which, notwithstanding, are as fresh and pure as those of any others of these lakes.

The rivers of New York, in connection with a splendid system of internal improvements, afford an immense stretch of inland navigation.

The Hudson is the largest, and one among the most magnificent water-courses of North America. It is 320 miles long, having its sources in the Adirondack group of mountains, and flowing in a generally southward direction to the Atlantic, which it meets at the Narrows below New York. It is navigable for the largest class of river steamers for the greater part of the year to Troy, 160 miles from its mouth, and the largest merchantmen may safely pass up as far as Hudson City. The principal branches of the Hudson are the Mohawk, on the west, and the Hoosic, on the east. The Mohawk rises in Oneida and Lewis counties, and at first pursues a southerly course, then changing east and south-east it forms the valley of the Mohawk, and after passing over the Little Falls and the falls at Cohoes, enters the Hudson by several mouths between Troy and Waterford. The scenery around the falls is beautiful, but these are destitute of that grandeur which inspires the mind on beholding the great falls of Niagara. The length of the river is about 135 miles, and in its course it passes through Rome, Utica, and Schenectady. The Hoosic River rises in Massachusetts, and, though a comparatively small stream, is very useful for local purposes. The Croton River, another tributary, is famous as the source of the great supply of water it furnishes to the City of New York. The other tributaries are—from the east, Schroon branch, the outlet of Schroon Lake, Battenkill, and Kinderhook, and—from the west, Wallkill, Rondout, Esopus, Kaäterskill, and Sacandaga, besides several smaller streams.

The river St. Lawrence forms, in part, the northern boundary of the State, and is the outlet of the great northern lakes. It conveys to the ocean a larger volume of water than any other river of the world, except the Amazon. It is navigable for sloops to Ogdensburg, 60 miles from Lake Ontario, but below this point its navigation is difficult and dangerous, on account of the frequent rapids by which it is interrupted. The Lake of the Thousand Islands, the name of which implies sufficiently its character, is an expansion of the St. Lawrence. The group of islands that studs its surface, however, is said to number about 1,500, some of which belong to this State. The next important river of New York is the Oswego, which

is about 120 miles in length. Under the name of Mud Creek it has its rise in Ontario County, and flowing eastwardly, it receives through the Canandaigua outlet the waters of the lake of the same name; proceeding eastwardly under the name of Clyde, it receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, through their common outlet, and thence assumes the name of Seneca; after a still further enlargement by the waters of Onondaga Lake, it takes the title of Oswego River, and suddenly curving toward the north-west, collects from the Oneida River its tribute of the waters of Lake Oneida. It has a fall of about 100 feet after assuming its proper name, and furnishes, by its constant supply of water, valuable mill privileges. Seven thousand square miles of territory are drained by its course, and by means of the Oswego Canal and locks, it is navigable through its whole length. The Alleghany, a constituent of the Ohio, rises in Alleghany County, and is navigated by small steamers to Olean. The Susquehanna and Delaware both have their sources in this State, and in their first courses afford an immense water-power. The other principal rivers are the Niagara, the Genesee, the Black, the Chenango, the Chemung, the Oswegatchie, etc. The Niagara, which is the connecting link between lakes Erie and Ontario, forms the celebrated falls of the same name. The Genesee, distinguished for its valuable mill-sites, is used as a feeder to the Genesee Valley Canal. It is navigable almost to Rochester, and is 140 miles long, emptying into Lake Ontario. The Black River, one of the largest of the State, also falls into that lake; it is 120 miles in length, and is navigable 40 miles from its mouth. The Chenango and Chemung are important tributaries of the Susquehanna, and the Oswegatchie is the principal tributary of the St. Lawrence. Other streams flowing into the St. Lawrence are Indian, Grasse, Racket, St. Regis, Salmon, etc. The Chazy and Saranac are the principal streams flowing into Lake Champlain.

The falls and cascades of the rivers of this State being among its most distinguishing features, may with propriety be enlarged upon in this connection. The great falls of Niagara are described in a former page. Those of the rivers wholly within New York are as follows: the Falls of the Genesee, at Rochester, which have a descent of 96 feet; those of Fall Creek, in the township of Ithaca, which descend 438 feet in the space of one mile, forming several cataracts, at one of which the whole sheet of water is poured over a rock 116 feet high, and the banks above have an elevation of 100 feet; the Falls of the Mohawk, at Cohoes, where the water is precipitated over a broken rock 62 feet high, the banks of the river forming precipitous walls 140 feet above the stream, and Little Falls, some miles above, where the river passes through a fissure in the rocks, which rise on each side 500 feet above its surface. Trenton Falls, on West Canada Creek, a tributary of the Mohawk, are much admired for their picturesque scenery; for the distance of several miles there is a succession of rapids and cataracts, and the bed of the river is frequently narrowed by rocky precipices, and overhung with trees, while its banks in some places rise perpendicularly to the height of 140 feet. At Glenn's Falls, 18 miles from Saratoga, the Hudson flows over a ledge of rocks into a deep basin below, with a descent of 70 feet. Numerous minor falls exist in various rivers, especially in the northern part of the State, and furnish in many instances motive power of immense importance to the manufacturing interests of the State.

The sea-coast of New York is nearly all comprised in the shores of Long Island, which contain a few harbors and inlets, but none that are much frequented by shipping. The bay and harbor of New York is the great depôt of the commerce of the State, and the most magnificent harbor-water on the Atlantic sea-board. Easily accessible, perfectly safe, capacious enough for the navies of the whole world, and never obstructed by ice, it has advantages possessed by no other port. Its boundaries toward the sea are Long Island and Staten Island, between which it connects with the Atlantic by the Narrows, an outlet formed by projections from each shore. It extends 9 miles below the city, and is from 2 to 5 miles broad, containing several islands, which are fortified in the strongest possible manner, as are also both sides of its entrance at the Narrows. The Hudson enters the Bay from the north; the East River, or channel between New York and Long Island, communicating with Long Island Sound on the east, and the Kills, a strait between Staten Island and the Jersey shore, on the west. At low water the entrance by the Narrows is somewhat difficult for large ships, and the entrance from the Sound is obstructed by a rocky strait, called Hell Gate, a name corrupted from "Horll Gatt," the Dutch for whirlpool. In 1852, however, a great portion of the dangerous rocks of this channel were blasted away, and vessels of large size may now pass without much danger.

There are several harbors on Lake Ontario, the most noted of which is Sackett's Harbor, toward the east end of the lake; it is deep and safe, and was an important naval station during the war of 1812. The harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk on Lake Erie are also important commercial stations, being the terminus of the two great lines of railroad between the Hudson and the lakes. The harbors of Lake Champlain are much used by Canadian traders, and those of Burlington and Plattsburg are fast rising into importance.

Long Island is the largest appendage to this State. It projects into the Atlantic opposite the southern shore of Connecticut, a distance of 140 miles. Its average breadth is 10 miles, and its greatest breadth about twenty miles. The shape is that of a great whale, and a rocky ridge, called the Spine, extends lengthwise nearly through it, and at the western end forms the heights of Brooklyn. South of the ridge the land is level and sandy—on the north it is more uneven. The island abounds with wild fowl and game, and its waters with fish in great variety, which furnish the markets of the City of New York and other places plentifully. In the western section are some fine orchards and market gardens. Staten Island, at the mouth of New York harbor, is separated from Long Island by the Bay and Narrows. It is 15 miles long, and 8 miles broad. Manhattan, or New York Island, which is occupied by the city of the latter name, is 13 miles long, with an average breadth of one mile and a half. The small islands in the bay are Governor's Island, on which stand Fort Columbus, the principal strong-hold; Castle William overlooking the confluences of the Hudson and East rivers, and South Battery overlooking the entrance by the Narrows; Bedloe's Island, on which stands Fort Wood, and is now used as the chief recruiting depôt of the United States army; and Ellis' Island, on which is a naval magazine and some fortifications. The defenses at the entrance of New York Bay are Fort Hamilton and Fort Diamond, on the north shore of the Narrows, the latter an insulated castle, and Fort Richmond on the south shore.

The climate of New York can not be described in general terms. Each locality has its own peculiarities. The mean average temperature of the whole State is 46° 49′ Fahr. The mean maximum 92°, the mean minimum 12° below zero, and the mean annual range 104°. These data furnish a standard of comparison. The southern section of the valley of the Hudson, and the whole of Long Island, are the most equable portions of the State—the greatest heat is about 2° less, and the greatest cold from 10° to 18° less than the average—the spring is somewhat backward, but the harvest commences earlier than in the interior, and the first frosts happen at a much later period in the fall season. In the river counties, above the Highlands, the seasons are more extreme, both summer and winter being beyond the average, and the spring is from 10 to 15 days later at Albany than at New York. The Mohawk Valley has a climate which does not vary greatly from the mean average; north and east of the Mohawk the region is characterized by a low, average temperature, backward seasons, and early frosts. The mean temperature is at least 2° below the assumed standard. The

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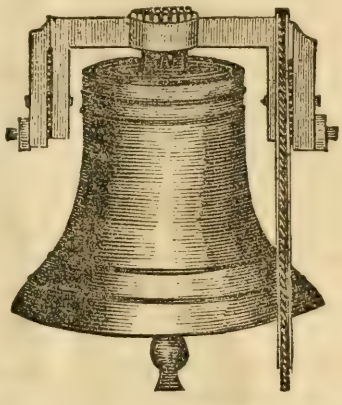
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region south of the Mohawk, extending to the smaller lakes, has a mean temperature 1° or 2° below the given average, yet the cold is not so intense, nor do the frosts occur so early as in the regions on the north side of the valley. The lake region assimilates the climate of Long Island, and the mean temperature does not vary much from the average, but the range is about 8° less, indicating greater uniformity. The average time throughout the State, from the blooming of the apple-tree to the first killing frost, is 174 days—on the west end of Long Island it is 12 or 13 days more, and in the St. Lawrence district 22 or 23 days less. The prevailing winds are from the south-west. On the sea-board, easterly winds almost invariably bring rain, while westerly winds are sure precursors of fine, dry weather, and in winter of continued frosts. The quantity of rain that falls during the year may average for the State 49 inches. From these data it will be perceived that the climate is everywhere one of great extremes, and although in the same latitudes which in Europe produce the fig and the olive, its severer character admits only of the culture of the hardier plants and grains. Though subject to sudden and severe changes, the State as a whole is extremely healthy, and if the mortality of the larger cities be omitted, the ratio of deaths is not greater than in the best climates of Europe. In the eastern counties consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs are the prevailing maladies, while in the western counties bilious affections predominate. In the large cities, during summer and fall, cholera infantum is the most common and fatal disease; about one half of the deaths during the year occur in children under five years of age, a mortality which must be attributed to other causes than climate, and in chief to badly constructed dwellings and to badly regulated diet.

The geological structure of New York has been scientifically examined under the authority of the Legislature, as also its botany and animal kingdom. The secondary formations of geologists, as well as the upper formations of the transition system, have no existence in this State, and in most parts the tertiary system is wanting. The existence of small beds of oolite in Saratoga County, and a somewhat doubtful era of red sandstone in Rockland County can scarcely be considered as exceptions to this statement in regard to the transition system.

Coal is not noted in the subjoined table. All the formations of New York, except the alluvial and diluvial deposits, and the beds of tertiary on the St. Lawrence, are below the coal measures, the Kaätsbergs, which are the highest members of the transition system being the layer immediately beneath. It is true that there are layers of anthracite a few inches in thickness, and extending over a small surface between the strata of rocks of an earlier date in various parts, but coal does not exist in quantities sufficient to be of any practical value. The prevalence of limestone in nearly all the formations is worthy of notice, affording, as it does, the basis rock best adapted to yield the materials for fertilizing the soil.

The following table exhibits the geological formations of the State, as arranged by the State geologists. Captions III., IV., and V. are comprised under the general head of the transition system of geologists:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ROCKS OF NEW YORK, IN SYSTEMS, GROUPS, AND FORMATIONS.

Systems.	Groups.	Formations.
I. Alluvial	*Alluvial*	
II. Diluvial	*Diluvial*	Boulders, etc.; clay and sands.
III. Old Red Sandstone	*Old red sandstone*, or Kaätsberg	Conglomerate; old red sandstone.
IV. New York Transition.	*Erie*	Chemung sandstones and flagstones; Ludlowville shales.
	Helderberg	Helderberg limestone; Schoharie grit; brown argillaceous sandstone; encrinal limestone; Oriskany limestone; green shaly limestone; pentamerus limestone.
	Ontario	Onondaga salt and gypseous rocks; limestone and green shales; argillaceous iron ore; Medina sandstone, soft, green, and variegated.
	Champlain	Grey sandstone and conglomerate; Lorraine shales and roofing-slate; Utica slate; Trenton limestone; bird's-eye limestone; Chazy limestone; calciferous sand-rock; Potsdam sandstone.
V. Taghkanuc, or Taconic.		Light green shales, sometimes brown and plumbaginous; grey and clouded limestone; brown sandstone.
VI. Gneiss, or primary		Gneiss, hornblende, and mica slate; talcose slate and steatite.
VII. Superincumbent rocks		Greenstone, trap, and porphyry.
VIII. Unstratified rocks.		Granite, hypersthene rocks; primary limestone; serpentine; magnetic iron ore.

There are two tracts of primary and unstratified rocks; the first is nearly circular in form, and occupies the counties of Essex, Warren, and Hamilton, and parts of the adjoining counties; and the second is in the south-east, of a somewhat triangular form, and comprises Putnam and Westchester, with the larger part of New York, and part of Rockland, Orange, and Duchess counties. These two sections, together, occupy nearly one-third part of the State. They contain extensive iron mines, and mines of lead and plumbago Their surface is generally broken and elevated—in the Adirondack group towering up to the height of a mile above tide-water, and attaining in the beetling cliffs which overlook the waters of the Hudson a considerable though less lofty altitude. The soil is less arable and fertile than in the lands of limestone formation, but is naturally covered with a gigantic growth of oak, pine, and hemlock. The gneiss of this system furnishes a fine building material, and under the name of granite is abundantly quarried. The serpentine, primitive limestone and steatite are also largely produced for the purposes of the arts. These rocks abound in minerals, as garnet, beryl, chrysoberyl, pyroxene, sphene, tourmaline, apatite, colophonite, scapolite, labradorite, epodite, etc.

The Taconic system is composed of brown sandstone, gray limestone, green shales, etc., and contains some minerals. It furnishes fine limestone for building, but has few or no fossils. The overlaying soil is often highly fertile. Its range comprises the whole of Washington, Rensselaer, and Columbia, part of Duchess, Ulster, Greene, Albany, and Saratoga, and trending westward occupies a narrow tract in Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and Oneida, and expands more widely in Oswego and Jefferson counties.

The New York system comprises four distinct groups. The constituents of the Champlain group are various kinds of sandstone and limestone, slate, conglomerate, and a peculiar stone, composited of lime and sand, and hence called calciferous (lime-bearing) sand-rock. Of these, the Potsdam sandstone furnishes a beautiful and durable building material;

the Trenton and birds-eye limestone are used in the arts; Lorraine shales and Utica slate are employed for roofing; while the gray sandstones and conglomerates furnish stone suitable for grind-stones. The rocks of this group abound in fossils of the earlier periods—encrinites, trilobites, and numerous others, unlike any of the crustacea now in existence. The soil throughout the territory occupied by this group is generally good, and much of it highly fertile, being constantly enriched by the decomposing limestone, etc. The group occupies a very considerable but irregular territory: it appears occasionally in small beds, then dips, and again appears as a surface rock. In the form of Potsdam sandstone, etc., it bounds the great primary region of the north-east in every direction, varying in width from two to fifty miles, and also appears in narrow beds on both sides of the Hudson River.

The Ontario group consists of three distinct portions. The lowest, a marly sandstone, decomposing rapidly when exposed, is called Medina sandstone; next a series of soft, green, slaty rocks, also easily decomposed, and overlaid by clayey and flinty limestone, alternating with each other, and finally terminating on the limestone over which the Niagara pours its cataract; and, lastly, a group of limestones containing gypsum, hydraulic cement, water-lime, and salt, known as the Onondaga salt group. This group is the most valuable of the transition system. It includes the salt springs of Salina, etc., and furnishes in its gypsum one of the most potent of fertilizers, and in its water-lime an indispensable material in the construction of aqueducts, etc. The fossils of this group are numerous and interesting. Shells of bi-valve mollusca, corallines, and madrepores, together with traces of vegetable existence, mark this era. Minerals are not numerous here. The clayey limestone containing iron ore, fluor spar, and selenite, appear occasionally, and sulphur springs gush up in various sections. Its soil is of unsurpassed and permanent fertility, and its territorial limits compose the granary of the State. The oak, beech, maple, elm, butter-nut, hickory, and black walnut, are the principal forest trees. The Ontario group commences at the north-west extremity of Lake Ontario, and extends eastward, with a mean breadth of 20 miles, to its termination in Montgomery County.

The Helderberg series comprises four kinds of limestone, and three of sandstone (see table). Many of its constituents abound in fossils. The Helderberg limestone is cavernous, and many of the caves have been explored for a considerable distance, and have been found to contain stalaclites and stalagmites of great variety and beauty. The principal minerals of this group are bog-iron ore, fluor spar, jasper, strontian, satin spar, alum, bitumen, and small veins of anthracite. The soil overlying the rocks is either a fine clay, or sand lying upon clay. Marl is also of frequent occurrence. The growths are chiefly oak, chestnut, hickory, pine, etc. By suitable cultivation good crops of grain may be grown. This group occupies the narrow tract commencing in Orange, and passing through Ulster, to the Hudson, thence along the banks of that river to Albany, where it turns westwardly, and passes through the centre of the State, south of the Ontario group, forming the beds of most of the small lakes in Western New York, and terminates on the shores of Lake Erie.

The Erie group is composed of two portions. The lower, or Ludlowville shales, is composed of soft, slaty rocks, alternating with their beds of limestone, easily decomposed; and the upper, or Chemung series, consists of thin, even beds of gray sandstone, with intervening shales or beds of slate. Some of the fossils found in this group possess great beauty. Ferns, etc., frequently occur, indicating the approach to that period of vegetable luxuriance which marks the coal formation. The avicula delthyris and other conchifera are found embedded in the rocks. Petroleum, called Seneca oil, occurs in several localities, and in a number of places carburetted hydrogen is evolved from the surface, and in such quantities as to be used for illumination. The soil where the Ludlowville shales form the surface rock is fertile, though rough and broken: in the higher regions occupied by the Chemung limestone, the character of the soil is different, and the white pine and hemlock take the place of the oak, maple, and beech of the lower lands, and attain a gigantic growth. These lands produce grasses abundantly, and as they become cleared will afford pasturage of the best character. The Erie series covers nearly the whole of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Alleghany, Steuben, Yates, Tompkins, Chemung, and Tioga counties, together with portions of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Ontario, Livingston, Genesee, and Erie, as well as a narrow tract in Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Schoharie, and Otsego counties.

This completes what for convenience has been termed the New York transition system. The remaining group properly belongs to the transition system of the English geologists, and is by them denominated old red sandstone, that rock being its principal constituent. It is predominant in the Kaättsberg, and hence the State geologists have given it the name of that locality. It consists of old red sandstone, overlying the Chemung sandstone, and of conglomerate, which is immediately beneath the coal-bearing limestone of Pennsylvania. The sandstone imparts its red hue to the soil that covers it. It contains comparatively few fossils—the scales and bones of some lizard-like fish have been discovered in it. Bog-iron ore and calcareous spar are the only minerals of consequence found in this formation. The conglomerate affords fine grind-stones, and has been used to some extent for mill-stones. The overlying soil is good. Hemlock, beech, maple, elm, basswood, butternut, etc., are the principal trees—oak seldom occurs. This series is chiefly local, and occupies only the south-western counties in the neighborhood of the Kaätsbergs.

The diluvial regions are chiefly in the neighborhood of the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson, and compose the surface of the northern half of Long Island. They consist of a stiff, blue clay beneath, a yellowish-brown clay above this, and sand on the surface. The marine shells found in these clays, belong in some instances to extinct species. To this system belong also the boulders scattered so widely over the State.

The alluvial deposits, consisting of gravel, sand, loam, etc., thrown up by the waters, and deposited on the lake shores and river banks, and still in process of aggregation, constitute the last of the geological formations. To these belong portions of the valleys of the rivers and lakes, and the southern half of Long Island. The soil of both the diluvial and alluvial deposits is mainly fertile.

Trap and porphyry do not in this State constitute a separate formation. They occur either in columnar masses, like the Palisades, or in narrow dykes traversing rocks of an entirely different constitution, and their position is evidently the result of the action of subterranean fire. Porphyry is only found occupying a tract of a few miles in length on Lake Champlain.

In connection with the geology of the State, the "ridge road" is worthy of more extended notice. This road consists of a bank of sand, gravel, etc., varying in height from 100 to 150 feet, and extending along the whole southern coast of Lake Ontario at a distance of six or eight miles from it, forming a natural highway. It is said that a somewhat similar ridge exists along the northern shore of the lake. That this ridge once, and at no distant period, formed its shore, is proved by the existence of small sand hillocks, evidently heaped up by the action of the waves, by the absence of Indian mounds and fortifications on the north side of the ridge, and their frequent occurrence immediately south of it, and, above all, by the structure and composition of the ridge itself.

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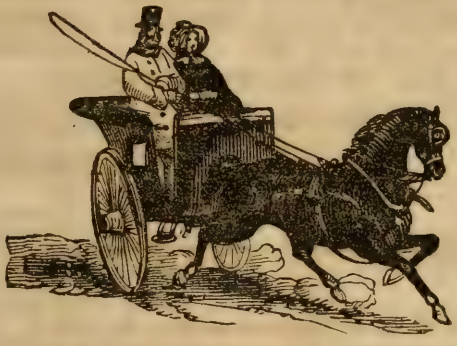


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The deep channels cut in the rocks by many of the rivers are also subjects of geological interest. The Hudson, the St. Lawrence, Oswego, etc., either have banks sloping to the water's edge, or if they occasionally pass through narrow and precipitous defiles, have not worn themselves a passage by the action of their waters upon the rocky barrier which opposed them, but have availed themselves of a route opened by some convulsion of nature. Such is not the case with the Mohawk, the Chenango, the Genesee, and the Niagara. Descending from elevated table-lands, they have, by their ceaseless flow, hewn out a channel through the shales, slates, and marly sand and limestones, in some instances 400 or 500 feet below the level of the surrounding country. The constant action of the waters upon these decomposing rocks has also caused the Falls of Niagara to recede, as some geologists suppose, a distance of five or six miles, and this recession is still in progress.

Among the useful metals, iron is that most abundant in New York. It is found in five forms. The magnetic oxide is most abundant in Essex, Clinton, Franklin, Warren, Orange, and Putnam counties; the abundance is immense; a single vein (the Stafford vein, in Essex County) being estimated by Professor Emmons to contain ore sufficient to yield 3,000,000 tons of malleable iron. This ore is confined to primary rocks. The specular oxide is found chiefly in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Franklin counties imbedded in sandstone, and though less abundant than the former, is still found in large quantities. The argillaceous ore, called also bog ore, is found in various parts, evidently deposited by diluvial and alluvial action in the clay and gravel. The hematitic ore frequently occurs in crystals of fantastic and beautiful forms; it is found extensively in Richmond, Orange, Ulster, Putnam, Duchess, Clinton, Warren, and Wayne counties; also in Westchester and Rockland, and usually makes its appearance in the lower limestones of the transition system. The carburet of iron, or graphite, occurs abundantly in Duchess County, and in considerable quantities in Essex and Clinton counties.

Lead is found in immense quantities in St. Lawrence County, and less abundantly in the Shawangunk Mountains, in Sullivan and Ulster counties, etc. It does not seem to be confined to any geological era, but occurs in nearly all the formations. Zinc and copper occur in various parts, and arsenic has been discovered in Putnam County. Barytes and strontian are abundant in Schoharie and Jefferson, and alum is found in many districts. The existence of gypsum and hydraulic cement has already been noticed. Serpentine and its kindred minerals, soapstone, talc, carbonate, hydrate and sulphate of magnesia, together with asbestos, and amianthus, occur abundantly in Putnam, Orange, Westchester, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties, and in considerable quantities in other parts. Numerous other minerals, of interest only to the professed geologist, are found everywhere.

Mineral springs, the waters of which are of great value, exist in various districts. The chalybeate springs of Saratoga, the sulphur springs of Avon, Rochester, and Chittenango, the brine springs in Genesee, Erie, and Orleans counties, the petrifying springs of Madison and Saratoga counties, etc., are well known and appreciated. The oil springs found in Cattaraugus and Alleghany counties, the nitrogen springs of New Lebanon and Hoosic, and the carburetted hydrogen springs in the neighborhood of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, are also well worthy of notice. The village of Fredonia, and the light-house at Barcelona, are illuminated by the latter. Springs of the same character are also found in Duchess, Oneida, and Monroe counties.

The botany of this great State is exceedingly diverse in its characteristics. Holding a geographical position midway between the north and the south, the trees, shrubs, grasses, etc., of both extremes are found within its borders. Immense forests still occupy the uncultivated regions north and west, consisting mostly of oak, pine, beech, etc., while chestnut, hickory, and maple, with a number of others less numerous, but not less valuable trees are scattered over its territory. The mountain sides and woods are clothed in a shrubby undergrowth, and in the open plains flourish hundreds of more humble herbaceous plants, among which may be found many that are rare and curious. Flowery shrubs and plants cover the surface; the anemone, ranunculus, and violet put forth their flowers in every sheltered place; and the dock tribe flourish luxuriantly in the marshes. Among the lobelia tribe there is the cardinal flower, Indian tobacco (*inflata*), etc.; and in the deep recesses of the forests, the arum and orchis tribes, of strange forms and brilliant colors, are met with. In the fall season the asters and golden-rods are the pride of the plain. Medicinal plants are in abundance—the cicuta, conium, stramonium, are found on every side, and the mints are abundantly distributed. Among the shrubs also are many highly useful in medicine.

But the most important vegetation of the State is undoubtedly its forest trees. Of the coniferæ there are nine distinct families, viz.: the pitch pine, white pine, hemlock, spruce, balsam fir, black spruce, white spruce, tamarack, etc., also the red cedar, white cedar, arbor vitæ, and the yew. Oaks are more numerous in species, and among these are many of the most valuable kinds of timber; white, black, scarlet, black chestnut, willow, swamp, mossy, black-jack, etc., are the best known. Elm, ash, maple, walnut, beech, etc., in numerous species, are found in different parts. Of the maple species, the sugar maple is most valuable, on account of its furnishing domestic sugar, which is now used by the farmers of the interior almost to the exclusion of cane sugar.

No class of plants is so widely distributed as that of grasses. The Flora of this State contains many native species, but only a small number of these is of any value, and the meadow grasses, with few exceptions, are of foreign origin. The principal of these are, the timothy, sweet vernal, meadow, blue and rough grasses. Wheat, rye, and oats are cultivated extensively, and the zigania aquatica, a wild rice, which forms a principal article of the food of the Indian, grows abundantly in the northern counties. Wild oats and chess are common. Some grasses are confined to particular soils. Many in sandy soils have matted roots, and by forming a thick sod, prevent the loose soil from being carried away by the flood or winds, and others by their annual decay fertilize soils which otherwise would be arid and unproductive. Ferns and fern-like plants occupy a wide extent of territory, while mosses and rushes are equally abundant, and form in many instances most valuable adjuncts to the comforts of domestic life.

The whole number of flowering plants in this State is about 1,450, and of these 1,200 are herbaceous, and 150 may be regarded as ornamental. Of woody plants there are 250 species, including about 80 that attain to the stature of trees. Of plants that are reputed medicinal, there are, native and naturalized, about 160 species.

The animal kingdom is replete with objects of interest, and opens a wide field for the study of natural history. The carnivorous animals existing in this State are the black bear, the raccoon, wolverine, skunk, fisher, weasel, pine martin, ermine weasel, mink, otter, native dogs, the gray and black wolf, the panther, wild cat, bats, the mole, and the shrew. Of the marsupial, or pouched, animals the opossum is the only species. The order rodentia, or gnawers, are numerous, and comprises the beaver, muskrat, rabbit, prairie hare, squirrels, woodchucks or marmots, and rats and mice of numerous kinds. The American deer, the moose, stag, and reindeer, belonging to the ungulata, were formerly numerous; to this family belong also the horse ass, ox, hog, goats, and sheep, but these are not indigenous. In the waters are many cetace-

ous animals—whales of several species, with the porpoise, grampus, etc. The mastodon has been found in a fossil state in all parts, and the teeth and other remains of elephants, etc., have been occasionally dug up.

Among the birds of prey natives of New York there are, of the vulture tribe, the turkey buzzard; of the falcon tribe, the golden and bald eagle, the goshawk, the fish hawk, the marsh harrier, with four other species of hawk, and six of buzzard, and of the owl tribe, ten species; of birds of passage, 20 different tribes and 149 species are enumerated; belonging to the gallinacea are the wild turkey, American quail, partridge, grouse, prairie hen, etc. The grallo, or waders, are very numerous, counting 62 species in seven families. Lobipedes, or lobe-footed birds, are represented in the coot, the horned, crested, and red-necked grebe, and the dipper; and among the natatores are puffing loons, petrels, pelicans, gulls, and the goose and duck, in all 6 families and 71 species. Among the latter are the canvas-back duck, so famous with epicures, the American widgeon, and the American swan. Of the buzzard tribe the blue-tailed shink, or striped buzzard, and the brown swift-legged are the only species, the first in the southern counties, and the latter frequenting the woods in every district.

There are but three orders of reptiles in New York. Among the turtle tribe we find the green turtle, which, though a native of more southern latitudes, frequently appears in the waters of this State; the leather turtle, a gigantic species; the soft shell turtle, which inhabits the Mohawk and the lakes; the snapping turtle, terrapins, tortoises (the geographic and pseudo-geographic), etc. Serpents are numerous, but of these only two species, the copper-head and northern rattle-snake, are considered to be venomous. In all there are about 40 species known to naturalists.

The amphibious animals are comprised in four families; of the ranidæ, or frog tribe, there are 13 species; of salamanders, 12 species; of the triton tribe, 4 species; and of the proteus tribe, 2 species. The banded proteus is a very singular animal, having the body of a lizard and the gills of a fish.

The fishes indigenous to the waters of the State are very numerous. Bony fishes are comprised in six orders: among the pectinibranchi the best known are the perch, bass, bull head, sheep head, porgee, pilot fish, mullet, black fish, mackerel, etc.; of the abdominals, the shad, herring, salmon trout, cat fish, carp, pike, pickerel, minnow, etc.; of the jugulares, the cod, haddock, hake, halibut, flounder, turbot, sole, etc.; of the apodales, the eel and the conger; of the lophobranchi, the pipe fish and the Hudson River sea-horse; and of the electrognathi, the balloon fish, the puffer, the globe fish, etc The cartilagurous family comprises three orders, viz., the eleutheropomi, of which the sturgeon is the only example; the plagiostomi, which embraces the shark and the ray; and the cyclostomi, of which the lamprey, or lamper eel, is the representative. Twenty-five or thirty species of fishes have been found in a fossil state, and of these several species belong to families now extinct.

The crustaceæ are embraced in 10 orders. There are but 27 species of the order decapoda, of which lobsters, crabs, shrimps, etc., are the best known species; of the stomapoda there are but three species, among which are the opossum-shrimp and squill; of the amphipoda four species exist, as the sand flea, etc.; of the lœmipoda, the whale-louse and sea-measuring worm are the only specimens; of the isopoda there are 14 species, 7 of which are parasitical—barnacles are an example of this order; of the pœcilipoda 5 species, as the horse-shoe, etc.; of the phyllopoda, lophryopoda, branchiopoda, and ostrapoda, but few specimens are found, and those few are known only to the curious zoologist.

Molluscous animals are very numerous. Among the cephalopoda are the cuttle-fish, spirula, etc. The clio is a representative of the pteropoda. The gasteropoda include a vast variety of snails and animals inhabiting turbinated shells. Oysters, clams, etc., which are arrayed under eight sub-divisions, consist each of several species. Members of the orders cirrhopoda and tunicata are not very numerous. Geologists have discovered many specimens of fossil mollusca imbedded in the limestone and sandstone formations—the most remarkable of these are various species of the trilobite, the encrinite, the pentamerus, etc.

No full account of the insects of New York has yet been published, but these are very numerous, and many of them of rare and beautiful appearance. The coleoptera, or beetle tribe, alone numbers some 1,200 varieties, and many of these have brilliant colors, and are of great magnitude. The orthoptera, or roach tribe, includes the the cockroach, cricket, grasshopper, etc., everywhere as plentiful as need be for comfort. The katydid, so well known by the peculiar shrill sound it produces, belongs to this order. The hœmoptera include a large variety of locusts, among which there is one remarkable for remaining 17 years in the grub state. The hœmoptera comprise many bugs injurious to vegetation, particularly the May bug, the lady-bug, the apple-tree blight, etc. The order of lepidoptera probably numbers not less than 1,000 species, and includes butterflies and moths, the size and brilliant colors of many being astonishing. Spiders, which range under the order arachnidœ, number 200 species, some of which are very large, and possessed of great beauty. The long-legs, the clawed-spider, the tick, the mite, the louse, etc., also belong to this order. The vermes, or worm family, and the animalculæ of the State, have not been scientifically examined, but their species are as abundant and prolific as most persons could desire. One drop of "pure Croton," which is so extolled by the citizens of New York, is said to contain myriads of organized beings ranging under these heads.

Let us now take a view of man. The aboriginal inhabitants, formerly a great and numerous people, are now sleeping with their fathers, or pursuing their pleasures in the spirit-land of their creed. A small remnant, however, is still left in the Western counties of the State, but this seems to be a mere wreck of former days. The present inhabitants are of European origin, and vastly diversified in their races and tongues. The English in their descendants predominate, and perhaps the Irish, Dutch, and German, are next in numerical proportion. The early enumerations are not sufficiently exact to make them of any account. In 1701, the population is stated to have been about 30,000; in 1731, 50,000; and in 1750, 100,000. The census of 1771 exhibited the total population at 163,338. The enumerations since taken under the authority of the United States at decennial periods, commencing 1790, exhibit more accurate returns, and furnish the following results:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	314,142	4,654	21,324	25,978	340,120	—	—
1800	556,039	10,874	20,343	30,717	586,756	246,636	72.5
1810	918,699	25,333	15,017	40,350	959,049	372,293	63.4
1820	1,330,744	31,980	10,088	42,068	1,372,812	413,763	43.1
1830	1,868,061	44,870	75	44,945	1,913,006	540,194	39.0
1840	2,378,890	50,027	4	50,031	2,428,921	515,915	26.9
1850	3,049,181	47,914	—	47,914	3,097,394	668,473	27.5

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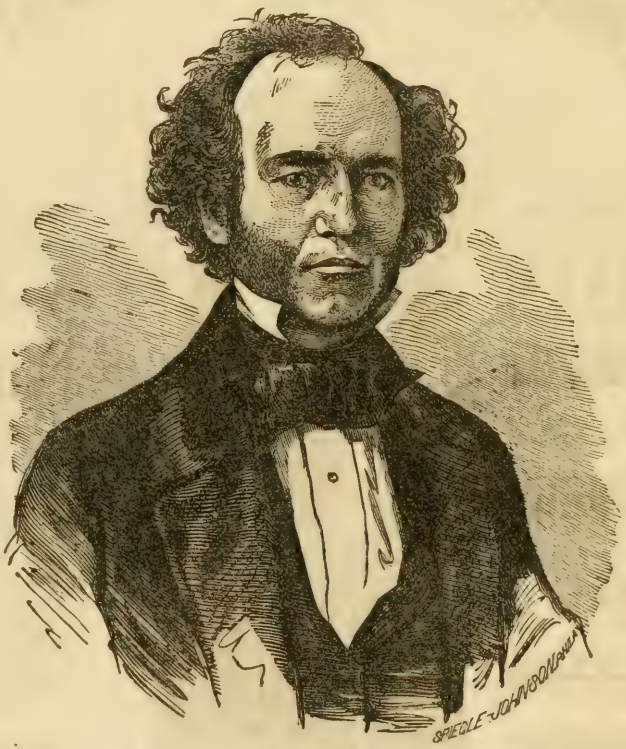
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New York is divided into 59 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

NORTHERN NEW YORK—45 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Albany	12,747	93,279	2,903	393	Albany
Alleghany	6,968	37,808	3,173	291	Angelica
Broome	5,651	30,660	2,497	229	Binghampton
Cattaraugus	6,750	38,950	3,655	299	Ellicottsville
Cayuga	9,259	55,458	4,228	508	Auburn
Chautauque	9,074	50,493	5,163	510	Mayville
Chemung	5,095	28,821	2,170	321	Elmira
Chenango	7,572	40,311	4,406	561	Norwich
Clinton	6,713	40,047	2,095	461	Plattsburg
Cortland	4,580	25,140	2,465	202	Cortland Village
Delaware	7,105	39,834	4,747	433	Delhi
Erie	17,104	100,993	4,880	688	Buffalo
Essex	5,321	31,148	1,872	199	Elizabethtown
Franklin	4,233	25,102	1,647	129	Malone
Fulton	3,730	20,171	1,361	238	Johnstown
Genesee	5,014	28,488	2,574	199	Batavia
Hamilton	407	2,188	261	17	Morehouseville
Herkimer	6,664	38,244	2,723	277	Herkimer
Jefferson	11,926	68,153	5,490	630	Watertown
Lewis	4,624	24,564	2,374	67	Martinsburg
Livingston	7,172	40,875	2,503	363	Geneseo
Madison	8,198	43,072	3,845	404	Morrisville
Monroe	15,027	87,650	4,113	526	Rochester
Montgomery	5,358	31,992	1,883	267	Fonda
Niagara	7,435	42,276	3,143	336	Lockport
Oneida	16,751	99,566	6,292	952	Rome
Onondaga	15,335	85,890	4,595	1,410	Syracuse
Ontario	7,863	43,929	3,053	205	Canandaigu
Orleans	5,273	28,501	2,271	282	Albion
Oswego	11,064	62,198	4,497	640	Oswego
Otsego	9,087	48,638	4,764	330	Cooperstown
Rensselaer	10,972	73,363	2,930	639	Troy
Saratoga	7,894	45,646	3,465	349	Ballston
Schenectady	3,195	20,054	1,040	107	Schenectady
Schoharie	5,878	33,548	2,439	243	Schoharie
Seneca	4,541	25,441	1,555	240	Waterloo
St. Lawrence	11,704	68,617	6,124	456	Canton
Steuben	11,210	63,771	5,797	576	Bath
Tioga	4,442	24,880	2,026	354	Owego
Tompkins	7,103	38,746	3,193	484	Ithaca
Warren	2,976	17,199	1,505	128	Caldwell
Washington	8,043	44,750	3,037	270	Sandy Hill
Wayne	8,074	44,953	3,957	250	Lyons
Wyoming	5,918	31,981	3,360	299	Warsaw
Yates	3,784	20,590	1,673	165	Penn Yan

SOUTHERN NEW YORK—14 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Columbia	7,029	43,073	2,511	208	Hudson
Duchess	9,562	58,992	3,208	415	Poughkeepsie
Greene	5,745	38,126	2,672	433	Catskill
Kings	15,809	138,882	363	576	Brooklyn
New York	37,677	515,547	168	3,305	New York
Orange	9,686	57,145	3,426	357	Goshen
Putnam	2,425	14,138	989	89	Carmel
Queens	6,230	36,833	2,303	89	N. Hempstead
Richmond	2,334	15,061	212	37	Richmond
Rockland	3,011	16,962	682	144	Clarkstown
Suffolk	6,745	36,922	2,323	96	Suffolk
Sullivan	4,355	25,088	1,389	360	Monticello
Ulster	9,735	59,384	3,539	441	Kingston
Westchester	8,754	58,263	2,587	396	Bedford

The whole number of dwellings in the State, at the above date, was 473,936, of families 566,869, and of inhabitants 3,097,394, viz., whites 3,049,457—males 1,545,052, and females 1,504,405; fr. col, 47,937—males 22,978, and females 24,959. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 1,297, fr. col. 10—total 1,307; *blind*—wh. 1,221, fr. col. 51—total 1,272; *insane*—wh. 2,544, fr. col. 36—total 2,580; and *idiotic*—wh. 1,721, fr. col. 18—total 1,739. The number of free persons born in the United States was 2,439,296; the number of foreign birth, 651,801; and of birth unknown, 6,261. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 4,509, N. Hamp. 15,519, Verm. 52,599, Mass. 55,773, R. I. 13,129, Conn. 66,101, *New York* 2,151,196, N. Jer. 35,319, Penn. 26,252, Del. 899, Md. 39,533, Dist. of Col. 538, Virg. 3,347, N. Car. 673, S. Car. 935, Ga. 510, Flor. 135, Ala. 184, Miss. 164, La. 563, Tex. 46. Ark. 20, Tenn. 116, Ky. 369, Ohio 3,743, Mich. 1,921, Ind. 415, Ill. 605, Mo. 173, Ia. 70, Wisc. 360, Calif. 7, Territories 53. The *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 84,820, Ireland 343,111, Scotland 23,418, Wales 7,582, Germany 118,398, France 12,515, Spain 461, Portugal 194, Belgium 401, Holland 2,917, Turkey 12, Italy 833, Austria 168, Switzerland 1,850, Russia 617, Denmark 429, Norway 392, Sweden 753, Prussia 2,211, Sardinia 0, Greece 0, China 34, Asia 66, Africa 80, British America 47,200, Mexico 83, Central America 29, S. America 179, West Indies 1,067, Sandwich Islands 40, and other countries 1,941.

The statistics of the industry and institutions of the State, according to the returns of 1850, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 12,408,968 acres, and unimproved lands attached, 6,710,120 acres—valued in cash at $554,546,642. Total number of farms under cultivation 1st June, 1850, 170,621—in the northern district, 143,749 and in the southern district, 26,872. Value of farming implements and machinery, $22,084,926.

Live-Stock.—The number of live-stock or domestic animals at the two periods 1840 and 1850, was as follows:

Description.	1840.	1850.	Decrease.
Horses	474,543 head	447,014 head	26,566 head, or 5.6 per cent.
Mules and Asses		963 "	
Milch Cows	1,911,244 "	931,324 "	33,605 " or 1.7 "
Working Oxen		178,909 "	
Other Cattle		767,406 "	
Sheep	5,118,777 "	3,453,241 "	1,665,536 " or 32.5 "
Swine	1,900,065 "	1,018,522 "	881,543 " or 46.4 "

—the live-stock of 1850 was valued in the aggregate at $73,570,499.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 10,071,301 pounds: butter, 79,766,094 pounds: cheese, 49,741,413 pounds: and the value of animals slaughtered in the year had been $13,573,983. The wool crop, according to the returns of 1840, amounted to 9,845,295 pounds; and hence the increase exhibited in 1850 was 226,006 pounds, or 2.3 per cent. The product, per fleece, in 1840, was 1 lb. 14¼ oz.; and in 1850, 2 lb. 14¼ oz., or 52.1 per cent. increase. The butter produced is one-fourth of the production of the United States; and the cheese produced one-half the whole.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 13,121,498 bushels; rye, 4,148,182 bushels; Indian corn, 17,858,400 bushels; oats, 26,552,814 bushels; barley, 3,585,059 bushels; buckwheat, 3,183,955 bushels. In proportion to the crop of the United States, that of wheat is approximately *one-eighth*, that of rye *one-fourth*, that of Indian corn *one thirty-second*, that of oats more than

me-sixth, that of barley *two-thirds*, and that of buckwheat *one-third* of the aggregate. The comparison of the several crops in 1840 and 1850, as returned by the censuses of those years, was as follows:

Crop.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Wheat	12,286,418 bush.	13,121,498 bush.	835,080 bush. or 6.8 per cent.
Rye	2,979,323 "	4,148,182 "	1,168,859 " or 39.2 "
Indian Corn	10,972,286 "	17,858,400 "	6,886,114 " or 62.7 "
Oats	20,675,847 "	26,552,814 "	5,876,967 " or 28.4 "
Barley	2,520,068 "	3,585,059 "	1,064,991 " or 42.2 "
Buckwheat	2,287,885 "	3,183,955 "	1,896,070 " or 82.4 "

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 741,636 bushels; and potatoes—Irish, 15,398,362 bushels, and sweet, 5,623 bushels. The potato crop of 1839, as exhibited in the census of 1840, was 30,123,614 bushels, showing a decrease of 14,719,292 bushels, or 48.8 per cent. in the subsequent decade.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 83,189 pounds; hay, 3,728,797 tons; clover-seed, 88,222 bushels; other grass-seed, 96,493 bushels; hops, 2,536,299 pounds, being three-fourths of the aggregate crop of the Union; hemp—dew-rotted, 1 ton, and water-rotted, 3 tons; flax, 940,577 pounds; flax-seed, 57,963 bushels; silk cocoons, 1,774 pounds; maple sugar, 10,357,484 pounds; molasses, 56,529 gallons; beeswax and honey, 1,756,190 pounds; wine, 9,172 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $1,761,950, or nearly one-fourth the value of these products in the United States; and of market-garden products, $912,047, or more than an eighth the aggregate. On comparing the above with the returns of 1840, the following results are obtained:

Crops, etc.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	744 lbs.	83,189 lbs.	*incr.* 82,445 lbs., or 11,081.3 per cent.
Hay	3,127,041 tons	3,728,797 tons	*incr.* 601,756 tons, or 19.2 "
Hops	447,250 lbs.	2,536,299 lbs.	*incr.* 2,089,049 lbs., or 442.5 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	1,180½ tons	1 ton	*decr.* 1,583,063 lbs., or 62.5 "
" water-rotted		3 tons	
Flax		940,577 lbs.	
Maple Sugar	10,048,109 lbs.	10,357,484 lbs.	*incr.* 309,375 lbs., or 3.1 "
Wine	6,799 gals.	9,172 gals.	*incr.* 2,373 gls., or 32.9 "

Home-made manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $1,280,333. The same class of goods for the year antecedent to the census of 1840, were valued at $4,686,547. Decrease, $3,356,214, or 72.4 per cent.

Manufactures.—Capital invested, $99,904,405; value of all raw material, fuel etc., consumed, $134,655,674; hands employed, —males , and females monthly cost of labor, $ —male $ and female $ value of products, $237,597,249. Number of manufacturing establishments in operation 1st June, 1850, and producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, 23,823—in northern district 16,877, and in southern district 6,946, and distributed to the counties as shown in the general table. Of this number 86 were cotton factories, 249 woolen factories, 942 tanneries, and 401 manufactories of iron—323 making cast iron, 18 pig iron, and 60 wrought iron. The total capital invested in 1840 amounted to $55,252,779.

Capital invested in *cotton manufactures*, $4,176,920; cotton used, 37,778 bales; coal consumed, 1,539 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $1,985,973; hands employed, 6,820—males 2,632, and females 3,688; monthly cost of labor, $83,943—male $48,244, and female $35,699; average monthly wages—to males $18 33, and to females $9 68; annual products, 44,901,475 yards sheeting, etc., and 2,180,600 pounds of yarn—in all valued at $3,591,989. Capital in 1840, $4,900,772; hands employed, 7,407; value of goods produced, $3,640,237.

Capital invested in *woolen manufactures*, $4,459,370; wool consumed, 12,538,786 pounds; value of all raw material, etc., used, $3,838,292; hands employed, 6,674—males 4,262, and females 2,412; monthly cost of labor, $113,524—male $85,147, and female $28,377; average monthly wages—to males $21 46, and to females $11 41; cloth manufactured, 7,924,252 yards, and yarn, 261,700 pounds—in all valued at $7,030,604. Capital in 1840, $3,469,349; hands, 4,636; value of goods produced, $3,537,337.

Capital invested in *tanneries*, $5,025,143; value of all raw material used, $6,065,221; hands, 4,945—males 4,914, and females 31; monthly cost of labor, $103,464—male $41,245, and female $368; tanned—skins, 871,894, and sides, 3,415,724—in all valued at $9,804,000. Capital in 1840, $3,907,348; hands employed, 5,579.

In the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* the capital invested is $2,585,900; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley 2,062,250 bushels, rye 909,067 bushels, oats 6,707 bushels, apples 60,940 bushels, molasses 24,500 hogsheads, and hops 581 tons; hands employed, 1,380; quantity of liquors produced—ale, etc., 644,700 barrels, whisky and high wines 9,231,700 gallons, and rum 2,488,800 gallons.

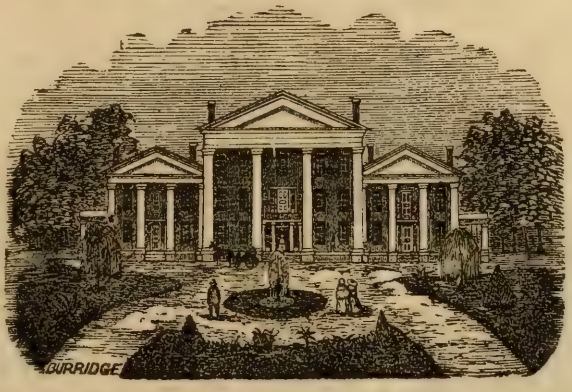
The statistics of the *iron manufactures* in operation within the State, at the date of the taking of the seventh census, were as exhibited in the annexed table:

Values, products, etc.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....dollars...	605,000	4,622,432	1,131,300	6,358,732
Ore used.....tons.....	46,385	—	44,642	101,027
Pig iron used..... "	—	108,945	8,530	117,475
Old metal used..... "	—	3,212	—	3,212
Mineral coal consumed..... "	20	22,755	13,908	36,683
Coke and charcoal consumed....bushels...	3,000,074	181,190	5,554,150	8,735,414
Value of all raw material, etc....dollars...	321,027	2,393,768	838,314	3,553,109
Hands employed.....number..	505	5,925	1,037	7,467
Average monthly wages.....dollars...	26.80	27.49	26.00	—
Products.....tons.....	18,420	104,588	13,636	251,644
Value of products.....dollars...	415,600	5,921,980	1,423,968	7,761,548

—total capital in 1840, $2,108,418; hands, 3,456.

Foreign Commerce.—The imports from foreign countries in the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $111,123,524,

CLEVELAND
WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.



The above establishment is situated 2½ miles from the Court House on

Sawtell Avenue, 80 rods South of Kinsman St.

It has been in successful operation for the past eight years; has treated over 3,500 patients, who have flocked hither from nearly every State in the Union. It is now the oldest Establishment in America, having been under the charge of one Physician longer than any other Institution of the kind.

The facilities for the treatment of disease in all its varied forms, which have been added to it at great expense from year to year, as experience has suggested, make it now unequaled by any similar establishment in the country.

The Proprietor has also, during the past year, availed himself of the new discovery in science, by which the various poisonous mineral and metalic substances which have been taken into the system from time to time, (and some of which have remained there for years,) can be extracted and made evident to the senses.

He is daily, with the assistance of the

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH,

Extracting mercury, iodine, lead and other poisons, and presenting them in a metalic or oxydized form to the eye.

Many diseases can be cured with the assistance of this agent, which it is impossible to cure in any other way. Many cases of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Enlarged Joints, Neuralgia, Ulcers, etc., are caused entirely by the presence of these foreign poisons, while in many other diseases, the presence of these poisons aggravates very seriously, always retards, and in some cases totally prevents a cure, until they can be eradicated from the system.

The subscriber intends, as his Establishment was the great pioneer of the new treatment in the West, that it shall continue to be what it ever has been, pre-eminently,

The Water Cure of the West!

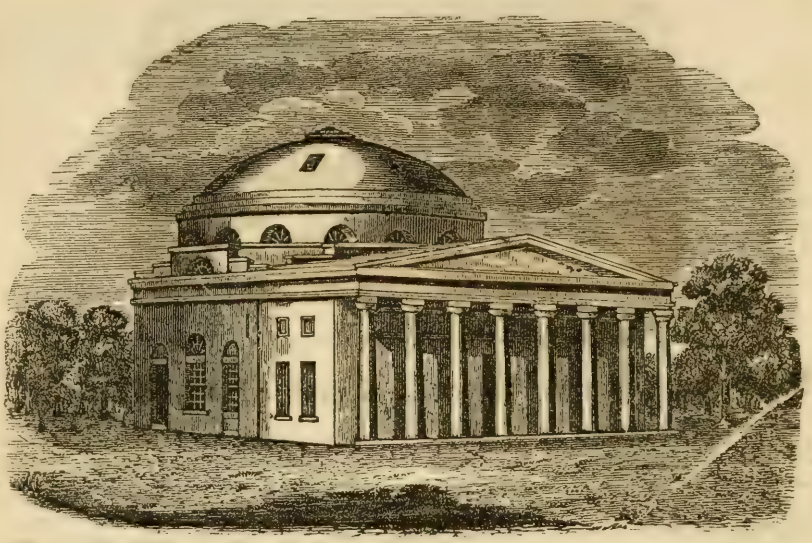
T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

PROPRIETOR.

1047

University of Maryland.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.



The Annual Session begins early in October. and ends on the first of the ensuing March.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

N. R. Smith, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
W. E. A. Aikin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Geo. W. Miltenberger, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathological Anatomy.

Clinical instruction is given in Medicine and Surgery at the "BALTIMORE INFIRMARY," an institution of more than thirty years standing, belonging to the University, situated in its immediate neighborhood, under the sole charge of, and attended by, the Faculty. Its wards constantly contain ample material for illustrating the various forms of disease, and are open, throughout the year, to all Matriculates of the School, without charge.

Anatomical material is abundant, and supplied at moderate expense. The Demonstrator, D. B, Smith, M. D., devotes regular hours to this department of instruction.

Fees for the full Course, - -	$90 00	**Matriculation,** - - - - -	$5 00
Practical Anatomy, - - -	10 00	**Graduation,** - - - - - -	20 00

For further information apply to

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER,
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No. 17 South Liberty Street, Baltimore.

No. 108.

and the exports at $52,712,789. Of the exports, $41,502,800 was the value of domestic produce, of which $33,934,409 represented the value of merchandise carried in American bottoms, and $7,568,391 that carried in foreign bottoms; and $11,209,989 was the value of foreign goods reëxported, of which $7,086,687 in American bottoms, and $4,123,302 in foreign bottoms. Of the imports, $88,147,721 was the value of merchandise brought in American bottoms, and $22,975,803, that brought in foreign bottoms. The statistics of the shipping employed in this branch of industry for the same year, exhibits the annexed aggregates:

SHIPPING EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE, 1849-50.

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	4,137	1,502,290	59,010	3,610	1,411,557	55,575	7,747	2,913,847	114,585
Foreign	3,832	775,430	40,780	3,693	737,589	39,439	7,525	1,512,969	80,219
Total	7,969	2,277,720	99,790	7,303	2,149,096	95,014	15,272	4,426,816	194,804
viz. Atlantic Ports.	3,165	1,145,885	44,213	2,612	983,289	38,133	5,777	2,129,124	82,346
" Lake Ports	4,804	1,131,885	55,577	4,691	1,165,807	56,881	9,495	2,297,692	112,458

The Atlantic ports are included in the collection districts of New York, Cold Spring, Greenport, and Sag Harbor; and the lake and St. Lawrence ports, in the districts Oswego, Oswegatchie, Niagara, Cape Vincent, Sackett's Harbor, Buffalo Creek, Champlain, and Genesee. New York entered 3,163 vessels, 1,145,331 tons, and 44,166 men in crews, and cleared 2,609 vessels, 982,478 tons, and 38,060 men, thus monopolizing the great bulk of the Atlantic trade. The relative importance of the Lake Ports is exhibited in the order observed in the priority of their arrangement in the list above noted. The total amount of shipping owned within the State at the period referred to, was 944,849 tons; registered (all belonging to the Atlantic ports) 458,903 tons—375,955 tons of the class permanent register, and 82,948 tons temporary; enrolled and licensed 473,556 tons—384,790 tons in the Atlantic districts, and 88,766 tons in the lake districts; and licensed (under 20 tons) 11,890 tons of the registered shipping, 36,148 tons were navigated by steam-power, and 6,029 tons were employed in the whale fisheries. The proportion of the enrolled and licensed shipping employed in the coasting and river trade was 485,109—388,239 tons in the Atlantic districts, and 97,870 tons in the lake districts, and in the cod fisheries 337 tons. Of the coasting shipping there is employed in steam navigation, 94,809 tons—in the Atlantic districts, 64,191 tons, and in the lake districts, 30,618 tons. As a ship-building State, New York is only second to Maine. During the year 1849-50, there were built in the Atlantic ports, chiefly at New Nork city, 205 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 55,944 tons, and of these 26 were ships, 3 brigs, 44 schooners, 104 sloops and canal boats, and 28 steamers. In the ports of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, the number of ships built was 22 (2,398 tons)—1 brig, 6 schooners, 8 sloops, etc., and 4 steamers. Of the lake ports, Oswego built *nine*, Buffalo *seven*, Niagara *two*, and Genesee *one*. The movement of exports and imports for a series of years commencing 1791 and ending 1850, was as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$2,505,465	$ ———	1811	$12,266,215	$ ———	1831	$25,535,144	$57,077,417
1792	2,535,790	———	1812	8,961,922	———	1832	26,000,945	53,214,402
1793	2,932,370	———	1813	8,155,494	———	1833	25,395,117	55,918,449
1794	5,442,183	———	1814	209,670	———	1834	13,849,469	73,188,594
1795	10,304,581	———	1815	10,675,373	———	1835	30,345,264	88,191,305
1796	12,208,027	———	1816	19,690,031	———	1836	28,920,638	118,253,416
1797	13,308,064	———	1817	18,707,433	———	1837	27,338,419	79,301,772
1798	14,300,892	———	1818	17,872,261	———	1838	23,008,471	68,453,206
1799	18,719,527	———	1819	13,587,378	———	1839	33,268,099	99,882,438
1800	14,045,079	———	1820	13,163,244	———	1840	34,264,080	60,440,750
1801	19,851,136	———	1821	13,162,917	23,629,246	1841	33,139,833	75,718,426
1802	13,792,276	———	1822	17,100,482	35,445,628	1842	27,576,778	57,875,604
1803	10,818,387	———	1823	19,038,990	29,421,349	1843	16,762,664	31,358,540
1804	16,081,281	———	1824	22,897,134	36,113,723	1844	32,861,540	65,079,516
1805	23,482,943	———	1825	25,259,261	49,639,174	1845	26,175,298	70,909,085
1806	21,762,845	———	1826	21,947,791	38,115,630	1846	26,935,418	74,254,283
1807	26,357,963	———	1827	23,834,137	38,719,644	1847	49,844,368	84,167,352
1808	5,606,058	———	1828	22,777,649	41,927,792	1848	53,351,157	94,525,141
1809	12,581,562	———	1829	20,119,011	34,743,807	1849	45,963,100	92,567,369
1810	17,242,330	———	1830	19,697,983	35,624,070	1850	52,712,789	111,123,524

Coasting, Lake, and Internal Trade.—No other State in the Union has such facilities for external and internal commerce as that enjoyed by the State of New York. Favorably located with regard to its seaward outlet, and its immense lakes and noble rivers, the first bounding it outwardly, and the latter penetrating to its very centre, it seems as if it had been designed by nature for the proud preëminence to which it has attained. Thousands of vessels are constantly traversing its waters, carrying freight valued at millions of dollars, and furnishing to every part, facilities for the interchange of commodities. It is also preëminent in its grand works of internal improvement—its canals, railroads, plank-roads, and turnpikes, while the magnetic telegraph extends in every direction, an instantaneous communicator of information between the several commercial centres. The canals of New York are features in its economy which distinguish it from other States—they extend from the waters of the Hudson to Lake Erie, a distance of 364 miles, and have branches in every direction: to Lake Champlain, to Lake Ontario, and several to the south, and others, more local in their utility, are formed in various parts. The traffic on the Erie Canal is immense, and this forms the great highway between the Western States and the sea-board. The Delaware and Hudson Canal is chiefly used for the transportation of coal from Pennsylvania. The railroads have a present length of nearly 2,500 miles, and others are constantly being opened; and with regard to plank-roads, which for many purposes are equal to the railroad, almost every trade centre is connected by them with the producing regions. The turnpikes and the county and town roads are everywhere well kept, and in excellent condition. (For the details of the canals and railroads, see APPENDIX.)

Banks.—On the 30th June, 1850, there were in the State, 192 banks and branch banks, and their financial condition at that date was as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$91,193,645	Capital	$47,779,727
Loans and discounts to Directors	4,799,227	Profits	8,113,064
All sums due from brokers	2,487,909	Notes in circulation not registered	615,768
Real estate	3,344,514	Registered notes in circulation	23,598,573
Bonds and mortgage	3,069,168	Due Treasurer of the State of New York	1,473.901
Stocks	12,627,494	Due depositors on demand	46,691,465
Specie	11,653,339	Due individuals and Corporations other than Banks and depositors	821,365
Cash items	9,181,481	Due Banks on demand	22,180,537
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	3,071,749	Due Banks on credit	781,252
Due from solvent Banks on demand	10,551,966	Due to others	1,853,318
Due from solvent Banks on credit	497,501		
Total resources (including the above)	$153,095,287	Total liabilities (including the above)	$153,095,287

Government, etc.—The constitution of New York was adopted in convention October 9th, 1846, and ratified by the people on the 2d November following.

Every adult white male citizen who shall have been such for ten days, a resident of the State for one year, of the county for four months, and of the district for 30 days next preceding an election, may vote at all elections in his place of residence; but no man of color is eligible as an elector unless he shall have resided in the State for 3 years, be a freeholder to the value of $250 above all encumbrances for one year, and have paid taxes thereon. Persons convicted of infamous crimes, and persons betting on the result of an election, are by law deprived of the franchise. The general election is held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November annually.

The *Legislature* is composed of a Senate and House of Assembly; the Senate consists of 32 members elected from single districts, and the Assembly of 128 members apportioned among the several counties—senators are elected for two years, and assemblymen for one year. Every white male voter is eligible for election. Members of both houses are paid $3 a day during their session, and 10 cents for each mile of travel. No person holding office of profit under the State or United States can sit as a member. The Legislature meets at Albany on the first Tuesday in January annually.

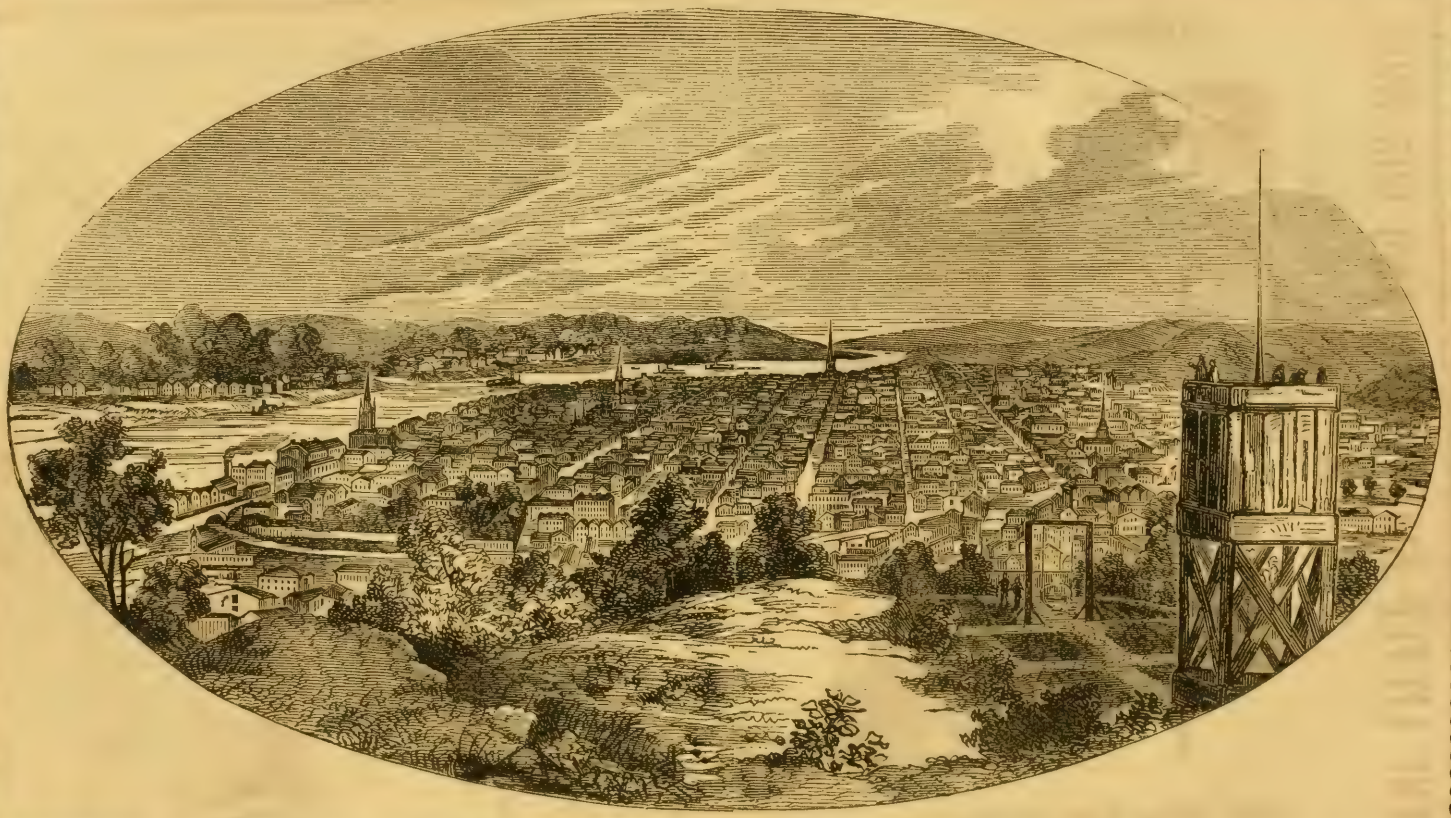
Executive powers are vested in the governor, who holds office for two years. No person can be governor who has not attained to the age of 30 years, nor unless a citizen of the United States and resident for the last five years of the State. The governor has the right to *veto* any act of the legislature, but a two-thirds vote subsequently legalizes the act. The lieutenant-governor is elected in the same way as the governor, and is *ex-officio* president of the senate, in which, however, he has only a casting vote. On the demise or disability of the governor, he, and after him the president of the senate *pro tempore*, succeeds to the chair. The Secretary of State, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, etc., are elected for two years; the three canal commissioners and three inspectors of State prisons for three years, one of each set of officers annually; and county, town, city, and village officers, for one year.

The *Judiciary* of the State is composed of several courts provided for in the constitution: the court for the "trial of impeachments" is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court), the members of the senate, and the judges of the courts of appeals. It is a court of record, and when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the senate; if the governor be impeached, the chief judge of appeals, and not the lieutenant-governor, presides. Two-thirds of the members present must concur before a conviction can be had, and the judgment of the court extends only to removal and disqualification, the party adjudged being still liable to indictment. The court of appeals is composed of eight justices, of whom four are *elected* (one every second year) by the people at large, and four *selected* each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. The judge (of those elected) whose term first expires, presides as chief judge, and any six of these judges constitute a quorum. Four terms are held annually, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. This court has power to correct and reverse the decisions of the supreme court or of the old supreme court and court of chancery. The supreme court has general jurisdiction in law and equity and power to review judgments of county courts and old courts of common pleas. For the election of justices, the State is divided into eight districts, each of which elects four justices, to serve respectively eight years, one judge retiring every second year. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not justice of the supreme court, is the presiding judge, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. One general term must be held annually in every county having 40,000 inhabitants, and in all others one term biennially; and every county has at least two special terms and two circuit courts, except the county of New York, in which the circuit court has four sessions. Any three or more (including the presiding judge) hold the general terms, and any one or more the special terms, at which are heard all equity causes, and the circuit courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact. The county or surrogate's courts have local jurisdiction only. Each county, except that of New York, elects one judge for four years, who acts also as surrogate; but counties having 40,000 inhabitants elect a separate surrogate. The powers of the court extend to all cases when the debt or damages are not above $2,000; to actions for personal injury or trespass, where the claim is not over $500, and to replevins, where the property claimed is not above $1,000, etc. Surrogates' courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate.

The criminal jurisdiction of the State is vested in courts of oyer and terminer and courts of sessions. The court of oyer and terminer in each county, except that of New York, is composed of a justice of the supreme court, who presides, the county judge, and two justices of the peace chosen members. In New York county this court is composed of a justice of the supreme court and any two of the following officers: judges of common pleas of the county, and the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city. Courts of sessions are composed of the county judge and two justices of the peace, designated as members. All these courts are held at the same time and at the same place as circuit courts.

The civil courts of the city and county of New York are the superior court and the court of common pleas, the former of which has six justices, and the latter three justices. There is also the marine court, which has two judges.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the law of 23d May, 1850, New York sends *thirty-two* representatives to the United States Congress.



Drawn and Engraved expressly for the Progress of the Republic, and Entered according to the Act of Congress.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CINCINNATI—THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.

THE LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL.

PATENTED 16th MAY, 1854.

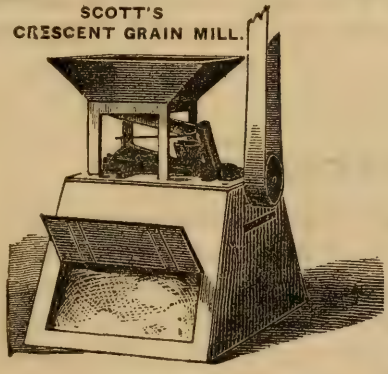


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The above represents in operation the celebrated cast iron Little Giant Mill for preparing feed for stock as now sold, with triple sets of crushers and double grinding surfaces, or in other words *two Mills in one.*

This Mill grinds twice as rapidly as single ones of same size and makes a more even quality of Meal, especially corn and cob Meal. For strength, durability and convenience of use, we warrant them superior to all others, and indeed the proprietors have yet to learn that any have *ever been worn out*, though they have been in constant use for three years, during which time some 7,000 have been sold. Breakage or derangement is almost impossible, the whole being arranged to combine simplicity with strength. Furnished complete, ready for use, without any further expense.

SCOTT'S
CRESCENT GRAIN MILL.







These Mills are adapted to any kind of work, grinding coarse or fine meal from wheat, corn, oats or rye. The Crescent Mill, is easily attached to common horse power or other machinery, for running a belt. It is provided with cast steel cob-breakers for making cob meal and separators, to be used when grinding bread meal.

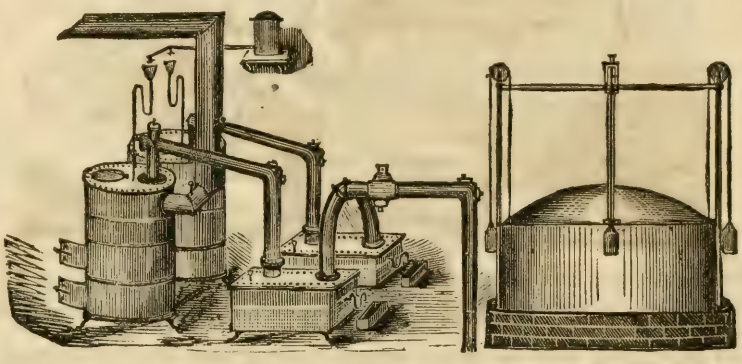
☞ All our Mills warranted to give satisfaction, and if they prove otherwise purchasers may return after 30 days' trial and money will be refunded.

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The Patent Portable Gas Apparatus, manufactured and put up by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore, are particularly adapted to the use of Dwellings, Schools, Colleges, Churches, Hotels, Factories, Towns and Villages. It furnishes a light cheaper than oil or candles, and requires no more skill or intelligence in the management of it than an ordinary cooking stove. They are made of any required capacity and put up at short notice.

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E. R. SPRAGUE, Treas.

The *militia force* of the State, in accordance with the United States Army Register for 1851, consisted of 265,293 men of all arms, of which 7,662 were commissioned officers, and 257,631 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers, 99 are general officers, 315 general staff officers, 1,543 field officers, etc., and 5,705 company officers. Every white male citizen, between 18 nnd 45 years of age, is liable to military duty, unless exempt by law or having paid the commutation fine. The volunteer and uniformed militia of the State, and especially of the city, is the best instructed body of soldiers in the Union.

New York has numerous *benevolent institutions*, many of which are partly supported from the public funds and partly from local sources. The principal of these are the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institution for the Blind, both at New York City, the State Lunatic Asylums at Utica, the New York City Hospital, etc; and besides these, almost every city has numerous similar institutions, which will compare well with those of the oldest European States. The number of pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on the 31st December, 1850, was 227—128 males and 99 females; receipts $39.216 39, and expenditures $39,482 98. The Institution for the Blind had 135 pupils; receipts $30,117 85, and expenditure $28,451 19. The State Lunatic Asylum had 449 inmates—226 males and 223 females.

Finances.—The general fund and railroad debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1850, was $6,359,693 32; and the canal debt at the same period was $16,171,109 16—in the aggregate $22,530,802 48, on which accrues annually nearly $1,235,360 interest. There is also a contingent debt, consisting of State stock and controller's bonds of $933,086, upon which the State does not pay interest. This will make the total State debt, absolute and contingent, $23,463,888 64.

The property of the State, in addition to the educational funds mentioned hereafter, consists of the works of internal improvement, which at their cost valuation (*i. e.*, the amount expended upon them to date), are worth $35,115,237 75. But the whole amount of tolls derived from them during the year was $3.254,051 71—which gave, after deducting expenses, the net income of $2.650,206 49, which is 6 per cent. interest upon $44,170,108, a sum which in reality represents the value of the works. The average *net* annual income for the last five years is $2.518,044 87, which is equal to a capital of $41.967,414 50, at 6 per cent. interest. The amount of debt incurred for their construction, and yet unpaid, is as stated above $16,171,109. The taxable property in New York in 1848, was $727.494,583, being $571,690,807 the assessed value of 27,912,076 acres of real estate, and $153,183,486 of personal estate. The State and county taxes amounted to $4,892,051, and the town taxes to $1,420,736—total $6,312,787; making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 8.6 mills on a $1 valuation. The highest rate was 25.7 mills on $1 in Hamilton County, and the lowest 3.1 mills in Ontario and Putnam counties.

The revenue of the General Fund, on which are charged the ordinary expenses of government, for the year ending 30th September, 1850, was $881,241 57, and the expenditures for the same period, $826,720 29—excess of revenue, $54,521 28. The chief sources of *income* were—auction duties, $85.909 69; salt duties, $44,364 03; fees of secretary's office, $2,110 71; peddlers' licenses, $1,700; foreign insurance companies, $802 79; interest on arrears of county taxes, $4.273 19; surplus revenue of canals (annual appropriation), $200,000; State tax, $272.422 25; sales of lands, $3.700 83; redemption of land sold for taxes, $34.230 47; arrears of county taxes, $25,048 46; Columbia County, for enforcing law, $5,000; Duchess County, for *ditto*, $934 97; miscellaneous and temporary receipts, $31.856 67; and the principal objects of expenditure were: Executive expenses, $37.554 65; judiciary, $100,911 58; legislature, $96,007 99; commissary's department, $14.487 68; commissioners of code, $2,450; commissioners on practice and pleading, $2,860 28; State printing, $92,528 53; deaf and dumb, $25,784 10; blind, $11.918 85; agricultural societies, $6,107; Onondaga Salt Springs, $29,027; State prisons, $82,376 97; State Library, $6,937 52; postage, $3.504 42; Hospital at New York, $22,500; House of Refuge for Western New York, $18,000: foreign poor, $20,000: orphan asylums, $5,500; New York Arsenal, $920 08: geological survey, $16,918 82; Attorney-general's Library, $1,499 49; miscellaneous and temporary expenditures, $84,283 48.

The special funds held by the government in trust are the Bank Fund, the Free Bank Fund, and the School Fund:

The *Bank Fund* is made up by annual contributions from the incorporated Safety Fund banks, of one half of one per cent. on their respective capitals, and is by law appropriated to the payment of the debts of such banks, liable to contribute the same as may become insolvent. The fund has been exhausted, and there are $721.330 11 of 6 per cent. stock now outstanding to meet the wants of the fund—which stock, except $59,450 54 now in the treasury or invested, is to be provided for out of the future contributions by the banks to the fund. The whole circulation redeemed for insolvent banks is $1,503,740 64, and debts paid, $1,028,684 43—total $2,586,425 07. The aggregate amount of contributions up to January, 1866, when all the safety fund bank charters expire, will be $994,225 60. The notes of every insolvent bank have been redeemed. There are now (1850) 73 of these banks in operation, and one branch, the aggregate capital of which amounts to $27,664,860; circulation to which they are entitled, $22,161,370; and actual circulation, $20.669,178 50.

The *Free Bank Fund* consists of bonds, and mortgages, and stocks deposited with the Bank Commissioner, and moneys received on the same and held by him for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by banks and individual bankers under the general banking law. The whole number of associations is *seventy-one*, and of individual banks *sixty-five*—in all 136, the aggregate capital of which (1st December, 1850) was $14,203,115; and the whole amount of deposits $14,823.087 46.

Of the *funds devoted to education*, the capital and revenue of each description for the year ending 30th September, 1850, was as follows: "Common School Fund," capital $2,290,673 23, and revenue $123,090 78; the "United States Deposit Fund," capital $4,014,520 71, and revenue $255,328 85; and the "Literature Fund," capital $272,880 12, and revenue $37.948 12. Total—capital $6.578.074 06, and revenue $416,367 75. There has also been paid from the general fund for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, $25,784 10, and to the Institution for the Blind, $11,918 85, making the whole sum paid during the year for education, $454,070 70. The Common School Fund also owns about 301.759 acres of land, and the Literature Fund, about 10,880 acres. Of the funds devoted to education, as above what is exclusively the Common School Fund, may be stated as follows: Productive capital of the School Fund, $2,290,673 23; such an amount from the United States Deposit Fund as will produce $165,000—the sum annually appropriated therefrom for the support of common schools, at six per cent. interest, $2,750.000—and sum reserved by the constitution to be added annually to the capital of the School Fund, $25,000, making a total of $5,065,673 33. The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent., is $303,340 39. The balance of the income of the United States Deposit Fund ($90,328 85) is appropriated to the support of colleges, academies, the Normal School, Indian schools, teachers' institutes, etc. The income of the Literature Fund must, by the constitution, be applied to the support of academies. The whole amount of public money received from all sources by the commissioners of cities and town superintendents, during the year ending 1st July, 1850, was $1,035,854 85,

of which was apportioned to teachers' wages $730,798 12, and for libraries $91,363 90, leaving a balance apportioned for contingent expenses amounting to $213,692 83. The amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages besides public money, was $568,724 56. Total cost of supporting common schools, $1,544,579 41.

Education.—In the 878 towns and 81 wards of cities of the State, there were on 1st July, 1850, 8,394 common school districts, and 5,625 parts of districts; and returns were received from 8,336 whole, and 5,475 parts of districts. The average length of schools in all districts, 8 months. Volumes in district libraries, 1,449,950. Children taught during the year, 794,500, and the number of children between 5 and 16 years of age returned, 735,188; of these 200,128 pupils attended schools less than 2 months, 198,022 less than 4 months, 167,732 less than 6 months, 106,100 less than 8 months, 59,315 less than 10 months, 18,455 less than 12 months, and 9,079 12 months. In 52 schools for colored children there were 4,971 scholars, and for the support of these $11,480 44 was appropriated. There were besides, schools for the instruction of Indian children in the several reservations; in 1849, 641 Indian children between 5 and 16 years of age, were reported, and about 500 attended school; about 250 attend the Normal School at Albany annually, and on the 1st January, 1851, there were 226 pupils in the institution—77 males, and 149 females. The whole number of graduates was 494—276 males, and 218 females; and during the year then ending 9 Indian youth—6 males, and 3 females—were taught, to prepare them for teachers among their own people. Teachers' institutes are held annually in the counties, but the reports say that of late a diminished interest in regard of them has been observed.

Most of the large centres of population have incorporated academies which are supervised by the Regents of the University; and there are a large number of unincorporated academies, seminaries, and private schools, self-supporting. About 75,000 children are annually taught at the private institutions.

The collegiate establishments within the State are also numerous and highly efficient as institutions of learning. The principal of these, including academic, law, medical, theological, etc., with their statistics in 1850, are as follows:

Names.	Founded.	Location.	Professors.	Alumni.	Students.	Library.
Columbia (*Episc.*) College	1754	N. York City	7	1,450	111	17,000 vols.
Union College	1795	Schenectady	12	2,725	266	15,000 "
Hamilton College	1812	Clinton	9	488	129	10,500 "
Madison (*Bapt.*) University	1819	Hamilton	9	200	127	7,000 "
Geneva (*Episc.*) College	1823	Geneva	5	131	42	5,400 "
University of New York	1831	N. York City	11	320	150	4,000 "
St. John's (*R. Cath.*) College	1841	Fordham	16	43	65	12,600 "
St. Paul's (*Episc.*) College	1837	College Point	11	380	29	2,800 "
University of Albany	—	Albany	—	—	—	— "
Law School—*University of Albany*	—	Albany	3	—	—	— vols.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	1807	N. York City	6	852	219	— "
Medical Institute—*Geneva College*	1835	Geneva	6	98	60	— "
Medical Faculty—*University of N. York*	1837	N. York City	6	597	421	— "
Albany Medical College	1839	Albany	8	58	114	— "
Theological Institute, Prot. Episc. Church	1817	N. York City	5	336	64	10,000 "
Union Theological Seminary	1836	N. York City	5	211	106	18,000 "
Theological Seminary of Auburn	1821	Auburn	4	580	30	6,000 "
Hamilton Literary and Theolog. Institute	1820	Hamilton	4	133	32	4,000 "
Hartwick Seminary	1816	Hartwick	2	52	5	1,250 "
Theological Seminary, Asso. Ref. Church	1836	Newburg	1	143	11	3,200 "

There are numerous other local schools besides the above, as the ward schools of cities, various mechanics' schools, endowed schools, the Free Academy at New York and others, which are not included in the above returns, but which are nevertheless of essential utility in the field of education; and with regard to literary, scientific, and artistic institutions, no other State in the Union is so amply provided with them.

Public Libraries.—Three State libraries—34,099 volumes; 21 social—151,894 volumes; 8 college—43,376 volumes; 21 students'—19,319 volumes; 171 academic and professional—143,465 volumes; 4 scientific and historical—25,253 volumes; 8,070 public school—1,338,848 volumes. Total 8,298 libraries, and 1,756,254 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State, on the 1st June, 1850, was 458, and of these 141 were whig, 110 democratic, and 207 neutral in politics, in the latter class being also included all literary, religious, scientific, etc., periodicals, and all the character of which had not been ascertained. Of the aggregate number, 54 were published daily, 1 four times a week, 13 tri-weekly, 13 semi-weekly, 313 weekly, 13 semi-monthly, 25 monthly, and 3 quarterly; and the circulation at each issue of the dailies was 230,995, or 72,301,435 annually; of the one published 4 times a week 1,100, or 228,800 annually; of the tri-weeklies 36,975, or 5,768,100 annually; of the semi-weeklies 30,365, or 3,157,960 annually; of the weeklies 694,414, or 36,109,528 annually; of the semi-monthlies 78,500, or 1,884,000 annually; of the monthlies 433,750, or 5,205,000 annually; and of the quarterlies 6,150, or 24,600 annually; total copies at each issue 1,512,249, or 124,679,423 annually. In the city of New York the periodicals numbered, 14 dailies, 8 semi-weeklies, 58 weeklies, 8 Sunday papers, 5 semi-monthlies, 39 monthlies, and 2 quarterlies. In Albany County there are 5 d. and 9 w.; in Alleghany, 3 w.; in Broome, 1 d. and 3 w.; in Cattaraugus, 5 w.; in Cayuga, 1 d., 5 w., and 1 m.; in Chautauque, 9 w.; in Chemung, 9 w.; in Chenango, 4 w.; in Clinton, 3 w. and 1 m.; in Columbia, 1 d., 6 w., and 1 s.-m.; in Cortland, 5 w.; in Delaware, 3 w.; in Duchess, 6 w.; in Erie, 6 d., 1 four times a week, 4 t.-w., 1 s.-w., 10 w., and 2 m.; in Essex, 3 w. and 1 m.; in Franklin, 2 w.; in Fulton, 2 w.; in Genesee, 4 w.; in Greene, 3 w.; in Herkimer, 4 w.; in Jefferson, 5 w.; in Kings, 8 d. and 3 w.; in Lewis, 3 w.; in Livingston, 6 w. and 1 s.-m.; in Madison, 5 w. and 1 s.-m.; in Monroe, 3 d., 9 t.-w., 10 w., 2 s.-m., and 2 m.; in Montgomery, 6 w.; in Niagara, 1 d. and 4 w.; in Oneida, 4 d., 13 w., 2 s.-m., and 1 m.; in Onondaga, 4 d., 1 s.-w., 12 w., 1 s.-m., and 3 m.; in Ontario, 5 w.; in Orange, 2 s.-w., 6 w., and 1 q.; in Orleans, 4 w.; in Oswego, 2 d. and 6 w.; in Otsego, 4 w.; in Putnam, 1 w.; in Queens, 5 w.; in Rensselaer, 3 d., 4 w., and 1 m.; in Richmond, 1 w.; in Rockland, 2 w.; in St. Lawrence, 7 w.; in Saratoga, 8 w.; in Schenectady, 2 w.; in Schoharie, 2 w.; in Seneca, 4 w.; in Steuben, 5 w.; in Suffolk, 1 s.-w. and 6 w.; in Sullivan, 3 w.; in Tioga, 2 w.; in Tompkins, 1 d. and 2 w.; in Ulster, 5 w.; in Washington, 7 w.; in Wayne, 7 w.; in Westchester, 5 w.; in Wyoming, 2 w.; and in Yates, 3 weeklies.

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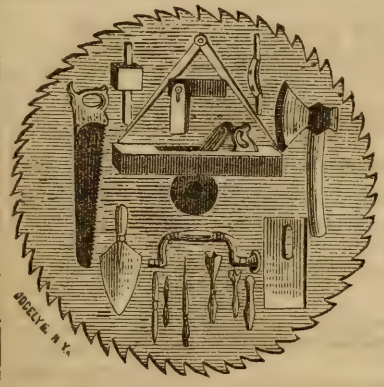
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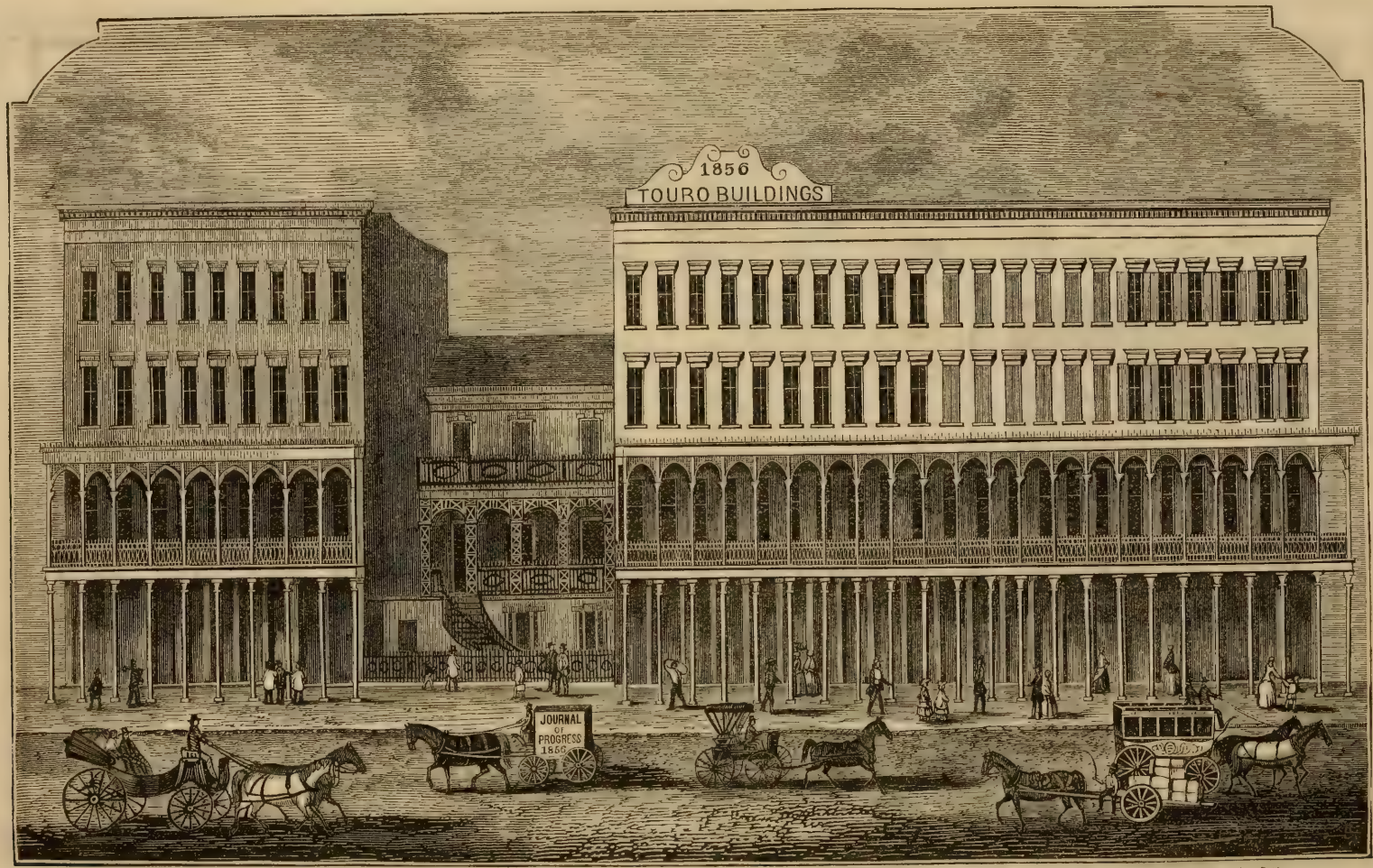
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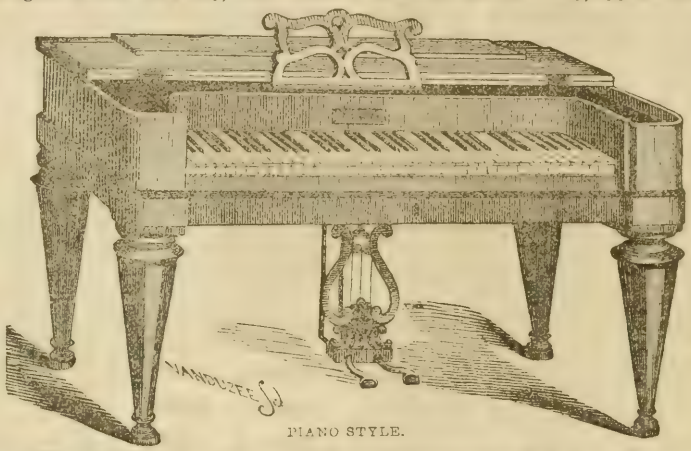
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It is now eight years since we commenced the manufacture of this now celebrated Musical Instrument, during which time we have finished and sold nearly *Eighteen Thousand*. Voluntary testimonials of the excellence of our Instruments, from the most distinguished Professors of Music in different parts of the United States, have from time to time been received. Thus far we have said but little, and our advertisements were seldom seen, for the reason that we could not supply the demand. We have lately erected one of the largest and most perfect Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, and we now think that we can fill orders promptly.

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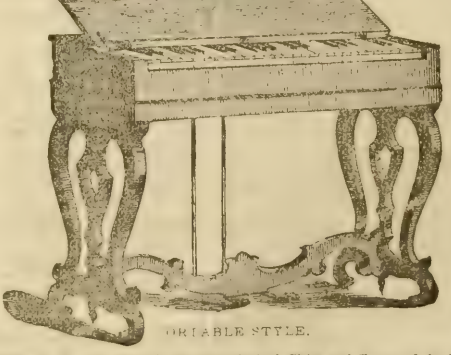
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Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations, in 1850, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	776..	334.274..	$2,252,350
Christian...	62..	20,000..	76,650
Congregat'l.	214..	102,430..	779,304
Dutch Ref..	232..	131,025..	3,542,850
Episcopal..	275..	188,965..	4,110,824
Free.....	15..	4,600..	28,700
Friends....	132..	49,314..	309,380
Germ'n Ref.	1..	600..	$15,000
Jewish	9..	5,600..	126,000
Lutheran...	80..	37,870..	252,200
Mennonite.	4..	1,000..	2,050
Methodist..	1,215..	478,145..	2,885,543
Moravian..	3..	1,500..	36,000
Presbyter'n.	662..	369,314..	4,347,206
R. Catholic..	174..	122,588..	$1,569,875
Swedenb'g..	2..	450..	1,400
Tunker.....	—..	— ..	—
Union.....	74..	27,379..	110,300
Unitarian...	22..	10,225..	292,075
Universalist.	110..	52,470..	327,100
Minor Sects.	22..	8,500..	64,900

—making a total of 4,084 churches, accommodating 1,896,229 persons, and valued as property at $21,132,707. The State constitutes two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, viz., the diocese of New York, and the diocese of Western New York; and in the Roman Catholic Church, it constitutes the dioceses of Buffalo and Albany, and the arch-diocese of New York, in the latter of which, East New Jersey is included.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers that received assistance and support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 59,855, of whom 19,275 were native-born and 40,580 foreign-born; and the whole number receiving public charity at that date was 12,833, of whom 5,755 were native-born and 7,078 foreigners. Annual cost of support $817,336. In the above, the foreign paupers under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration are not accounted for, as they are chargeable on a special fund raised by capitation tax on themselves. The number of convictions in courts of record in the year 1849, was 1,531—1,437 males, and 94 females: offenses against the person, 397—385 males and 12 females; offenses against property, with violence, 150—146 males and 4 females; offenses against property, without violence, 545—500 males and 45 females; offenses against the currency, 37 (all males); and other offenses, 404—371 males 33 females. The ratio of convictions of females to those of males is as 1 to 15.18. Upon convictions, 4 were sentenced to be hung, 545 to the State prison, 51 to House of Refuge, 299 to the local prison, 32 to be fined and imprisoned, 565 to fine, and the sentences of 33 were suspended. The State prisons are at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton. The whole number of convicts in these on the 31st December, 1849, was 1,484; received during the year, 600, and discharged—by expiration of sentence, 352; by death by disease, 30; by accidental death, 3; by escape 9; by pardon, 45; by habeas corpus, 4; to House of Refuge, 2; to Lunatic Asylum, 10; to other prisons, 17—in all, 472. Remaining in prison 1st December, 1850, 1,611. Of the 600 admitted, 585 were first convictions, 56 second, 7 third, and 2 fourth convictions. The daily average of all these prisons was 1,556. The whole number of punishments in all the male prisons was 613—in Auburn 1 in 21, in Sing Sing 1 in 35½, and in Clinton 1 in 28¼. Average cost of each ration—at Sing Sing 8.6 cents, at Auburn 6.7 cents, and at Clinton 8.3 cents. Of the 1,611 remaining in prison, 11 were committed for murder, 41 for manslaughter, 69 for assault with intent to kill, 44 for rape, 24 for assault to commit rape, 353 for burglary, 537 for grand larceny, 82 for robbery, 104 for petit larceny, and 31 for counterfeiting and uttering. A common English education has been given to 472 of these convicts. The receipts from labor at the prisons amounted to $216,680 36: from Sing Sing $99,539 70, from Auburn $79,573 11, and from Clinton $37,567 55; and the expenditures to $204,686 48: at Sing Sing $95.828 64, at Auburn $71,164 07, and at Clinton $37,693 97.

Historical Sketch.—Verrazano, a Florentine, in the service of France, is said to have discovered New York Bay in 1524; but the history of the State commences with the arrival of Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, who ascended the river, bearing his name, as far as the present site of Albany. The country thus discovered was inhabited by the Mohawks, a formidable and warlike tribe, and the Manhattans, who inhabited the island on which New York city is built, were also a fierce and warlike nation. In 1610, a ship was sent from Amsterdam to trade with these Indians, and other voyages were made during the succeeding years. In 1613, small trading forts were erected on the river, and several houses were built on Manhattan Island. On the 29th March, 1614, the States' General of the United Netherlands passed an ordinance granting to all original discoverers of lands in North America the exclusive privilege of making four voyages to each, for the purposes of trade. Under this ordinance five ships were dispatched the same year by a company of merchants. They explored extensively the coast near New York. Blok, one of the commanders, discovered and named Block Island, south of Rhode Island, and also the East River, and Captain Mey, proceeding southward, discovered capes May and Henlopen; and on the return of these ships, a Captain Henrickson was left on the coast to prosecute discoveries. The country extending between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers received the name of New Netherlands, and the exclusive right to trade there for three years from that date (11th October, 1614), was granted to the discoverers, who, upon the passage of this grant, formed themselves into a company called the United New Netherlands Company. This company erected the same year a fort and trading house on an island just below the present city of Albany, and garrisoned it with ten or twelve men. Another fort was erected on the southern point of Manhattan Island. The grant expiring in 1618, the company petitioned for its renewal in vain. Private traders, however, continued to visit the country for the purposes of traffic.

In June, 1621, was passed the charter of the Dutch West India Company, an armed mercantile association. This company sent out a ship called the New Netherlands, on the 20th June, 1623, to their newly acquired possessions, under the direction of Mey, already noticed, and Tienpont. The former of these proceeded to the Delaware, and established a fort near the present town of Gloucester, which he named Fort Nassau, and the same year a fortified post, called Fort Orange, was erected on the site of Albany. In 1624, Peter Minuit having been appointed director, arrived out with several families of Walloons, inhabitants of the frontiers of Belgium and France. These settled on a bay of Long Island, and called from them Wahlebocht, or bay of foreigners, a name since corrupted into Wallabout. The government was vested in the Director and a Council of Five. The other important officer of the colony was the Schout Fiscal, who filled both the offices of sheriff and attorney-general. Under the superintendence of these authorities the trade of the colony prospered. In 1626, Staten Island was purchased of the Indians, and in the same year Manhattan Island was purchased for twenty-five dollars. The fort upon this latter island received the title of Fort Amsterdam, and the colony that of New Amsterdam. The exports this year amounted $19,000. In 1627, the settlers of Plymouth Colony set up a claim to the region watered by the Connecticut, which the Dutch denied. Up to 1629, the settlements were simply trading posts. On the 7th June, 1629, a measure was adopted which is still felt in the State, and under this extensive seignories, with feudal rights, were granted to certain individuals. Active exertions were now made to colonize these vast estates. In 1632, Minuit was recalled, and the government of Wouter Van Twiller installed, and after a lapse of five years of mal-adminis-

tration, Twiller was succeeded by William Kieft. During the administration of Twiller, difficulties arose between the English settlers, on the Connecticut, and the Dutch authorities. In 1638, the restrictions which had hitherto been placed by the company upon trade were taken off and free traffic encouraged. This measure gave a new impulse to immigration. Persecution, too, drove many from New England and Virginia to settle among the more tolerant Dutch. In the meantime the aggressive disposition of the English continued. They founded a colony at New Haven, occupied the Tunxis (Farmington) Valley, and even went so far as to plow and sow the company's land around Fort Good Hope, at Hartford. Remonstrances were vain. Not satisfied with these encroachments, the Plymouth Company granted the whole of Long Island to the Earl of Sterling, and a settlement was soon after effected by Lyon Gardiner, at Gardiner's Island. The Dutch, meanwhile, were active in establishing settlements at the western extremity of the island—in *Breuckelen*, at *Gowannus*, and *Gravenzande*. In May, 1640, emigrants from Lynn, *Massachusetts*, settled on Cow Neck, but were driven off by the authorities. In the autumn of the same year, however, they returned, and founded the towns of Southampton and Southold. The Indians saw, with daily increasing envy and dislike, the heritage of their fathers thus falling from them. War was the consequence, which desolated the colony for five years. In 1645, Peter Stuyvesant became governor, and only terminated his administration by the capture of his colony by the English, on the 6th September, 1664.

The name of the colony and city was now changed to that of New York, and Colonel Nichols was appointed by the Duke of York, to whom the territory had been granted by the King, as governor. On the 12th June, 1666, the governor granted a charter to the city of New York. The colony was recaptured by the Dutch on the 7th August, 1673. The name of the city was now changed to New Orange, that of Albany to Williamstadt, and the fort previously called Fort James to William Hendrick. Captain Anthony Colve was appointed governor. The country, however, was not destined to be Dutch, for by the treaty of 9th February, 1674, it was restored to the English, and given up the following autumn.

Some doubts existing relative to the validity of the Duke of York's patent, both on account of the Dutch occupancy and the fact that it was wrested from that nation in time of peace, he deemed it advisable to obtain a new patent from his brother, the king, in 1674. In the autumn of that year Major Edmond Andros, afterward so well known as the tyrant of New England, arrived in New York and assumed the office of Governor. In February, 1685, the duke ascended the throne, under the title of James II., and among the first acts of this bigot were his instructions to allow no printing press to be established in the colony. But his reign was short, having been put an end to by the Revolution of 1688, and the proclamation of William and Mary as heritors of the throne. No important event occurred from this time for many years. In 1741 occurred the negro plot, so famous in the annals of New York. In 1744 war was declared between England and France, and the colonists prepared to carry it on with vigor. In 1745 New England and New York united in an attack upon the French fortress at Louisburg, and New York furnished ten pieces of cannon and £8,000 toward the expedition. It was surrendered in July of that year. The colonies were so severely molested during the year 1746 by the Indians in pay of the French, that it was determined to attack Crown Point and Niagara, and to capture Quebec. For this purpose New York raised £40,000. The enterprise proved unsuccessful, and the peace of Aix la Chapelle was concluded in 1748. For a few years after this the colony prospered, and began to recover from its losses by the wars. In 1754 a convention from all the colonies north of Mason and Dixon's Line met at Albany, to devise some plan of common defense against the French, who had again commenced hostilities. At this convention, Dr. Franklin, afterward so eminent in the history of the Revolution, proposed a plan of political union. In the spring of the following year an expedition was sent against Fort Du Quesne, but entirely failed, Braddock, the leader of the expedition, having been killed. Nor was the campaign of 1756 more successful. In 1758 William Pitt was placed at the head of the English government, and a new impulse was given to the energies of the nation. Success soon followed. Forts Frontenac and Du Quesne were captured. Stimulated by these successes, New York, in 1759, raised $625,000 and a force of 2,680 men. Ticonderoga was captured early in the season, and Crown Point surrendered a few days later. Fort Niagara was reduced, and on the 13th September the brave General Wolfe laid down his life, in the moment of victory, when the English banners floated over the towers of Quebec. The ensuing year the French made an unsuccessful effort to recapture Quebec, and on the 8th September all the French possessions east of the Mississippi were surrendered to the British, and the French power extinguished. Two small islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland alone were preserved to them of their former vast possessions. About this time the difficulties between New Hampshire and New York commenced, respecting their respective limits, which only ceased with the admission of Vermont into the Union after the Revolution. The imposition of the Stamp Act, in 1764, and the other atrocities of the British Government which followed it, and which led to the overthrow of the British power in the colonies, need not be enlarged upon in this connection, being a part of the general history of the Union. On the first Tuesday in October, 1765, a congress, composed of delegates from the New England and Middle States, assembled at New York, to take into consideration their grievances. South Carolina had also delegates. This congress made declaration of the privileges and rights of the colonies. Liberty-poles had, at this period, been frequently erected in New York city, and as often been destroyed by the British soldiery. On the 5th September, 1774, a congress from several colonies met at Philadelphia, in which, however, New York was not represented. In April, 1775, a provincial convention met at New York, and elected delegates to the second congress. The news of the battle of Lexington caused great excitement in the city, and the arms of the city were ordered to Boston, but seized by the authorities before their shipment. The war had now commenced. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Whitehall, in this State, were captured by the provincials, and the entire command of Lake Champlain was obtained. On the 9th July, 1776, the provincial congress met at White Plains, and took the title of Representatives of the State of New York. On the first day of their meeting they received the Declaration of Independence, and immediately passed a resolution approving it. The fortunes of the continental army from this time to the acknowledgment by England of the will of the sovereign people were various, and in New York were fought many of the famous battles of the period—those of Brooklyn Heights, Harlem Heights, Bemis' Heights, Stony Point, Ticonderoga, Fort Schuyler, Stillwater, and Saratoga, at the last of which Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans.

On the 12th March, 1777, a constitution for the State of New York was reported by a committee of the provincial congress, and on the 20th April ensuing was adopted as the basis of the government. Under the new constitution George Clinton was elected Governor. At this time there were fourteen counties in the State, viz., New York, Richmond, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, Westchester, Duchess, Orange, Ulster, Albany, Tryon, Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester. The last two, together with part of Albany and Charlotte counties, were within the limits of the present State of Vermont. In 1790 the difficulties which for so long a time had existed between New York and Vermont were amicably adjusted, and New York, in its present limits, entered upon her career of greatness, untrammeled by fraternal animosities. In 1791 the industry of the State received a new impulse from the organization of a society for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures. The next year companies were organized to improve the navigation of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers,

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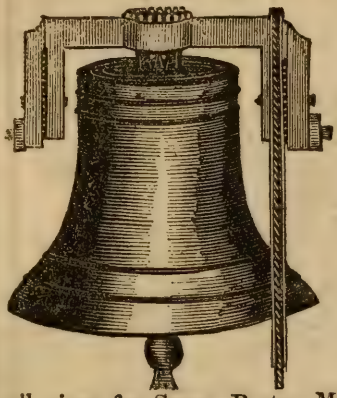
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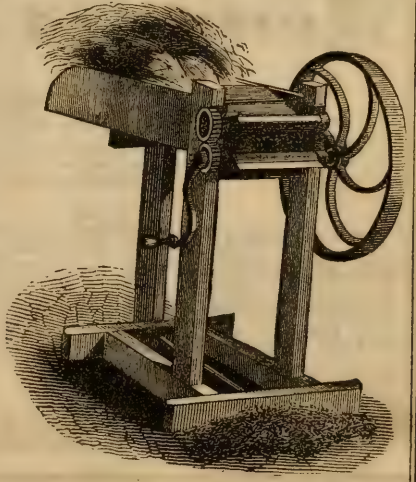
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Succession of Governors.—Dutch Governors: Wouter Van Twiller, 1633; William Kieft, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, 1647—English Governors: Richard Nicolls, 1664; Francis Lovelace, 1667; Sir Edmond Andros, 1674; Anthony Brockholst, 1681; Thomas Dongan, 1683; Francis Nicholson, 1688; Jacob Leisler (Lt.-Gov.), 1689; Henry Staughton, 1691; Richard Ingoldsby (Lt.-Gov.), 1691; Benjamin Fletcher, 1692; Earl of Bellamont, 1698; John Nanfan (Lt.-Gov.), 1701; Lord Cornbury, 1702; Lord Lovelace, 1708; Richard Ingoldsby (Lt.-Gov.), 1709; Girardus Beekman (President), 1710; General Hunter, 1710; Peter Schuyler (President), 1719; William Burnet, 1720; John Montgomery, 1720; Rip Van Dam (President), 1731; William Crosby, 1732; George Clark, 1736; George Clinton, 1743; James Delancy (Lt.-Gov.), 1753; Danvers Osborn, 1753; Sir Charles Hardy, 1755; James Delancy (Lt.-Gov.), 1757; Cadwallader Colden (Lt.-Gov.), 1763; Henry Moore, 1765; Earl of Dunmore, 1770; William Tryon, 1771. (*Colonial government suspended May*, 1775, *from which time to April 20th*, 1777, *a Provincial Congress governed, of which* Nathaniel Woodhull *was* President). Constitutional Governors: George Clinton, 1777; John Jay, 1795; George Clinton, 1801; Morgan Lewis, 1804; Daniel D. Tompkins, 1807; John Taylor (Lt.-Gov.), 1817; De Witt Clinton, 1817; Joseph C. Yates, 1821; De Witt Clinton, 1822; Nathaniel Pitcher (Lt.-Gov.), 1828; Martin Van Buren, 1829; Enos T. Throop (Lt.-Gov.), 1829; Enos T. Throop, 1830; William L. Marcy, 1832; William H. Seward, 1838; William C. Bouck, 1842; Silas Wright, 1844; John Young, 1846; Hamilton Fish, 1847; Washington Hunt, 1850; Horatio Seymour, 1851.

Albany, on the right bank of the Hudson, 145 miles above New York city, is the political capital of the State.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is situated between the latitudes 33° 50′ and 36° 30′ north, and the longitudes 75° 25′ and 84° 30′ west from Greenwich, or 1° 37′ east, and 7° 28′ west from Washington. It is bounded on the *north* by Virginia; on the *east* by the Atlantic Ocean; on the *south* by South Carolina and Georgia; and on the *west* by Tennessee. Presenting a broad front to the ocean, it gradually contracts in its breadth, and terminates westward in a narrow strip. Its length from east to west is about 450 miles, and its breadth in the eastern section from 120 to 180 miles, but in the west diminishing from 90 to 20 miles; and it has an area of 45,000 square miles.

The face of the country presents three distinctive physical conditions. The seaward section is a low plain, covered with swamps, and traversed by sluggish streams; to this succeeds a belt of undulating country, watered by fresh and rapid streams, and in many portions variegated by hills and knolls; and the western section is an elevated table-land.

The maritime section forms, as it were, a chaos of land and water. The entire coast is lined by low, narrow, sand islands, broken at intervals, and forming communications between the ocean and the lagoons which lie between the islands and the main land. South of Cape Lookout these inlets are numerous, and the lagoons narrower; north of that headland the converse obtains. Extensive shoals extend from the shore seaward, and render navigation dangerous and uncertain, and within the lagoons the bars and banks are constantly changing their position. Furious gales, too, are prevalent, so that it is difficult for a skillful pilot to avoid the dangers. Ocracoke inlet is the only navigable pass north of Cape Lookout, and this at low tide, even in the main channel, contains only six feet water. Roanoke inlet, opposite the island of that name, is now obstructed, but the pass may again be opened. To the northward, between the mainland and Narrow Beach Island, stretching down from Cape Henry, lies Currituck Sound, 50 miles long, and from 2 to 10 miles broad. West of this, running inland, is Albemarle Sound, 60 miles long, and from 5 to 15 broad. Its waters are fresh, and not subject to rise and fall from tidal influences, but they are affected by particular winds. These two sounds communicate with Pamlico Sound, which lies south of Currituck, and is 86 miles long, and from 10 to 20 miles wide. Its depth is in general about 20 feet, but shoals abound within it. It opens to the ocean through Ocracoke inlet, and is somewhat influenced by the tides. The capes, formed by the sand islands, are the dread of mariners. Cape Lookout and Cape Fear indicate by their names the dangers that surround them. But the most formidable headland is Cape Hatteras, the elbow of a triangular island forming the seaward limit of Pamlico Sound. Its shoals extend a great distance from the land, and render it one of the most ugly projections of the American coast. The whole series of islands which beset this coast are barren and desolate, entirely useless to agriculture, and are inhabited only by a few hardy fishermen and pilots.

From the sea-coast, for a distance of 60 or 80 miles, the country is perfectly level, traversed by sluggish and muddy streams, and abounding in swamps and marshes. The soil, except along the banks of the streams, where it is sometimes fertile, is sandy and barren. The swamps, so numerous in this section, cover an area equal to one-tenth part of the whole State. The Great Dismal Swamp, partly in this State, and partly in Virginia, is 30 miles long, and from 10 to 12 miles broad, extending over a surface of 100,000 acres. In some places it is densely covered with cedars, pines, and cypress, and in others is impervious, on account of tall and rank grasses and undergrowths. In the centre is Drummond Lake, 20 miles in circuit. The soil is covered knee deep with water, and though firm in some parts, consists chiefly of a soft, yielding bog. Similar in its character, and nearly as large, is Alligator or Little Dismal Swamp, on the peninsula between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. There are other swamps further south (Catfish, Green, etc.), usually overgrown like those spoken of, and equally impenetrable. Many of these have been drained by canaling, and the recovered lands have proved excellent for the cultivation of rice and cotton.

Advancing into the country, its physical aspect becomes more and more changed. Immediately beyond the level country, the land begins to rise into small hills, stones appear on the surface, and the streams ripple in their courses. A little further westward, the scene opens in all the variety of hill and dale that belongs to a fertile country. For 40 miles behind the flat region there extends, as far as the lower falls of the rivers, a belt of land, of a surface moderately uneven, with a sandy soil, of which pitch-pine is the natural growth. Above the falls the surface is undulated, and still further, beyond the Yadkin and Catawba, is an elevated region, forming a part of the great central plateau or table-land of the United States, and lying 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea-level. The peaks of the Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies, which have distinct local appellations, tower high above this. Black Mountain, the highest culmination east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 250 feet higher than the loftiest summit of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, has an elevation of 6,426 feet; Roan Mountain, the summit of which is a broad meadow, is 6,038 feet high; Grandfather Mountain is 5,556 feet high, and Table Mountain has an elevation of 3,420 feet above the sea. Mount Ararat or Pilot Mountain, in Surrey County, situated in a comparatively level region, exhibits a striking symmetry of structure; its form is very nearly that of a cylinder, and it is ascended by a path in some places nearly perpendicular. The view from its summit is grand and extensive, although its elevation is much inferior to the peaks above named. King's Mountain, another isolated hill, is a ridge extending from Lincoln and Cleaveland counties into York district, in South Carolina, and is celebrated as the site of a battle, fought in 1780. Between the several mountains in the western part of the State, the soil is productive, and highly favorable to agricultural operations, and, being well grassed, forms extensive pastures, on which large herds and flocks find a plentiful subsistence.

The rivers of North Carolina, though of goodly dimensions, are not navigable for large vessels. They are, however, well adapted to boat navigation, and in their upper courses supply immense mechanical power, which at a future day will be extensively used. As a general thing they all have shallow bars, and are frequently interrupted. Many loose themselves in lagoons difficult of access. The principal river, the course of which lies wholly within the State, is Cape Fear River. It is, moreover, the only large stream that flows directly to the ocean. The primary constituents of this river are


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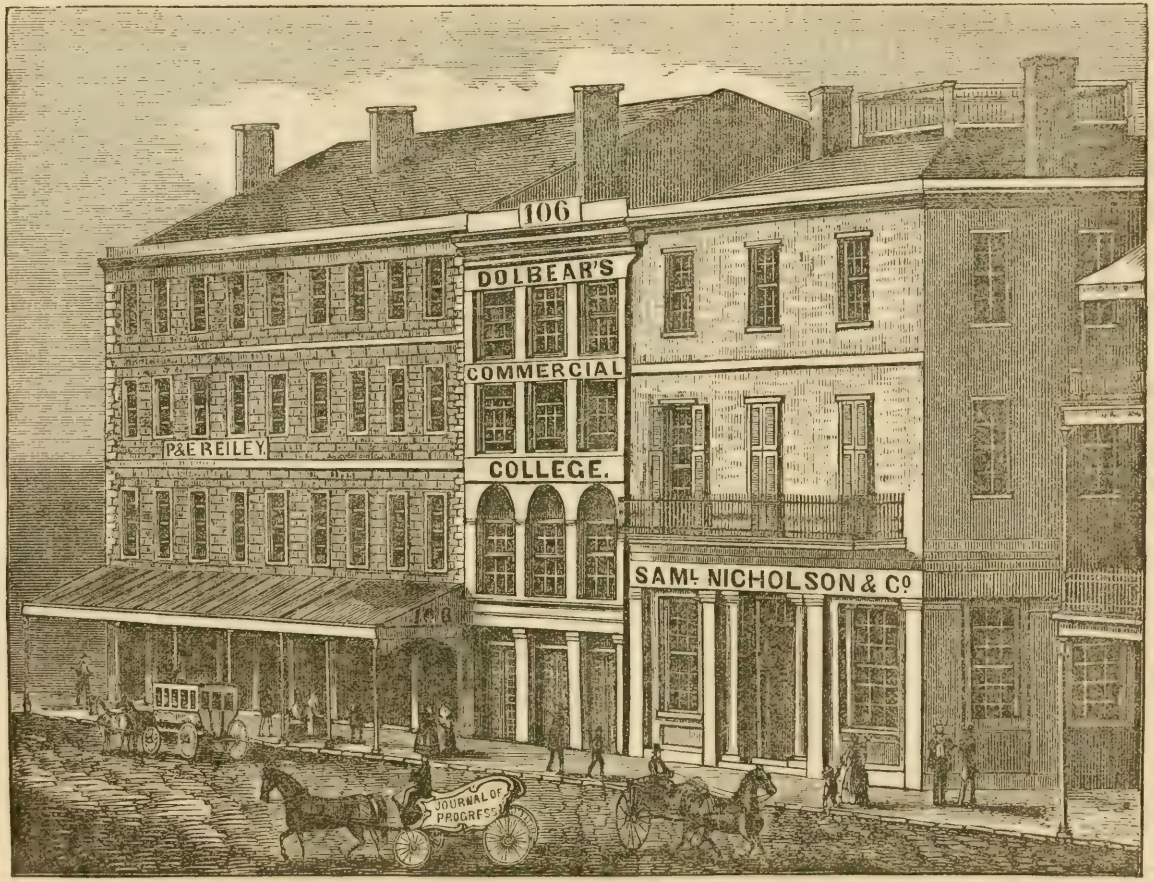
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the Haw and the Deep, which rise near the northern boundary line, and form a junction at Haywood in Chatham County; it falls over the first ledge in the low country at Averasboro'; at Fayetteville it can be navigated by large boats, and above Wilmington it forms two branches, which reunite below that town, and hence flows on in a broad, sluggish stream obstructed by sand-bars, and difficult of navigation. These defects, however, have been somewhat remedied by diminishing the breadth of the river, and by stopping up the smaller outlets, so that the depth of the main channel, as far as Wilmington, has now from 12 to 13 feet of water. The direction of its flow is south-east, and the length of its course about 280 miles. The main entrance to the river, south of Smith's Island, has a depth of water varying from 10 to 14½ feet on the bar. The Chowan and Roanoke rivers flow into Albemarle Sound; the former, which is formed by the union of the Meherrin and Nottaway, admits of small vessels to Murfreesboro', and the latter is navigable for the Sound craft a distance of 30 miles. Both are navigable for boats to a greater distance—the Roanoke to Weldon, at the foot of the falls, 75 miles; and above the falls it affords, with the aid of side cuts, a boat navigation to Salem, 245 miles. The whole length of the Roanoke, from the valley of Virginia, is more than 400 miles. The Tar and the Neuse empty into Pamlico Sound. The Tar, which in the lower part of its course expands into a wide estuary called Pamlico River, is navigable for vessels drawing only 8 feet of water, to Washington, 30 miles; and for boats to Tarboro', 90 miles; and the Neuse, which has a longer course, is navigable for large boats to Kingston. The ocean entrances to both these rivers are channels in which there is only 10 feet water at high tide. The Waccamaw passes into South Carolina, flowing for a considerable distance near and parallel with the coast. The Lumber and Yadkin also pass into that State, in which they are known as the Little and Great Pedee. The Yadkin is a long river traversing the State from near its northern boundary, and is navigable for boats almost to its source. The Catawba, which rises in the Blue Mountains, also flows into South Carolina, and there takes the name of the Wateree. From the western slope of the same mountains flow New Rivers, the Watauga, the French Broad, the Little Tennessee, and the Hiwassee, the waters of which, cutting through the Iron or Smoky Mountains, are ultimately carried off, and mingle with those of the Ohio and Mississippi, and join the ocean at a distance of 1,500 miles from the outlets of the waters rising from the opposite slope of the Blue Ridge, and emptying into the Atlantic.

The geological formation of the State has been scientifically examined by Professor Olmstead. Its mineral resources are extensive, and as valuable. The low country consists of deposits of sand and clay, similar, and belonging to the same age (*tertiary*) as those of Eastern Virginia and Maryland. These beds contain few minerals, but abound in shell deposits, marl, fossiliferous limestone, copperas, and bog-iron ore. A ledge of micaceous rocks, seen in the ravines and river cuttings, forms the line which divides the low from the upper country. West of this there is a belt of mica slate, chlorite slate, gneiss, and granite, and among the minerals of this section are hœmatitic iron ores (Nash and Johnson counties), plumbago (Wake County), and occasionally soapstone and serpentine. This strip is succeeded by a belt of sandstone running south-westerly from Granville across the State. Freestones and grindstones are abundant in some parts of the formation, which also contains argillaceous iron ore and some coal measures (Orange, Chatham, etc., counties). Next to this is situate the great slate formation, about 20 miles in breadth, and running in a direction north-east and south-west across the country. Within this district are also found numerous beds of porphyry, soapstone, serpentine, greenstone, and hone or whetstone slate. After the slate formation there succeeds next another belt of primary rocks reaching nearly to the Blue Ridge; and in this is comprised the gold region. Iron ore is also found abundantly (Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Lincoln counties) chiefly in the form of the magnetic oxide, and has been extensively wrought.

The gold region of the Atlantic States is broader and more productive in this State than in any other. The gold is found in superficial deposits or in rock veins. The system of metamorphic rocks, in which the gold-bearing veins occur, have undergone different degrees of change in different localities. While in some parts the original slaty structure is preserved, in others the lamination has been partly obliterated, and the texture altered by the evident effects of heat. In some points there is an intermingling of rocks of the gneissoid character, with such as still retain the slaty structure. In certain parts the granitic rocks prevail, and there the auriferous veins have various directions apparently wholly irrespective of the general trend of the gold formation. Thus, between the town of Charlotte and the Catawba River, and within a circuit of three or four miles in diameter, are found veins which have been more or less extensively worked, with directions running N. 64 E., N. 47 E., N. 8½ W., N. 26½ E., and N. 34 W., so that if these directions were prolonged, they would, in some cases, be found intersecting each other at right angles. In regard to the vein stone, in which the auriferous particles are found, they differ very widely—in some cases the material is an argillaceous slate of a silky lustre, much interspersed with minute cubes of pyrites of iron or of copper, or of both, as at the Russell mine on the Newberry in Montgomery County; in other cases it is partly in quartz, and partly in the slaty walls of the veins, and in others still, it is wholly in the quartz, being scarcely at all impregnated with the precious metal. The materials which exist in the veins are either such as have been acted on by meteoric influences, and partly decomposed, or, lying beyond the reach of such influences, have escaped decomposition, and may be regarded as the true exponents of the deeper vein-stone. These latter are in general less rich in gold than the former, chiefly on account of having lost a part of their solid material by decomposition. But the deep ores owe their inferior value, in no small degree, also to the difficulty of extracting the gold from its combination, with the sulphurets which near the surface have been reduced by the combined action of air, water, and other materials from the atmosphere. The axis of the gold formation passes in a north-east and south-west direction through the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mechlenburg, embracing the section of both sides of the Blue Ridge, and extending eastward beyond the Yadkin.

That gold is an important product of this State, admits of no question; the region in which it is found is very extensive. The principal mines are Anson's, Read's, and Parker's. The first named is in Anson County, and has yielded richly, but on account of the ownership of the land on which it is situated being in dispute, operations have been retarded. Read's mine is in Cabarras County, and was the one first wrought; large masses of the virgin metal have at several periods been dug up, and pieces weighing 400, 500, and 600 pennyweights are met with. On one occasion, a mass weighing 28 pounds *avoirdupois* in its crude state was exhumed. Parker's mine is situated on a small stream four miles south of the Yadkin. The metal is here found chiefly in flakes and grains; but lumps of considerable size—one weighing 4 pounds 11 ounces *avoirdupois*—have been dug up. In the mining districts, gold contained in a goose-quill forms a currency, its value being fixed by weight. The larger portion of the products of the mines is bought up by dealers at from 90 to 91 cents per pennyweight, and much is carried to the mint at Charlotte for coinage; but the returns published by that institution by no means indicate the value of the mines, as a considerable quantity finds its way to the manufacturer, and the banks receive no small moiety of the whole in deposit.

The coal region of North Carolina, chiefly in Chatham and Moore counties, and along the Valley of Deep River, so far

as examined, occupies a space fifteen miles in length, and from five to six in width, throughout which area the deposite of this mineral are immense and of every variety—bituminous, semi-bituminous, and anthracite, and Professor Johnson has pronounced them to be of the best qualities. The indications are, he adds, that the deposits are at least thirty miles in length, and comprise an area of one hundred and fifty square miles. The mean thickness of the beds is said to be seven and a half feet, a greater depth than any similar deposit in England. Coal is also found in other districts. Iron ore is found in juxtaposition with the coal measures of Deep River, overlying the coal. These discoveries have led to much speculation, and it is said that in a few years the result will be an inflow of capital and prosperity to the State equal to that now enjoyed by Pennsylvania.

The climate of North Carolina is much influenced by the diversified character of the surface; no single description would apply to the whole State. The western section, where the land is elevated and traversed by high ranges, is much cooler than the sea-board section, and the interior has a climate partaking of both extremes. The winters throughout the State, however, are much less rigorous than farther north. The atmosphere in the hilly and in the lower middle region is pure and salubrious, and the heats of summer are in these tempered by the coolness of the nights; but in the low country, near the coasts, the summers are hot and sultry, and the air unhealthy and loaded with miasms. The annual average range of the thermometer at the University at Chapel Hill is 86° *Fahr.*, the greatest heat being 96°, and the lowest 10°, with a mean temperature of 59.07. Peaches blossom in February, and the first frost occurs generally in October. The average number of rainy days in the year is ninety-eight, of cloudy days three hundred and thirty-three, and of clear days only thirty-two.

The pine-forests of North Carolina cover nearly the whole eastern section. In the plain of the low country this tree is almost the exclusive natural growth, and attains here a much fuller development than in the States farther north; in the swamps it grows to an enormous bulk, and the moisture of the atmosphere loads the trees with a long spongy moss, which hangs in clusters from the limbs, and gives the forests a singular appearance. Cedars and cypresses are also abundant in the swamps. These forests contribute greatly to the general wealth, and furnish not only lumber for exportation, but also nearly all the resinous matter used in the United States. In the elevated parts of the State the timber growths are the oak, elm, walnut, cherry, lime, etc., and the maple, poplar, and some others, are indigenous in every section. The white-oak trees found here are well suited for making staves, being taller and more free from knots than the northern variety. Several valuable medicinal plants also grow spontaneously, as the ginseng, snake-root, etc., and the bottoms are overgrown with canes, the leaves of which continue green throughout the winter, and afford a grateful food for cattle. Grapes, plums, and blackberries are among the indigenous fruits.

North Carolina is divided into seventy-nine counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Alamance	1,516	11,444	923	38	Graham
Alexander	827	5.220	633	4	Taylorsville
Anson	1,166	13,489	675	32	Wadesboro'
Ashe	1,407	8,777	1,253	3	Jefferson
Beaufort	1,663	13,816	594	73	Washington
Bertie	1,070	12,851	542	50	Windsor
Bladen	1,005	9,767	486	61	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	771	7,272	385	80	Smithville
Buncombe	1,942	13,425	1,105	19	Ashville
Burke	983	7.772	373	22	Morgantown
Cabarras	1,296	9,747	875	44	Concord
Caldwell	926	6,317	366	8	Lenoir
Camden	770	6,049	579	15	New Lebanon
Carteret	972	6,803	208	19	Beaufort
Caswell	815	15,269	707	56	Yanceyville
Catawba	1,237	8,862	957	3	Newton
Chatham	2,210	18,449	1,633	48	Pittsboro'
Cherokee	1,020	6,838	459	5	Murphy
Chowan	613	6,721	344	23	Edenton
Cleveland	1,526	10,396	961	16	Shelby
Columbus	777	5,909	399	5	Whitesville
Craven	1,842	14,709	388	67	Newbern
Cumberland	2,531	20,610	959	105	Fayetteville
Currituck	925	7,136	501	0	Currituck
Davidson	2,308	15,320	1,231	18	Lexington
Davie	1,027	7,866	404	37	Mocksville
Duplin	1,419	13,514	923	57	Kenansville
Edgecombe	1,649	17,189	737	14	Tarboro'
Forsyth	1,739	11,168	936	80	Winston
Franklin	1,115	11,713	588	25	Louisburg
Gaston	1,072	8,073	724	10	Dallas
Gates	880	8,426	490	22	Gatesville
Granville	2,093	21.249	1,074	55	Oxford
Greene	684	6,619	372	37	Snow Hill
Guilford	3,048	19,754	1,668	55	Greensboro'
Halifax	1,759	16.589	868	4	Halifax
Haywood	1,110	7,074	653	0	Waynesville
Henderson	931	6,853	418	1	Hendersonville
Hertford	831	8,142	378	20	Murfreesboro'
Hyde	923	7,636	293	6	Swan Quarters
Iredell	1,834	14,719	1,096	28	Statesville
Johnson	1,704	13,726	1,002	102	Smithfield
Jones	440	5,038	240	14	Trenton
Lenoir	702	7,828	362	17	Kingston
Lincoln	1,022	7,746	711	61	Lincolnton
M'Dowell	860	6,346	508	29	Marion
Macon	936	6,389	631	18	Franklin
Martin	923	8,307	510	17	Williamston
Mecklenburg	1,632	18,914	1,030	16	Charlotte
Montgomery	902	6,872	541	14	Troy
Moore	1,286	9,342	718	4	Carthage
Nash	1,248	10,657	718	24	Nashville
New Hanover	1,884	17,668	559	186	Wilmington
Northampton	1,341	13,335	644	7	Jackson
Onslow	963	8.283	349	27	Onslow
Orange	2,186	17,055	1,082	17	Hillsboro'
Pasquotank	1,150	8,950	530	11	Elizabeth City
Perquimans	818	7,331	505	21	Hertford
Person	1,070	10,781	684	17	Roxboro'
Pitt	1,315	13,397	684	41	Greenville
Randolph	2,512	15,832	1,173	41	Ashboro'
Richmond	949	9.818	496	1	Rockingham
Robeson	1,513	12,826	1,112	10	Lumberton
Rockingham	1,693	14,495	717	43	Wentworth
Rowan	1,842	13,870	1,070	108	Salisbury
Rutherford	1,833	13,550	959	28	Rutherfordton
Sampson	1,582	14,585	948	53	Clinton
Stanly	946	6,922	515	10	Albemarle
Stokes	1,268	9,206	591	84	Germantown
Surry	2,797	18.443	1,503	48	Rockford
Tyrrell	635	5,133	210	41	Columbia
Union	1,422	10.051	877	9	Monroe
Wake	2.844	24.887	1,410	56	Raleigh
Warren	905	13.912	543	20	Warrenton
Washington	670	5,666	444	24	Plymouth
Watauga	569	3,400	442	1	Boone
Wayne	1,576	13,486	668	69	Waynesboro'
Wilkes	2,050	12,099	1,097	9	Wilkesboro'
Yancey	1,322	8,205	970	10	Burnsville

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P. S.—We have facilities for loaning money here, LEGALLY, at from 12 to 20 per cent. per annum; secured amply, by Trust Deeds on Real Estate; and by the Laws of Illinois, the money can BE MADE on said Trust Deeds, in from 10 to 30 days after the maturity of the same; thus offering a good and secure investment to those having funds to loan. Our charge for thus investing, to the party loaning, is ONE PER CENT. Details given to any party on application, by mail or otherwise. Also, on hand for sale, or the same made to order, 10 per cent. COUPON BONDS, having from 3 to 10 years to run, in amounts of $300, and upwards. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. Secured on best Real Estate in Chicago, for double the value.

A CAREFUL examination of the details of our RAILROADS and General Statistics, will give some idea of the immense business and trade which now is, and must continue to be, concentrated at Chicago. The natural increase of the laboring and other classes of population incident to the various mechanical branches of business, now being conducted or projected, with a similar increase in other pursuits, must give Chicago an aggregate in population for the next few years fully equal to that of the past, thus making us, during the Spring of 1856, A CITY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!!!

☞ NO ONE, we think, who looks at the present position of Chicago, and reflects that it is situated at the head of navigation on the GREAT LAKES, within reach of the COAL FIELDS of Illinois, the LEAD MINES of Galena, and the IRON and COPPER of Lake Superior, and surrounded by the great Agricultural fields of the West, making us now THE GREATEST PRIMARY GRAIN MARKET OF THE WORLD, can doubt that she is destined to stand among the GREAT CITIES of this Continent! With these facts so self-evident, and with the fact that but a tithe, as yet, of these advantages are practically developed, it is very clear that our city has but just commenced to grow; and we assert the fact to be, that in no city in the United States are there so GOOD CHANCES FOR PAYING INVESTMENTS, (whether it be in prosecuting some of the various mechanical or mercantile pursuits: loaning money well secured: or the purchasing, judiciously, of Real Estate), as are presented at this time, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND ITS VICINITY. The arrangements of our HOUSE, and our knowledge of the property in this city and vicinity, as well as of our acquaintance with the condition of the makers of the Bonds, Notes, and Obligations offered for sale, are such as will result to the advantage of those desiring to invest here, whether the buyer visits us in person, or gives orders per mail or otherwise.

Parties (whether in the United States or beyond) desiring to remit us for investment, can do so by procuring checks on R. K. SWIFT & CO, GEORGE SMITH & CO., or any of the Chicago Bankers; or by drafts on the Eastern cities, together with such instructions as will inform us of their wishes in the premises. We ask a calm reading of the facts and figures so amply set forth in the published history of our commerce and railroads, issued last Spring in pamphlet form, we calling especial attention to the articles on railroads and the statistics of population, and merely to aid reflection, suggest three points:

1. That at this time there are arriving and departing over one hundred trains of cars daily, from this, our "Garden City."
2. That all these Fourteen Railroads and some Thirty Extension Branch Lines, centering here, have been built so far, and will all be completed entire in 1856, without one dollar of expense or liability to the city of Chicago, and giving on aggregate of some eight thousand miles of Railroads.
3. That the increase of population for the year 1853, was twenty-two thousand persons; equal to 57 per cent., and the census completed July, 1855, shows a population of over 83,000. We annex the census list and value of Manufactures, as exhibited by the assessors:

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—United States Census, in 1840, 4,853; in 1850, 23,620. State Census, 1845, 12 083; in 1855, 83,500.

The following is a comparative statement of the manufactories in the different districts: Manufactories in North Division, 118; in South Division, 27; in West Division, 109; Total, 254.

Value of manufactured products: North Division, $1,431,200; South Division, $4,975,300; West Division, $3,421,200; Total, $9,827,700.

Value of Live Stock: North Division, $165,730; South Division, $75 495; West Division, $159,928; Total, 401,148.

Also, value of real and personal property at various years, viz: in 1839, $1,829,420; '40, $1,864,305; '41, $1,898,160; '42 $2,325,240; '43, $2,250,375; '44, $3,166,945; '45, $3,669,124; '46, $5 071,402; '47, $6 189,385; '48, $9,986,000; '49, $7,617,102; '50, $8,104,000; '51, $9,431,826; '52, $12,035,037; '53, $18,067,113; '54, $24,446,288; '55, $33,000,000.

☞ It must be remembered that the above census is up to July 1st, 1855, only, and then taken when fifteen per cent. of our population were absent. ☞ Particulars about property, or general inquiries from non-residents, promptly answered by mail or otherwise.

☞ Address, without reserve,

N. P. IGLEHART & CO., No. 56 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE LIST OF REAL ESTATE IN AND AROUND CHICAGO, always to be found at our office, and a great portion of it on payments of one quarter cash, and the balance on from one to five year's credit! Also, good Notes and Bonds, secured by Trust Deeds, are usually on hand awaiting sale. ☞ Abstracts of Titles always furnished to buyers.

No. 89.

The whole number of dwellings in the State, at the above date, was 105,542; of families, 106,023; and of inhabitants, 868,903; viz., whites 552,464—males 272,369, and females 280,095; Indians, 831—males 420, and females, 411; free colored, 27,196—males 13,226, and females 13,970; slaves, 288,412. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb* —wh. 351, fr. col. 4, sl. 52—total 407; *blind*—wh. 387, fr. col. 28, sl. 117—total 532; *insane*—wh. 462, fr. col. 5, sl. 24—total 491; and *idiotic*—wh. 604, fr. col. 32, sl. 138—total 774. The number of free persons born in the United States was 577,750, the number of foreign birth 2,524, and of birth unknown 217. The *native* population originated as follows: Me. 68, N. Hamp. 26, Verm. 27, Mass. 251, R. I. 59, Conn. 272, N. York 468, N. Jer. 134, Penn. 665, Del. 96, Md. 685, Dist. of Col. 28, Virg. 10,838, *North Carolina* 556,248, S. Car. 4,430, Ga. 844, Flor. 54, Ala. 131, Miss. 57, La. 14, Tex. 6, Ark. 1, Tenn. 2,047, Ky. 141, Oh. 48, Mich. 2, Ind. 67, Ill. 23, Mo. 33, Ia. 3, Wisc. 4, Calif. 0, Territories 0; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 394, Ireland 567, Scotland 1,012, Wales 7, Germany 344, France 43, Spain 4, Portugal 12, Belgium 1, Holland 4, Turkey 0, Italy 4, Austria 2, Switzerland 3, Russia 8, Denmark 6, Norway 0, Sweden 9, Prussia 19, Sardinia 0, Greece 0, China 2, Asia 0, Africa 2, British America 30, Mexico 2, Central America 4, South America 3, West Indies 37, and other countries 5.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	288,204	4,975	100,572	105,547	393,751	—	—
1800	337,764	7,048	133,296	140,344	478,103	84,352	21.3
1810	376,410	10,266	168,824	179,090	555,500	77,397	16.2
1820	419,200	14,612	205,017	219,629	638,829	83,329	15.0
1830	472,843	19,543	245,601	265,144	737,987	99,158	15.5
1840	484,870	22,732	245,817	268,549	753,419	15,482	2.1
1850	552,464	27,196	288,412	315,608	868,903	115,484	915.3

—the total of 1850, including 831 Indians, not otherwise accounted for.

The statistics of the products, industries, wealth, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850 and other official returns referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 5,453,977 acres, and lands attached to farms unimproved, 15,543,010 acres—together valued in cash at $67,891,766. Whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, 56,916. Value of farming implements and machinery, $3,931,532.

Live-Stock.—Horses 148,693, asses and mules 25,259, milch cows 221,799, working oxen 37,309, other cattle 434,402, sheep 595,249, swine 1,812,813—in the aggregate valued in cash at $17,717,647. The census of 1840 returned the following numbers: horses, mules, etc. 166,608, neat cattle of all kinds 617,371, sheep 538,279, and swine 1,649,716.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 970,738 (in 1840, 625,044) pounds; butter, 4,146,290 pounds; cheese, 95,921 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year, $5,767,866.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 2,130,102 bushels; rye, 229,563 bushels; Indian corn, 27,941,051 bushels; oats, 4,052,078 bushels; barley, 2,735 bushels; and buckwheat, 16,704 bushels. The crops, according to the census of 1840, were: wheat, 1,960,855 bushels; rye, 213,971 bushels; Indian corn, 23,893,763 bushels; oats, 3,193,941 bushels; barley, 3,574 bushels; and buckwheat, 15,391 bushels. Thus, excepting the barley and buckwheat crops, the increase in the decade has been liberal.

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 5,465,868 (in 1840, 2,820,388) pounds; peas and beans, 1,584,252 bushels; potatoes—sweet, 5,095,709 bushels, and Irish, 2,735 bushels. The potato crop of 1839 amounted to 2,609,239 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 11,984,786 pounds; ginned cotton, 73,849 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 145,662 tons; clover-seed, 576 bushels; other grass-seed, 1,275 bushels; hops, 9,246 (in 1840, 1,063) pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 0 tons, and water-rotted, 3 tons; flax, 593,796 pounds; flax-seed, 38,196 bushels; silk cocoons, 229 (in 1840, 3,014) pounds; maple sugar, 27,932 pounds; molasses, 704 gallons; beeswax and honey, 512,289 pounds; wine, 11,058 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $34,348, and of market-garden products, $39,462.

The following table exhibits the actual and comparative quantities of the principal staples produced in the year preceding the censuses of 1840 and 1850:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Decennial Movement.		
Rice	2,820,388 pounds	5,465,868 pounds	*incr.* 2,645,480 pounds,	or	93.8 per cent.
Potatoes	2,609,239 bushels	5,098,444 bushels	*incr.* 2,489,239 bushels,	or	95.4 "
Tobacco	16,772,359 pounds	11,984,786 pounds	*decr.* 4,787,573 pounds,	or	28.5 "
Cotton	51,926,190 "	29,539,600 "	*decr.* 22,386,590 "	or	43.1 "
Hay	101,369 tons	145,662 tons	*incr.* 44,293 tons,	or	43.7 "
Hemp	9,879¼ "	3 "	*decr.* 21,529,191 pounds,	or	97.3 "
Flax		593,796 pounds			
Wine	28,752 gallons	11,058 gallons	*decr.* 17,694 gallons,	or	61.2 "

Home-made manufactures were produced to the value of $2,086,522. The same quality of products, according to the census of 1840, were valued at $1,413,242.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $7,252,245; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., used, $4,805,463; average number of hands employed, —males and females average monthly cost of labor, $ —male, $ and female, $; total value of products for the year ending 1st June, 1850, $9,111,245. The whole number of manufactories producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, 2,523; and of these 28 are cotton factories, 1 woolen factory, 151 tanneries, and 26 iron works, viz., 5 making castings, 2 pig iron, and 19 wrought iron. The total capital employed in manufactures in 1840 was $3,838,900.

Cotton manufactures employ a capital of $1,058,800; annual consumption of cotton, 13,617 bales; value of all raw material, $531,903; average hands employed, 1,619—males, 442, and females, 1,177; entire wages per month, $12,369—to males, $5,153, and to females, $7,216; annual products, 2,470,110 yards of sheeting, etc., and 2,267,000 pounds of yarn—in all valued at $831,342. Capital invested in 1840, $995,000, and hands employed, 1,219. Annual value of products, $438,900.

Woolen manufactures employ a capital of $18,000; annual consumption of wool, 30,000 pounds; value of all raw material, $13,950; number of hands employed, 78—males 40, and females 38; entire wages per month, $1,635—to males, $1,099, and to females, $536; annual products, 340,660 yards of cloth, valued at $88,750. Capital in 1840, $9,800; hands, 4.

Tanneries employ a capital of $251,055; value of raw material, etc., consumed, $191,237; hands employed, 373; monthly wages, $5,295; tanned—24,035 skins, and 155,610 sides of leather, valued at $352,585. Capital in 1840, $271,797; hands, 645; tanneries, 853.

In the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* the capital invested is $21,930; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—corn, 64,650 bushels, and rye, 4,700 bushels; hands employed, 75; quantity of liquors produced—whisky and high wines, 153,030 gallons.

The *iron manufactures* are represented in the following tabular statistics:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....dollars	25,000	11,500	103,000	139,500
Ore used .....tons.....	900	—	4,650	5,550
Pig iron used..... "	—	192	—	192
Coke and charcoal.....bushels....	150,000	6,375	357,900	514,275
Value of all raw material, etc. .....dollars	27,900	8,341	28,114	64,355
Hands employed.....number ...	81	15	187	283
Entire monthly wages.....dollars	230	352	1,868	2,450
Iron produced .....tons.....	400	172	850	1,422
Value of entire products.....dollars	12,500	12,867	66,980	92,347

—Capital in iron manufactures in 1840, $94,961; hands, 468. There are also in the State several machine shops, hardware factories, soap and candle manufactories, potteries, carriage manufactories, etc., and numerous grist, saw, flour, and other mills, which, in the aggregate, make up a respectable manufacturing industry in a State so much devoted to agriculture as is North Carolina.

Commerce, Navigation, etc.—North Carolina, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, exported to foreign countries merchandise, etc., to the value of $416,501, and imported goods to the value of $323,692. Of the exports (all of which were of domestic origin), to the value of $259,616 was carried in American, and to $156,885 in foreign bottoms; and of the imports, to the value of $179,249 was carried in American, and to $144,443 in foreign bottoms. The entrances and clearances in the same year were as follows:

ENTRANCES.			
Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American.....	140.....	19,185.....	908
Foreign	48.....	9,115.....	391
Total.....	188.....	28,300.....	1,299
Wilmington	118.....	20,670.....	876
Newbern.....	23.....	2,664.....	139
Edenton	—	—	—
Camden.....	22.....	2,170.....	135
Beaufort.....	4.....	473.....	24
Washington	9.....	1,118.....	54
Plymouth.....	12.....	1,205.....	71

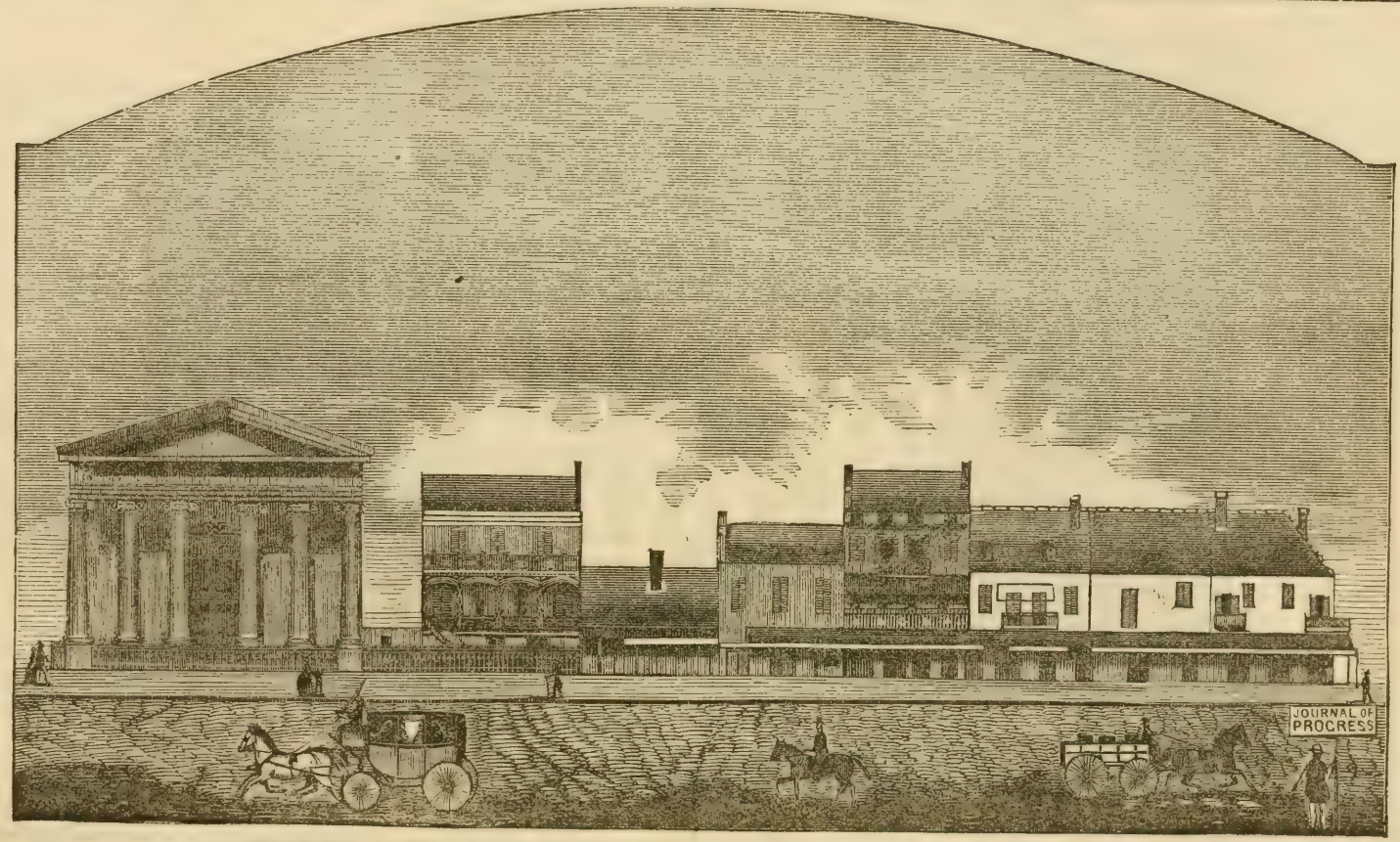
CLEARANCES.			
Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American.....	212.....	30,739.....	1,396
Foreign	62.....	11,493.....	503
Total.....	274.....	42,232.....	1,899
Wilmington.....	175.....	31,098.....	1,315
Newbern.....	30.....	3,646.....	183
Edenton.....	1.....	131.....	6
Camden.....	29.....	2,945.....	170
Beaufort.....	6.....	755.....	34
Washington.....	11.....	1,372.....	65
Plymouth.....	22.....	2,288.....	126

The total shipping owned in the State at the date specified was 45,218 tons, of which 14,932 tons were registered, 27,535 tons enrolled and licensed, and 2,751 tons licensed (under 20 tons.) All enrolled and licensed shipping was employed in coasting, and of this 3,226 tons were navigated by steam-power. The whole of the licensed tonnage was also employed in coasting. The tonnage of the several districts was—Wilmington 15,198 tons, Newbern 5,208 tons, Washington 5,703 tons, Edenton, 1,145 tons, Camden 11,948 tons, Beaufort 2,260 tons, Plymouth 2,328 tons, and Ocracoke 1,428 tons. The number of vessels built in the several districts was 33, viz., 1 ship, 2 brigs, 23 schooners, 2 sloops, and 5 steamers, and their tonnage 2,652. Of the whole number 4 (483 tons) were built at Wilmington, 8 (867 tons) at Newbern, 1 (34 tons) at Washington, 5 (256 tons) at Edenton, 9 (693 tons) at Camden, 3 (206 tons) at Beaufort, and 3 (114 tons) at Plymouth. The statistics of the foreign commerce of the State for a series of years—1791 to 1850—exhibit the following movements in the values of exports and imports.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791.....	$524,548.....	$ ———	1811.....	$797,976.....	$ ———	1831.....	$341,140.....	$196,356
1792.....	527,900.....	———	1812.....	489,219.....	———	1832.....	342,041.....	215,184
1793.....	365,414.....	———	1813.....	797,358.....	———	1833.....	433,035.....	198,758
1794.....	321,587.....	———	1814.....	312,446.....	———	1834.....	471,406.....	222,472
1795.....	492,161.....	———	1815.....	1,013,942.....	———	1835.....	319,327.....	241,981
1796.....	671,487.....	———	1816.....	1,328,735.....	———	1836.....	429,851.....	197,116
1797.....	540,901.....	———	1817.....	956,580.....	———	1837.....	551,795.....	271,623
1798.....	537,810.....	———	1818.....	948,253.....	———	1838.....	545,223.....	290,405
1799.....	485 921.....	———	1819.....	647,736.....	———	1839.....	427,926.....	229,233
1800	769,799.....	———	1820.....	808,319.....	———	1840.....	387,484.....	252,532
1801.....	874,884.....	———	1821.....	400,944.....	200,673	1841.....	383,056.....	220,360
1802.....	659,390..	———	1822.....	385,951.....	258,761	1842.....	344,650.....	187,404
1803.....	952,614..... ...	———	1823.....	482,417.....	183,958	1843.....	171,099.....	110,976
1804.....	928,687	———	1824.....	588,733.....	465,886	1844.....	298,401.....	209,142
1805.....	779,903	———	1825.....	553,390.....	311,308	1845.....	379,960.....	230,470
1806.....	789,6 5.....	———	1826.....	581,740.....	367,545	1846.....	414,398.....	242,859
1807.....	745,162	———	1827.....	449,237.....	276,791	1847.....	284,919.....	142,384
1808.....	117,129.	———	1828.....	523,747.....	268,615	1848.....	340,028.....	195,814
1809.....	382,994.....	———	1829	564,506.....	283,347	1849.....	270,076.....	113,146
1810.....	403,949.....	———	1830.....	399,333.....	221,992	1850.....	416,501.....	323,692



SOUTH-WEST COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH STS., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



North Side of Canal Street, between Bourbon and Royal, New Orleans, 1846



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VIEW OF MAUSOLEUM TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY,

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This design was selected on the 12th April, 1855, by the Committee of the "Clay Monument Association," in a general competition of upwards of 100 designs from all parts of the Union.

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No 112.

Oglethorpe Medical College,

AT SAVANNAH, GA.

The regular course of Lectures in this institution commences on the first Monday of each November, and continues into the first few days of March.

The faculty is constituted as follows, viz:

HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., *Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
WESLEY C. NORWOOD, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Med. Jurisprudence.*
JAMES S. MOREL, M. D, *Professor of Anatomy.*
LAWRENCE J. ROBERT, M. D., *Professor of Physiology.*
HOLMES STEELE, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
——— ——— ——— *Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.*
WILLIAM T. FEAY, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*
ESIDRO J. OLIVEROS, M. D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
H. L. BYRD, M. D., *Dean of Faculty.*
HON. EDWARD J. HARDEN, *President of Board of Trustees.*

Preliminary Lectures will be delivered from the 15th of October until the commencement of the regular course in November, which lectures are free to all students and practitioners who may wish to attend. The faculty have all had extensive experience in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to the South and South-west, and hence are enabled to prepare the student to enter at once upon the successful treatment of those diseases as soon as he graduates, a matter of vast importance to the young southern practitioner. The students have access to the Savannah Hospital, on the payment of $5 per annum, where a large number of diseases are prescribed for, and frequent surgical operations performed. A daily clinique is held at the College, where patients are prescribed for, and operated upon, in the presence of the class, by the Professor. Any desirable number of patients can be assembled at this clinique. The opportunities for dissection are ample, and great attention is paid to this department by the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, the latter of whom will be constantly in the rooms to offer any assistance that may be required by the students. The Museum and Laboratory are as complete as need be desired. Board of a good character can be obtained at from $3.50 to $5 per week.

Savannah is one of the most quiet and moral cities in the United States, its police arrangement being unsurpassed.

The fees are as follows, viz:

Matriculation fee, (paid once only)	$ 5 00
Full Course,	105 00
Dissection,	10 00
Graduation,	30 00

The above include all the expenses of the College. The Commencement for conferring Degrees is held immediately on the conclusion of the Session. For further information, address

H. L. BYRD, M. D., Dean.

ORIGIN OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

In 1851 Dr. H. L. Byrd removed from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Savannah, and soon after conceived the idea of establishing a Medical College in that city. He made application to the President of Oglethorpe University, located at Milledgville, an institution sustained by the Synods of Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama, for the purpose of establishing a Medical Department in Savannah, which was unanimously granted by the Board of Trustees from the above named States.

After he had associated with himself a sufficient number of physicians to constitute a faculty, it was ascertained that a charter had been granted by the Legislature in 1838, incorporating the Savannah Medical College, which charter had remained dormant up to that time. While Dr. Byrd strongly favored the connection with Oglethorpe University as a medical department, the majority of his colleagues insisted on bringing the original named trustees of Savannah Medical College together, and insisted upon their organization, for the purpose of electing the professors of the said College.

As soon as it was ascertained by the physicians disconnected with the proposed faculty, strenuous efforts were made to prevent, in the first place, the assembling of the trustees, and in the second, the election of the gentlemen associated with Dr. Byrd, as members of the faculty of the Savannah Medical College. Such was the opposition to the establishment of a Medical College and the use of the charter, that the faculty obtained an act of incorporation before the justices of the Inferior Court of Chatham County. The faculty, still desiring the use of the charter of the Savannah Medical College, continued their application before the board of trustees, notwithstanding the opposition which they had encountered, which finally resulted in the election of all the members to their professorships, which they had agreed upon among themselves.

They commenced their first session of lectures in 1852, with 27 students and 7 graduates the following Spring. The succeeding Winter they had 50 students and 17 graduates. Dr. Byrd felt it due to himself, notwithstanding he had contributed by his individual and other influences, more than one half of all the students who had attended at the Savannah Medical College, to sever his connections with the institution when the faculty, with whom he had been associated, objected to his receiving a testimonial of a Silver Cup, voluntarily offered by his private pupils, Dr. Byrd immediately set about the organization of the Oglethorpe Medical College, and resigned his place in the Savannah Medical College as soon as he had disposed of his interest in the said institution. Application was made by him and his associates to the Legislature of Georgia, (session 1855 56) for a charter for establishing the Oglethorpe Medical College in the city of Savannah, which was granted. Their first class numbered 38 students and 8 graduates, while the number of the Savannah Medical College was 35 matriculates and 12 graduates. Dr. Byrd has thus, briefly and impartially, given the history of the origin and present success of the Medical Institutions in Savannah.

Internal Improvements.—Great efforts are being made in this State to build up a system of railroads between the interior and the sea-board, and also to connect the railroads of North Carolina with those of the adjoining States. As yet, however, the only through line is the Weldon and Wilmington R. R. at Weldon, uniting with the Petersburg R. R., running north, and the Sea-board and Roanoke R. R. to Norfolk, and at Wilmington with the Wilmington and Manchester R. R., which forms a connection with the South Carolina railroads. The North Carolina Central R. R., running from a point above Goldsboro', on the Weldon and Wilmington R. R., through Raleigh, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, and Salisbury, forms a junction with the South Carolina system at Charlotte, and this road will probably be extended from its eastern terminus to Beaufort. A railroad has long been in operation from Gaston, on the Roanoke, to Raleigh, at which latter point it connects with the central and at Gaston with the Greenville and Roanoke R. R., which leaves the great Southern line at Hicksford. The total length of completed railroad in this State on the 1st Jan., 1853, was 249 miles, or in the proportion of one mile to every 18 square miles of territory. The only canals in use within the State are the Dismal Swamp Canal and its north-west branch, which are used chiefly for lumbering purposes, and Harlow Canal, extending from the Neuse to Beaufort. Important improvements are also contemplated in Deep and Cape Fear rivers, so as to make them an outlet for the mineral wealth of their vicinities.

Banks.—According to the bank returns of November, 1850, there were in the State 5 banks and 15 branch banks, the aggregate condition of which, at that period, was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $7,789,250; circulation, $4,249,983; deposits, $942,098; due other banks, $60,682; all other liabilities, $4,825; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $6,056,783; stocks, $150,000; real estate, $127,806, other investments, $18,785; due by other banks, $1,074,794; notes of other banks, $483,947; and specie, $1,645,028. The Bank of Cape Fear, located at Wilmington, has branches at Asheville, Fayetteville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, and Washington, and the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, has branches at Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Milton, Morgantown, Newbern, Tarboro', and Wilmington. Banks besides these are also established at Fayetteville, Wadesboro', Washington, Wilmington, and Newbern.

Government, etc.—The government of the State is based on the constitution of 1786, as amended in 1835.

The *right of suffrage* is allowed to every free white man, 21 years old, an inhabitant of his district 12 months preceding an election, and owner of a freehold within the same for six months. Such may vote for senators, but in voting for representatives, the freehold qualification is not needed, if the voter has paid taxes. But no descendant of a negro, to the fourth generation, though one ancestor in each generation be white, is to be accounted a white man. The general elections are held biennially on the 1st Thursday in August.

The *Legislature* is composed of a House of Commons and a Senate. Members of the House of Commons (120 in number) must have resided in their respective counties one year, and have owned for six months next before their election 100 acres as freehold, and are chosen biennially, not less than one in each county. Senators (50 in number) are chosen biennially in districts set off on the basis of taxation, and must be possessed for the same time of 300 acres therein in fee. An apportionment of both houses was made in 1851, and apportionment will be made every twenty years thereafter. The General Assembly, thus constituted, convenes on the third Tuesday in November biennially. No special law shall be passed to alter the name of any person, to legitimize bastards, or to restore to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes; but general laws for these purposes may be passed.

The *Governor* is chosen by the persons qualified to elect members of the house for two years (but no such elected person shall serve more than four years out of any six years) by a plurality of votes, or in case of an even vote by the two houses of the General Assembly on joint ballot. An Executive Council of State, consisting of seven councilors, shall be chosen at every regular session, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, open to the General Assembly. The governor may lay an embargo for thirty days, with the consent of the council. If the office of governor be vacant, it is to be filled by the Speaker of the Senate, and he failing, then by the Speaker of the House of Commons. No clergyman, while in the exercise of his duties as such, shall be a member of the council.

Among the *miscellaneous provisions* of the constitution, are the following: Every foreigner who comes to settle may take take the oath of allegiance and hold real estate. Judges of the Supreme and Superior courts are appointed by joint ballot of both houses, and may be removed for mental or physical inability upon a resolution of two-thirds of the members thereof. Their salaries shall not be diminished during their term. *No person who shall deny the being of a God or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State*, shall hold any civil office.

To *amend the constitution*, a convention of the people may be called by a vote of two-thirds of the members of both houses. Amendments, if agreed to by three-fifths of the members of each house, shall be published six months before the next election; and if approved by two-thirds of both houses, shall be submitted to the people; and if approved by a majority of votes of the voters qualified to elect members of the House of Commons, shall be adopted.

The *judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Superior or Circuit courts, etc. The Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and two associate justices, the attorney-general, a reporter and two clerks, one at Raleigh, and one at Morgantown. This court holds three sessions in each year—two in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in June and the last Monday in December; and one at Morgantown, on the 1st Monday of August, for the western part of the State, and continues to sit at each term until all the business on the docket is determined or continued upon good cause shown. It has power to hear and determine all cases in law or equity brought before it by appeal or by the parties; and has original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters patent, and has also power to issue all writs necessary and proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction. The Superior or Circuit courts are composed of one judge and solicitor in each circuit; these are courts of law and of equity, and are held twice a year in each county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

The *militia* of North Carolina is composed of 79,448 men of all grades, of which number 4,267 are commissioned officers, and 75,181 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers, 28 are general officers, 133 general staff officers, 657 field officers, etc., and 3,449 company officers. Every white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, unless exempt by law, is liable to military duty.

The charitable and *benevolent institutions* supported by the State are the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Asylum for the Insane. The foundation stone of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was laid on the 14th April, 1848. It is located at Raleigh on a plot of four acres, and near the State-House. The Lunatic Asylum is not yet commenced. The legislature of 1850 imposed a tax of one cent and three-quarters on every one hundred dollars-worth of land, and five and a quarter cents on every taxable poll per annum for four years to raise a

fund for building an institution of this description—taxes which are expected to yield $80,000 in the time specified. The legislature, also at the same session, passed a bill authorizing an agricultural, mineralogical, and botanical survey of the State. The surveyor, whose appointment rests with the governor, is required personally or by his assistants, "to visit every county of the State and examine every thing of interest or value in either of the above departments, to ascertain the nature and character of its products, and the nature and character of its soil, as well as to give an account of its minerals."

Public Debt, Finances, etc.—The receipts from all sources for the year ending 31st October, 1850, amounted to $219.006 47, and the expenditures in the same year to $228,173 24—being an excess of expenditures over receipts of $9.166 77. The chief sources of income are the public taxes, bank taxes, interest on railroad bonds, income from interest in railroads, etc.; and the principal objects of expenditure are executive, legislative, and judicial expenses, public printing, interests on investments, repayments of loans, etc., election expenses, public library, etc. North Carolina, properly speaking, has no public debt; it has, however, a contingent liability, which arises from its endorsement by the State of bonds of railroad companies to the amount of $1,100,000, but from this must be deducted $13.000 for bonds not used, and $110,000 for bonds paid, which reduces the amount for which the State may be liable, to $977,000. Since the above date other liabilities have been assumed for the progressing railroads. The value of real and personal estate of the inhabitants of North Carolina, including the value of slave property in 1850, was assessed at $212,071,213. True valuation, $226.800,472.

Federal Representation.—North Carolina, in accordance with the law of 23d May, 1850, is entitled to *eight* representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Education.—Before the Revolution, literature was hardly known in this State, much less a subject of cultivation. There were in the province at the end of the royal government, only two schools in operation, one at Newbern and one at Edenton. The constitution of 1776, directed that "a school or schools shall be established by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." Till within late years, however, no system of free schools was introduced throughout the State. Liberal provision was made for the purpose in 1825, by the creation of a school fund. This fund now amounts to nearly half a million dollars, besides the income of stock held by the State in several railroads, the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands, and the tract acquired from the Cherokees in the south-west. In order to apply these funds, a Board of Literature was established in 1837, to devise a plan of common schools: but as yet nothing efficient for the increasing population has been brought to fruition. At the present time there are some 200 academies, and between 800 and 900 common schools in the State, at which from 18.000 to 20,000 youth are annually taught. The principal collegiate establishments in the State are the University, Davidson College, and Wake Forest College. The University of North Carolina is located at Chapel Hill, in Orange County, and in 1850 had a president, 10 professors, and 230 students. It was founded in 1789, and its alumni numbered 964, of which about 70 had entered the ministry. It has an excellent library of 13,500 volumes. In 1853 a school of science and art was attached to it. In the law department there were, in 1850, ten students. Davidson College, founded in 1838, is situate in Mechlenburg County, and in 1850 had 4 professors, 60 students, and a library of about 5,000 volumes, and its alumni numbered 140, of which 24 were in the ministry. Wake Forest College (a Baptist institution) was founded in 1838, and in 1850 had 3 professors, and 24 students; its alumni numbered 11, of which 6 were in the ministry, and its library contained 4,700 volumes.

Public Libraries.—One State library—3,000 volumes; 3 college—9,401 volumes; 2 students'—8,846 volumes; 2 academic and professional—3.000 volumes; total, 8 libraries, and 24.247 volumes. This account is from the Report of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, 1850, and is probably under-rated.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of newspapers, etc., published in the State in 1850, was 52, of which 24 advocated whig principle, and 9 that of the democracy, and 19 were neutral in politics, or devoted to literature, religion, etc. Of the whole number, 1 was published tri-weekly, circulating 340 copies at each issue, or 53,040 copies annually; 3 semi-weekly, circulating 8,437 copies, or 399,088 annually; 41 weekly, circulating 28,427 copies, or 1,478,204 annually; 4 semi-monthly, circulating 3,775, or 90.000 annually; and one monthly, circulating 450, or 5.400 annually. The counties in which published are—Anson, 1 s.-w. and 1 w.; Buncombe, 2 w.; Beaufort, 1 w.; Caswell, 1 w.; Chowan, 1 w.; Cherokee, 1 w.; Craven, 2 w.; Cumberland, 3 w.; Chatham, 1 s.-m.; Edgecombe, 1 w.; Guilford, 1 w. and 1 m.; Granville, 1 w.; Halifax, 2 w.; Lincoln, 2 w.; Mechlenburg, 2 w.; New Hanover, 1 t.-w., 2 s.-w., and 3 w.; Orange, 2 w.; Pasquotank, 2 w. and 1 s.-m.; Rutherford, Randolph, and Rowan, each 1 w.; Wake, 1 s.-w., 6 w., and 3 s.-m.; Wayne, 2 w.; and Washington and Warren, each 1 weekly.

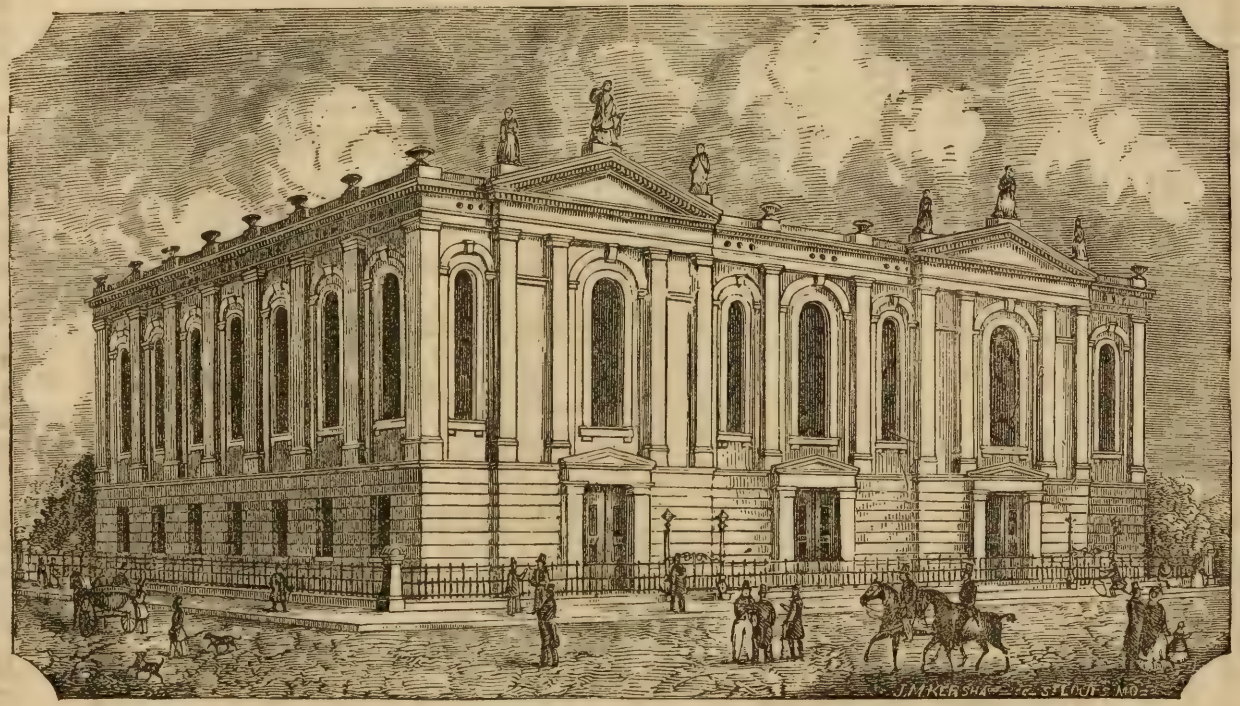
Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	573	195,727	$201.448
Christian	29	11,600	10,575
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	47	14,970	112.100
Free	51	14.545	15,860
Friends	30	12.620	7,575
German Ref.	15	5,725	$17,200
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	47	—	29,025
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	727	19,550	284,930
Moravian	7	214,937	84,000
Presbyterian	143	8,000	170,030
R. Catholic	4	1,400	$5,900
Swedenbo'n	—	—	—
Tunker	1	200	100
Union	4	1,200	650
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	—	—	—
Minor Sects.	—	—	—

—making a total of 1,678 churches, having accommodation for 558,204 persons, and valued as property at $889.393. The State forms the Protestant Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, and is a constituent portion of the Roman Catholic diocese of Charleston.

Pauperism.—The whole number of persons relieved or supported during the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 1,931, of which number 1,913 were native-born and 18 foreign-born; and the whole number receiving support at the date specified was 1,580; viz., 1,567 native-born and 13 foreigners. The cost to the public amounted to $60,085.

Historical Sketch.—The first English settlement in North America was made in 1585 on Roanoke Island, in this State. The patron of the infant colony was Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted, in 1584, a patent for such lands as he might discover in America, "not possessed by any Christian people." The same year he dispatched two small vessels to make discoveries, and these dropped their anchors early in July in Ocracoke inlet. The adventurers landed on an island near Roanoke, called by the natives Wococon, where they were received with every mark of hospi-



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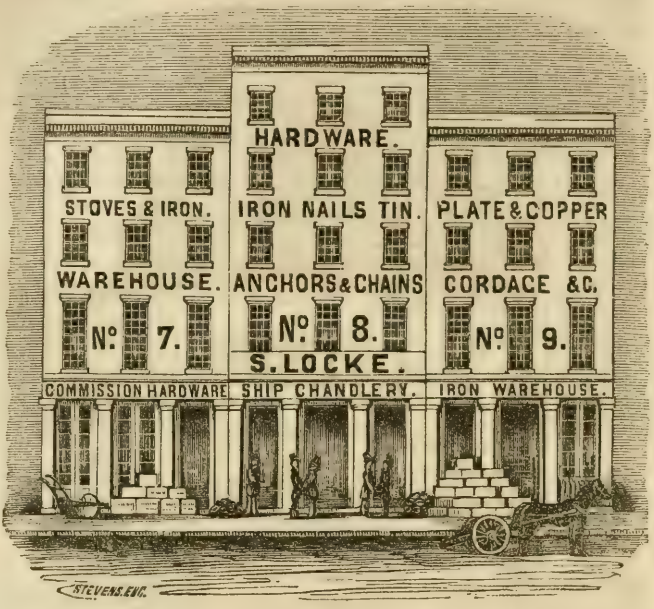
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tality. After visiting the neighborhood they returned to England and gave a highly favorable account of the climate and soil. The name of *Virginia* was bestowed upon the country, and Raleigh's patent was confirmed by act of Parliament. Sir Walter sent out at once, under Ralph Lane as governor, the colony above mentioned. Soon, however, Indian hostilities, provoked by the tyrannical behavior of the leaders of the colony, were commenced, and much suffering from this cause, as well as scarcity of provisions, was endured by the adventurers. They became discouraged, and finally returned home. A few days after their departure, a ship, under Grenville, arrived, and learning the destination of the colonists, left 15 men, with provisions for two years, to keep up the settlement.

Undeterred by his first failure, Raleigh sent out another colony in 1587, with orders to settle on Chesapeake Bay, where they were to build the projected "City of Raleigh." The new colonists, however, were put ashore at Roanoke. They found no trace of Grenville's men, who had probably fallen under the wrath of the Indians; and scarcely had they themselves landed than they were engaged in combat with the natives. Their governor, White, returned to England for supplies, but owing to the troubles consequent on the Spanish invasion of England, he was detained from revisiting the colony until the autumn of 1590. On arriving, he found the site of the settlement inclosed by a strong palisade, but not a colonist remained, and to the present day their fate has been a subject of conjecture. Thus ended Raleigh's attempt to colonize Virginia.

Early in the reign of Charles I. (1630) a tract of land south of the Chesapeake, designated as Carolina, was granted to Sir Robert Heath, but as he planted no colony on it the grant was revoked. Out of the same territory Charles II. formed, in 1663, the province of Carolina, and conveyed it by charter to eight royalist noblemen of England. This charter, as amended in 1665, defines the limits of the province to be the 29th parallel of north latitude on the south, the Pacific on the west, the Atlantic on the east, and on the north the parallel of 36° 30′—afterward and now better known as the Missouri Compromise Line. The grantees were made proprietors of the soil, and were intrusted with powers of jurisdiction over the colonists.

Already previous to this conveyance, settlers had located in the northern part of the province, and for some years refugees from Virginia had been coming, a few at a time, into the neighborhood of the Sound afterward called Albemarle, in honor of General Monk, whose ducal title was such. A little colony had also been planted by adventurers from New England near the mouth of Cape Fear River. The soil, however, proved sterile, and the colony dwindled slowly away, and would have totally disappeared, had not some planters from Barbadoes, under Sir John Yeamans, removed thither in 1665, and formed the settlement of Clarendon, by which the few remaining New Englanders were rapidly absorbed. These new settlers supported themselves with difficulty by shipments of boards, shingles, and staves. Gradually, by numerous migrations southward, the colony again became reduced, until at length, before 1690, it was entirely exhausted. The proprietaries in 1670 sent out emigrants under the command of William Sayle to form a new settlement, to be called the County of Carteret. The colonists located themselves first at Port Royal, South Carolina, but they soon removed, and formed a settlement between Cooper and Ashley rivers, which they called Charleston. Sayle dying next year, Sir John Yeamans was appointed governor of Carteret, the southern province. Thus there were in 1671 two permanent settlements in Carolina, *Albemarle* and *Carteret*, and these two constituted the nuclei of North and South Carolina as now existing.

At the request of one of the proprietors, the celebrated John Locke framed a scheme of government for the whole province of Carolina. "The Grand Model," as it was called, though complete of its kind, was too complicated, if not too monarchical for an infant colony, yet the proprietaries adopted it as the fundamental law of the province, and such for 20 years it nominally remained. As a matter of fact, however, it was never brought into operation, though the governor of each district of the province strove hard to comply with its requisitions, in spite of the continued and ultimately successful opposition of the colonists.

The settlement at Albemarle was augmented by accessions from Virginia, New England, and the Bermuda islands; William Drummond was appointed first governor. He was succeeded by Samuel Stevens, under whom were enacted the first laws of the colony, by an assembly composed of the governor, the council, and twelve delegates. Every encouragement was given by these laws to whomsoever proposed settling in the colony; bounty-lands were granted at a moderate quit-rent (½d. per acre); taxes could be imposed only by consent of the assembly; and religious liberty was promised to members of every Christian denomination. Intestine commotion, proceeding partly from discontent with the "Model System," and partly owing to a general feeling of restlessness prevalent sometimes in new colonies, soon disturbed the peace and welfare of Albemarle. The Culpepper and other rebellions distinguish this period. This discontent and turbulence were not removed until the arrival (1695) of John Archdale, one of the proprietors, as governor, invested with unusually extensive powers. Sagacious, and possessed of rare prudence, the Quaker Archdale succeeded in reducing both provinces to comparative order. During the preceding period, North Carolina had received a decided check to her prosperity. Many fled the country. At the beginning of the troubles, the province contained 1,400 taxable inhabitants—in 1694, 787 were all that could be found within its limits. Under Archdale, the colony began again to flourish. Settlements were made (1698) on the Pamlico River, upon the Tar and the Neuse, and Bath County was set off to the southward. Rice and tar, two of the staples of North Carolina, began now to be exported; churches were for the first time erected, and religion began to receive the support of the authorities, given, however, in an illiberal and sectarian spirit, inconsistent with the promise to the first colonists. The Episcopalians had a majority in the legislature, and failed not to use their power to the repression of all dissenters. The Carey rebellion now disturbed the prosperity of the colony, which was not quelled till several engagements had been fought and much blood spilt. Meanwhile the province was involved in a general war with the Indians. Since the settlement of Albemarle, until this time, uninterrupted peace had existed between the whites and Indians. As the settlement increased, however, the Indian began, not without reason, to fear for his future safety

In 1707 a colony of Huguenots had removed from Virginia and settled on the Trent, and in 1709 a colony of Germans from Heidelberg and vicinity founded the settlement of New Berne (Newbern) at the confluence of the Trent and the Neuse; they received a liberal grant from the proprietaries, and it was the surveying of these lands that led to the Indian outbreak. Regarding these surveys as encroachments on their independence, the Tuscaroras seized the surveyor-general and put him to death, and an immediate attack was also made on the white settlements south of Albemarle Sound. Other tribes joining the Tuscaroras, the war became general. All Carolina did not at that time contain 2,000 men capable of bearing arms; yet when assistance was sought from the southern province, it was at once obtained. The Indians were worsted in several actions, and finally compelled to take refuge in a fort near the Neuse. Here they would have been forced to surrender at discretion, but the commander of the colonists concluded with them a

hasty and disadvantageous peace, and shortly afterward hostilities were renewed. The situation of the colony now became truly critical; aid was again sought of the neighboring provinces, which was granted. The war was prosecuted with vigor, and in 1713 the power of the Tuscaroras was completely broken; and having emigrated to the North, the tribe confederated with the Senecas and other tribes, which afterward became the "Six Nations." The other hostile tribes soon after submitted to the rule of the victors, and in 1717 peace was finally concluded. The sufferings of the colony during the Carey rebellion and the Indian war were extreme. Not a few settlers abandoned their homes altogether; and notwithstanding the new accessions and the natural increase of the population, the number of taxable inhabitants in 1717 did not exceed 2,000.

For some time after this period the country was demoralized by the imposition of a worthless succession of governors. In July, 1729, the king purchased for £17,500 seven-eighths of the whole province: the remaining eighth was retained by Lord Carteret, and was laid off for him (not, however, till 1743) adjoining the Virginia line. Previous to this the boundary between the two had been settled upon its existing basis. The spirit of anarchy and resistance to legal authority, hitherto prevalent, was now brought more under control; still justice and obedience to the laws were by no means universal.

During the Indian troubles paper money had been issued by the Assembly, but although gradually sunk by taxes, it depreciated. In 1729, £40,000 were issued, and in 1734 £10,000 additional. Depreciation went on, until in 1739 the rate was seven and a half for one of sterling. This depreciated currency the Assembly attempted in 1738 to circulate, by making it a legal tender for quit rents. In the disputes that ensued, the governor, who was opposed to paper money, dissolved two successive assemblies. Other acts, equally unjust and impolitic, were passed at various times, nor was the governor wholly free from the imputation of irregular and partial administration. These, and other adverse circumstances, as M'Culloch's speculation in crown lands, the breaking out of hostilities between England and Spain, by which the Carolinas were involved in war with the Spanish settlements of Florida, retarded in no small measure the progress of the colony. In spite of all, however, the increase in inhabitants was decidedly rapid. During Johnstone's administration, three distinct and extensive settlements were made: one chiefly by Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, who settled in Carteret's lands in the north-west; another by Moravians, who obtained from Carteret a grant of 100,000 acres between the Yadkin and Dan; and the third by a large body of Highlanders, chiefly from Argyleshire, for whom land had been purchased by their leader, Neal M'Neal, near the present Fayetteville. All these colonies were successfully established, and their numerous descendants inhabit the State at this day.

Notwithstanding every effort at conciliation, unfriendly Indian tribes, especially after Braddock's defeat (1755), harrassed the western frontiers. Among these tribes the Cherokees were foremost in committing depredations; they, as well as the upper Creeks, by whom they had been joined, were finally forced to sue for peace. Differences between the governor and legislature also at this time existed, and the dissatisfaction was constantly increasing. To allay it, William Tryon, a military officer, was sent out, who subsequently himself became governor. Tryon (1765) found the colony restless and unquiet. Many were ripe for open rebellion. But the new incumbent ruled with a steady hand, and maintained the laws. Early in his administration the dispute between England and the colonies began. He managed for a time to avoid a collision with the Assembly, but at length, when that body declared (4th November, 1769) against the right of England to tax North Carolina, he dissolved it. Previous to this, however, the country was distracted by a formidable insurrection of the so-called "Regulators;" neither property nor life was safe from their violence. Tryon at length (1771) raised a body of troops and marched against these disturbers, who were chiefly poor and uneducated men, but led on by wily, political anarchists. Encountering them near Great Allamance, 3,000 strong, he attacked them with his 1,000 militia, and gained a decisive victory. After their defeat the insurgents in general took the oath of allegiance. In the following August Tryon, who, on the whole, had been a popular ruler, was succeeded by Josiah Martin. One of his first acts was the settlement of the boundary line between North and South Carolina. Disputes soon arose between him and the General Assembly, and the trouble was increased by the persistence of England in her policy of taxing the colonies. The governor sided with the crown, as also did the Regulators, whom he had the meanness to conciliate by the detraction of Tryon, but the remaining inhabitants generally adopted the cause of the colonists.

North Carolina, in spite of the Governor's opposition, was represented in the first Continental Congress (Sept. 1774), and its delegates joined in adopting the Declaration of Colonial Rights. The Provincial Congress approved of their proceedings, and appointed delegates to the next. An association for the defense of colonial rights was also formed, and the citizens of Mechlenburg County even went so far (May 21, 1775) as formally to declare their independence of the British connection. Alarmed at the progress of the disaffection, the Governor retired (July) on board a ship of war in Cape Fear River. The revolution in North Carolina was now complete. A State Convention was formed (20th August), and the raising of three (afterward five) regiments of troops authorized, and all were taken by Congress into Continental pay. The Tory influence, however, was strong, especially among the Regulators, and attempts, which failed, however, were made to form a junction with General Clinton, who was on the coast, waiting for reinforcements from England preparatory to making a descent upon the country—850 of them were captured and made prisoners. Four more regiments were now ordered to be raised. Clinton, though reinforced, despairing of local assistance, sailed away to the attack of Charleston. In April succeeding (1776), the Convention taking the lead, authorized their delegates in Congress to join with other colonies in declaring independence. On the 4th July that independence was solemnly declared. Meanwhile the Cherokees, in league with the British, ravaged the western frontiers. Promptly met by a strong force from the Carolinas and Virginia, they were subdued, and forced to surrender to their conquerors a large tract of country, including the yet infant settlements on the Tennessee. The territory apportioned to North Carolina was erected into the *District of Washington*, the original province being now (since December 18th, 1776) a State, having a regular government. Settlers were encouraged to locate in the District, lands being granted at the rate of £2 10s. per 100 acres.

In 1779 the Southern States were the chief scene of the Revolutionary War. In May, 1780, Charleston surrendered to the British, and within a month all South Carolina was in possession of the victors. The loyalists at once flew to arms; of two parties assembled to aid the British one succeeded in reaching the outposts, but the other was dispersed by the militia. After the defeat of Gates at Camden (6th August) there was left no organized force in either of the Carolinas. Cornwallis prepared to make an eruption into the North State—the battles of King's Mountain, of the Broad River, of the Tyger River, and of the Cowpens followed in quick succession. The mutual animosities of the Whigs and Tories now exhibited itself in savage ferocity. Fort Watson, Hobkirk's Hill, and Ninety-Six were also the scenes of warfare. The fortunes of war had hitherto vacillated; at one time the State was, to all appearances, subdued, and at another, elated by success. On the 8th September, 1781, the British were totally defeated by General Greene. Soon after the capture of

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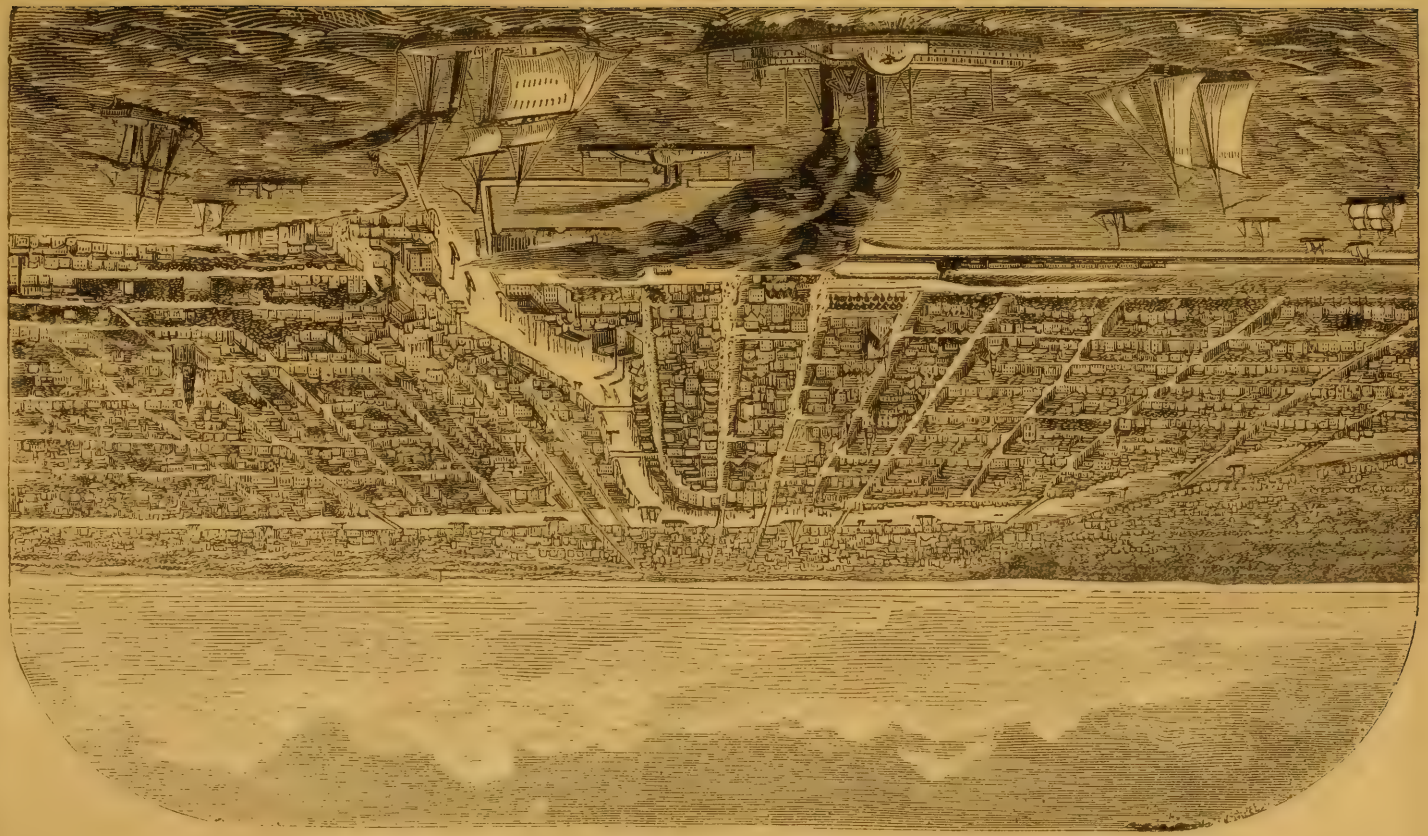
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Cornwallis (17th October) Wilmington was evacuated (January, 1782), and toward the end of the year peace was declared, and the British dominion within the State ended.

The history of North Carolina, since the Revolution, exhibits few changes and few events of more than ordinary importance. During that period she acted with fortitude, and by her great sacrifices in men and money contributed much to the successful result of the struggle. The Legislature acceded to the federal constitution on the 27th November, 1789, by a vote of 193 yeas to 75 nays, and since then the people of no other State have adhered more firmly to the Union.

Succession of Governors.—(Until 1727, North Carolina was under the same proprietary government as South Carolina) —ROYAL GOVERNORS: Sir Richard Everard, 1727; Gabriel Johnstone, 1734; Mathew Rowan, 1753; Arthur Dobbs, 1754; William Tryon, 1766; Joseph Martin, 1773; and—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: Richard Casswell, 1777; Abner Nash, 1780; Thomas Burke, 1782; Alexander Martin, 1784; Richard Caswell, 1785; Samuel Johnston, 1788; Alexander Martin, 1790; Richard D. Spaight, 1793; Samuel Ashe, 1796; Benjamin Williams, 1799; James Turner, 1802; Nathaniel Alexander, 1805; Benjamin Williams, 1807; David Stone, 1808; Benjamin Smith, 1810; William Hawkins, 1811; William Miller, 1814; John Branch, 1817; Jesse Franklin, 1820; Gabriel Holmes, 1821; Hutchins G. Burton, 1824; James Iredell, 1827; John Owen, 1828; Monfort Stokes, 1830; David L. Swain, 1833; Edward B. Dudley, 1836; John M. Morehead, 1840; William A. Graham, 1844; Charles Manly, 1849; David S. Reid, 1851.

RALEIGH is the political capital of the State.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

The North West Territory is situate between the parallels of 43° and 49° latitudes north, and extends east and west between 99° and 112° long west from Greenwich, or 21° 58′ and 34° 58′ from Washington. It is bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the east by White Earth and Missouri rivers, which separate it from Minnesota Territory, on the south by Nebraska Territory, and on the west by the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which divides it from Oregon and Washington territories. On the east and west its outline is irregular, conforming to the course of the Missouri on one side, and to that of the Rocky Mountains on the other side. The average length of the country, east and west, is about 800 miles, and the average breadth, north and south, about 420 miles, with an area of 528,725 square miles. (The extent of the region, according to the census of 1850, is stated at 587,564 square miles, a statement evidently incorrect).

The general surface of this region is highly diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. The greater portion of the country is inclosed between the Rocky and Wind River mountains and the Black Hills, a continuation of the latter northward. The immense basin formed by these mountains is drained by the Missouri and its great tributary, the Yellow Stone, which, with their numerous affluents, reach to its farthest boundaries west, south, and east. On the north of the basin is also a watershed dividing the streams flowing northward through the British possessions from those tributary to the great rivers just noticed. It is thus hemmed in on every side, and forms a distinct geographical section. The Missouri rises in numerous head streams from the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of the sources of the southern branch of the Columbia of Oregon. Its course is first north, then east to the Black Hills, near the edge of which it receives the Yellow Stone, a river having its principal sources in the Wind River Mountains, and after turning the Black Hills in about latitude 48° north, it has a course south-east and south, forming in its meanderings the eastern border of the Territory. From the east side of the Black Hills it also receives numerous tributaries, but none of large size. The slopes of the country are indicated by the direction of its streams: within the basin the inclination is to the north and north-east up to the Missouri, and from thence the country rises to the north, and outside, east of the Black Hills, it slopes to the east. Both the Missouri and Yellow Stone are navigable for light draft steamers, and hence, whenever this country becomes the residence of civilized man, the capacity of these streams will open to him a highway to the markets of the South and East, while their tributary streams, rapid and broken as they are, will afford every facility for milling and the manufactures. On the whole, it is an eligible country for settlement, having timber of various kinds of magnificent growth, a fine soil, and a climate, if not congenial to the tender plant, on account of its northern inland situation, yet one in which most of the usual farming operations may be profitably carried on. For salubrity it is unsurpassed. It is a second Utah, as regards its topography, without its deserts and sandy plains.

This Territory formed a part of the Louisiana purchase. It is not yet organized, but retains the name of the North West Territory, from its being the only unorganized remnant of that once large district so named, and to which it was attached soon after its acquisition by the United States. The hunter and trapper, or the red man of the forests, are its sole occupants at the present time, but the day is not far distant on which the pioneer of civilization will cross the great river to make his home in its rich valleys, and drive his flocks and herds to the hills for range and pasture.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 18th, 1855.—*Gentlemen:*—We take the liberty to advise you, that on the night of the 7th of December last, burglars forced an entrance to the office of our establishment, No. 404 Houston Street, and made an attempt to force the Burglar and Powder Proof Locks of one of the Safes we purchased of you some time since, after sawing off the Padlock. It was apparent they must have worked a great part of the night in attempting to force the Lock by Powder and Burglar instruments, as they left some on the premises—but they did not succeed in affecting an entrance, and in fact did the Lock but slight injury. We take pleasure in offering our tesimony in favor of the superiority of your Locks, as well as the Fire Proof qualities of your Safes. Very Respectfully, FISHER & BIRD.

TO MESSRS. TILTON & MCFARLAND.

NEW YORK, January 28th, 1856.—*Gentlemen.*—At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 5th inst., which destroyed my stock of goods at 109 South Street, we can say the Safe of your manufacture, purchased but a short time since, preserved my books and papers in the most perfect condition. We would also say the Safe was in the hottest of the fire, and our goods being of such a nature, we assure you your Safe was most severely tested. We are happy, gentlemen, in recommending your Safe as a truly reliable Safe. Yours respectfully, SCOTT & SWANTON, 109 South Street.


OHIO

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio, the most wealthy and prosperous of the new States, north-west of the Ohio River, is situated between 38° 24′ and 42° latitudes north, and between 80° 34′ and 84° 42′ longitudes west. It is a compact mass of land, lying between Pennsylvania and Virginia on the east; Kentucky on the south, from which it is separated by the Ohio River; Indiana on the west, and Michigan and Lake Erie on the north, along which its coast-line extends 257 miles. Its general length is 220 miles, and its breadth, north and south, about 200 miles, with an area of 39,964 square miles.

Though the surface is much and delightfully varied, it nowhere presents any considerable elevations above the general level; but the country is a lofty table-land, which, in its middle zone, is about 1,000, and on the northern and southern borders from 600 to 800 feet above the sea level. A slightly elevated ridge of highlands divides the waters flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio. From this there is a rather rapid descent to the level. The lake, and the courses of the rivers on the Erie slope, are rapid, and considerably broken by falls. The general slope toward the Ohio on the south is interrupted by a subordinate ridge, which crosses the State in the latitude of Zanesville and Columbus, between which and the river the surface is very much diversified with hills and valleys. The central belt consists of extensive flat tracts, with numerous broad swells rising gently from the plains; and swamps and morasses occasionally occur. The northern or Erie slope also contains extensive morasses. The extent of swamp lands in the State, however, is only 303,329 acres, or one-eighteenth part of the whole. Nine-tenths of the surface of the State is susceptible of cultivation, and nearly three-fourths of the soil is eminently productive; even the hills are generally cultivable to their summits, and covered with a fertile soil. The river bottoms are extensive and exuberantly fertile. In the centre and north-west, prairies or natural meadows are numerous and extensive, but the greater part of the country was originally covered with magnificent forests of gigantic trees, and even at the present day timber is abundant.

The rivers of Ohio debouch either into the Ohio or into Lake Erie. The Ohio runs along the southern border for nearly 500 miles, and the principal rivers falling into it are the Muskingum, the Hockhocking, the Scioto, the Little Miami, the Miami, etc. The *Muskingum*, which enters the Ohio at Marietta, rises in the northern watershed, near the head waters of the Cuyahoga, and drains a beautiful and fertile district. It is about 120 miles in length, and is navigable during a greater part of the year by small steamboats to Zanesville, 75 miles, and by batteaux to Coshocton, 110 miles, and above this small boats ascend to within a mile of the Cuyahoga. Sandy River and Wills Creek, on the east, and Walhounding or White-woman's River, and the Licking, from the west, are its principal tributaries, and are useful mill streams. The *Hockhocking* rises on the southern ridge, and reaches the Ohio at Hocking Port, after a course of 80 miles through a hilly and picturesque country, abounding in yellow pine. It is narrow and deep, and navigable for small boats to Athens. The Hocking Canal follows the course of this river. The *Scioto* is a fine navigable stream, entering the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through a wide and fertile valley, and in the upper part of its course is surrounded by rich and beautiful prairies. Boats have ascended almost to its source, near Bucyrus, and passed by a portage of 4 miles into the Sandusky and Lake Erie. Delaware, Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, and Piketon are the principal places on its banks. The *Little Miami* has its rise in the southern ridge, and although too much broken by falls to be useful as a navigable channel, it is a fine mill stream, furnishing an abundant supply of water for manufacturing purposes. It enters the Ohio about 12 miles above Cincinnati. The head waters of the *Miami*, or Big Miami, approach very near to those of the Scioto, the Auglaise, and the St. Mary's; its current is rapid, but it is navigable for some 70 or 80 miles. At several points—at Sidney, Troy, Dayton, and Hamilton—it furnishes excellent water-power, especially at Dayton, where it has been greatly improved for manufacturing purposes. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and enters the Ohio in the south-western corner of the State, after a course of 100 miles. Among the northern rivers are the Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, etc. The *Maumee*, or Miami of the Lake, which has its source in Indiana, is the principal; it is formed by the junction of Little St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and Great and Little Auglaize rivers. Its length is about 100 miles, and 50 miles from its mouth it is 70 rods wide. The navigation is open to schooners and steamboats 18 miles to Perrysburg, and in spring and fall it is boatable to Fort Wayne, and at all times furnishes extensive water-power. The river bottoms are extensive and fertile, and the banks are high and heavily timbered. It enters Lake Erie through Maumee Bay. The *Sandusky* is a rapid stream, but navigable during high stages of the water. To Fremont City the navigation is always open. It enters the lake through Sandusky Bay, an immense basin, destined to be the scene of a mighty commerce. Sandusky City, on its south-east shore, is one of the principal ports of the lake, and the terminus of several lines of railroad, connecting with the interior and the shore district. The *Cuyahoga* rises near Lake Erie, but taking a south-westerly course, it approaches the head of the Muskingum, and thence flows northward into the lake at Cleveland. It is one of the most important rivers of Northern Ohio. It is more than 60 miles long, and has numerous falls and is an excellent mill stream. Along its banks several flourishing manufacturing villages have sprung up. The mouth of the river, which has been improved and extended by piers, forms the harbor of Cleveland. Besides these there are other important streams flowing into the lake, as Portage River, navigable for 12 miles from Port Clinton; Huron River, navigable to Milan, 14 miles, and entering the lake at Port Huron; Vermillion River, Black River, Rocky River, etc., all of which are navigable to a greater or less extent, and which, at their mouths, furnish harbors.

Ohio is one of the richest mineral States of the Union. Iron, coal, and lime—the most useful of minerals—abound in all the eastern portion of the State, and are deposited in beds of vast thickness. Salt springs are numerous in the same region. The coal of Ohio is bituminous, and lies very accessible, requiring comparatively little capital to handle it, but as yet there is, except in some of the principal cities—Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, etc.—but little manufacturing, and in a large portion of the State the people are not sufficiently near the mines or public works to use coal in competition with wood. Time and the axe, however, are rapidly destroying the forest, and wood is fast rising in price; and the period is not distant when the whole people of the Central West will use coal. The progress of the railroad will hasten this revolution in the industrial and domestic economy of the State. The marketable production of coal in Ohio may be deter-

mined approximately by the report of the Board of Public Works. The principal points of coal mining are at Talmadge, Summit County; Pomeroy, Meigs County; Nelsonville, Athens County; and some points in Stark and Coshocton counties. The amount brought to market from these several points in 1850–51 was as follows: from Akron, 3,052,850 bushels; from Massilon, 186,893 bushels; from Dover, 59,150 bushels; from Roscoe, 260,256 bushels; from Nelsonville, 930,150 bushels; and from Pomeroy, about 2,000,000 bushels—in all, 6,489,299 bushels. This is but a sixteenth part of the coal brought to market from Easton, Pennsylvania, yet it is a large amount, and a large increase on the production a few years since. It is about the production of Pennsylvania 15 years ago. May not the increase of the coal trade in Ohio be as rapid as that of Pennsylvania? If so, what an important effect it will have on the industry and internal commerce of the State. The consumption of coal in the interior towns is gradually increasing. In 1850 Columbus took 285,521, and in 1851, 409,951 bushels: Circleville, in 1850, 66,109, and in 1851, 93,829; Chillicothe, in 1850, 183,189, and in 1851, 205,867; M'Connellsville, in 1850, 46,285, and in 1851, 68,444; Middletown, in 1850, 19,025, and in 1851, 16,305; Dayton, in 1850, 89,953, and in 1851, 63,840; and Piqua, in 1850, 3,868, and in 1851, 9,677 bushels; total in these places—in 1850, 639,900 bushels, and in 1851, 957,893 bushels. These are nominally small quantities, but the increase (50 per cent.) in one year is quite remarkable, and proves that as wood rises in price, as manufactures increase and railroads extend, that the consumption of coal will increase more than proportionately. The coal carried to market annually by Pennsylvania brings back to her $20,000,000. An income like this, dug out of the earth, in a single article, is alone enough to stimulate other States, possessing it to foster its production, and become prosperous and independent through the same means.

That the iron business of the same region is destined at no distant day to become of equal magnitude and importance, must be apparent to the most casual observer. Extending through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, is a belt of iron ore, averaging some twelve miles in width, and extending a distance of one hundred or more in length, each square mile of which can be made susceptible of keeping up a furnace employing one hundred hands, and yielding eight tons of iron per day, for any desirable period of time. Coal of the very best quality, from three to twenty, and even thirty feet in thickness, also underlies, as before remarked, the counties named, together with others, sufficient to last for ages as a means of fuel for manufacturing in their midst as well as supplying the market demand north, west, and south of the mineral region. England, with an available coal region occupying an area less than the counties of Meigs and Athens united, produces annually $50,000,000 worth of iron, and yet at this day the mineral region of Ohio alone is susceptible of being rendered four-fold more valuable than the entire mineral region of England. If a patch containing but a few square miles has done so much for central England, what may not the fields containing many hundred square miles do for Ohio?

That the salines of Ohio are immensely valuable, although not in the same proportion as its collieries and iron deposits, can not admit of a doubt. There are salt wells on Yellow Creek, above Steubenville; on Will's Creek; on the Muskingum River, from the Coshocton to near its mouth; on the Hockhocking; on Leading Creek, and in numerous other places. At the lower wells on the Muskingum, the salt rock is reached at 900 feet from the surface, and in some of the localities farther up the river at 650 to 700 feet. Of brine from the former, 100 gallons yield as many pounds of salt of an excellent quality; the upper springs are not so strong. On the Hockhocking the salt is reached near Athens at a depth of 800 feet, and higher up the river it is much nearer the surface.

Marble and freestone, well adapted for building purposes, and gypsum, also occur. The Yellow Springs, in Greene County 64 miles north of Cincinnati, are situated in a delightful region, and have been resorted to with advantage in some cases of chronic diseases. The White Sulphur Springs, in Delaware County, have also been found efficacious in some complaints.

The agricultural productions of Ohio are such as are common to the Eastern and Middle States. Indian corn is the staple grain, and of this crop Ohio produces a larger quantity than any other State, and exactly one-tenth of the whole crop of the United Sates; its wheat crop is one-seventh of the aggregate of the Union, and only surpassed by that of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania and New York alone produce larger crops of oats and buckwheat, and New York alone a larger crop of barley. It ranks seventh as a tobacco-producing State, second in relation to wines, and fifth for silk culture. New York alone exceeds it in the value of its live-stock. It owns one-tenth the number of horses in the Union, and more than any other State; only one State (New York) has a larger number of milch cows and other cattle. It has more sheep than any other State, and in only four States are there a larger number of hogs. Cincinnati, its largest city, is renowned as the greatest hog-packing centre of the West. One-ninth of the butter produced in the United States is made in Ohio, and one-fifth of the cheese—in the production of the first Pennsylvania and New York exceed it, and of the latter New York alone. In the production of wool it has no competitor, and of this article one-fifth of the whole product of the country is clipped in Ohio. No markets in the United States are more profusely or cheaply supplied with meats and vegetables than those of the large cities of Ohio. Fruits of all kinds are raised in great plenty, especially apples, which grow to a large size, and are finely flavored. Its potato crop is only exceeded by the crops of two other States.

The rapid growth of Ohio has never been paralleled; in the sixty years from 1790 to 1850, its population rose from 3,000 to 1,980,408. Its fertile lands attracted immigrants from all parts to settle in its smiling valleys and rich plains. The Germans, among the foreign population, are in the largest number; next the Irish, English, French, British American, Welch, Scotch and Swiss, most numerical in the priority of position here assigned them.

Ohio is divided into 87 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	3,205	18,883	1,509	96	West Union
Allen	2,070	12,109	1,146	51	Lima
Ashland	4,123	23,792	2,235	71	Ashland
Ashtabula	5,306	28,766	2,243	251	Jefferson
Athens	3,121	18,215	1,372	60	Athens
Auglaize	2,020	11,338	1,373	30	Wapakonetta
Belmont	5,823	34,600	2,552	185	St. Clairsville
Brown	4,838	27,332	1,843	92	Georgetown
Butler	5,315	30,789	2,262	269	Hamilton
Carroll	3,068	17,685	1,926	41	Carrollton
Champaign	3,437	19,762	1,677	93	Urbana
Clark	3,753	22,178	1,398	156	Springfield
Clermont	5,437	30,455	2,098	178	Batavia
Clinton	3,245	18,883	1,366	83	Wilmington
Columbiana	5,834	33,621	2,338	180	New Lisbon
Coshocton	4,325	25,674	2,736	158	Coshocton
Crawford	3,070	18,177	1,210	8	Bucyrus
Cuyahoga	8,289	48,099	2,228	162	Cleveland
Darke	3,476	20,274	2,151	10	Greenville
Defiance	1,287	6,966	296	31	Defiance
Delaware	3,754	21,817	1,855	95	Delaware
Erie	3,362	18,568	1,021	73	Sandusky
Fairfield	5,207	30,264	2,883	162	Lancaster
Fayette	2,155	12,726	1,007	29	Washington
Franklin	6,701	42,910	2,666	241	Columbus
Fulton	1,355	7,781	826	32	Ai



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CITY OF ALTON, ILLINOIS—MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

The Illinois Central R. R. Company is now prepared to sell about two millions of acres of Farming Lands, in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of Interest.

These lands were granted by the Government, to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and are among the richest and most fertile in the State. They extend with the Road, from Chicago on the North East to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith in the extreme North Western part of the State. Most of these lands lie immediately on, and within six miles of the Road, and none are more than fifteen miles distant from it; hence, ready and cheap facilities are furnished for transporting their products to any of the Eastern or Southern markets. The great increase of population by immigration, &c., and the consequent rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages on the line of the Road and throughout the State, furnishes a substantial and growing home demand for every kind of farm and garden produce.

In the Northern and Central parts of the State, prairie lands predominate, interspersed with magnificent groves of oak and other timber; in the Southern, the timber is more abundant, and exceedingly valuable.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c. The air is pure and bracing, the climate more healthy, mild and equable than that of any other part of the Union; while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, &c., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern, and to Cairo for the Southern market.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined along the Road, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel; being furnished at many points at $1,50 to $4,00 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rate per cord. Extensive quarries have been opened in the Southern part of the State, near the line of this Road—of Building Stone, of excellent quality—such as white and blue Limestone, and white and red Sand stone—which can be had for little more than the expense of transportation.

The government lands, in the Land States, having generally been withdrawn from market, emigrants from the Eastern States and Europe can be accommodated by this company with valuable farms, at the old prices and terms, which, in all probability will double in value within twelve months.

When those lands are restored to market, persons who think of settling on them, or in Minnesota, should bear in mind that the lands of this Company, at the prices for which they are sold, are better investments than those in other States or Territories more remote from market, at Government prices; for the reason that the expense of transporting the products of the latter to market will always be a heavy drawback on them, and after a few years cultivation they require manuring, which is not the case with Illinois lands.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the products of those lands are carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from the farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this Road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of summer, or the frost of winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for Deeds may be made until further notice, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract, and the lands are not subject to taxation till finally paid for.

Interest will be charged at only three per cent. per Annum.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years interest must be paid in advance, and must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

Ready Framed Farm Buildings, which can be set up in a few days, can be obtained from Responsible Persons.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet divided into one living and three bed rooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $250 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,

128 OFFICE IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on first Monday in November and terminate in March.

In 1853, '54, there were one hundred and ninety-one Matriculates, and fifty-one Graduates in the Department.

The Students of the Class, during the last Session, were from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and France.

The Faculty announce to the public the continued prosperity of the Medical College of Louisiana.

More than nineteen hundred names are on the Register of Matriculates, and many of the Graduates have acquired honorable distinction as Surgeons and Physicians.

The College is endowed by the State, and its usefulness has been extended by judicious appropriations of the Legislature.

MUSEUM.

The Museum of Anatomy is very extensive. The preparations are chiefly works of scientific artists in England, France and Italy.

In Human and Comparative Anatomy, there is—

1st. A collection of Muscular preparations, from the Academy of Anatomy at Florence. They represent more than three hundred and fifty separate dissections.

2d. Thibert's Tableaux of the Microscopic Anatomy of the Tissues.

3d. Auzou's Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy.

4th. A Cabinet of Human Bones, and a collection in Comparative Osteology.

5th. Preparations in Wax, (exhibiting exquisite skill in art, and knowledge in science,) representing the Anatomy of the Viscera, of the Nervous and Vascular Systems, and of every Organ in the Human Body.

The Pathological Department is enriched by models from England and France, which represent Diseases of the Eye and Diseases of the Skin; and, by a great number of specimens of Urinary and Biliary Calculi, obtained from Dupuytren's Museum at Paris; from the College of Surgeons, London; and from amongst ourselves.

The models of the Diseases of the Skin were made by Mr. Towne, of Guy's Hospital, London. They are perfect, and each disease can be studied with their aid almost as well as in nature. No other Museum contains these models except Guy's Hospital.

Besides the collections brought from Europe, the Museum contains Anatomical preparations made by members of the Faculty, and others presented by their Scientific brethren.

The Pathological collection of Bones is excellent.

The other specimens of Pathological Anatomy are highly interesting. Every year this Department is rendered more useful by additions derived from the enlightened friends of the Institution.

For Terms, &c., please address THOMAS HUNT, M. D., DEAN.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

JAMES JONES, M. D.
PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

WARREN STONE, M. D.
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J. L. RIDDELL, M. D.
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PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D.
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Gallia	2,975	17,063	1,190	9	Gallipolis
Geauga	3,240	17,827	1,906	36	Chardon
Greene	3,760	21,946	1,626	132	Xenia
Guernsey	5,079	30,438	2,209	78	Cambridge
Hamilton	21,021	156,843	2,602	1,468	Cincinnati
Hancock	2,824	16,751	1,636	35	Finlay
Hardin	1,402	8,251	783	26	Kenton
Harrison	3,526	20,157	1,668	74	Cadiz
Henry	610	3,435	307	15	Napoleon
Highland	4,477	25,781	2,323	151	Hillsboro'
Hocking	2,367	14,119	1,180	15	Logan
Holmes	3,436	20,452	2,171	122	Millersburg
Huron	4,619	26,203	2,414	256	Norwalk
Jackson	2,120	12,721	1,164	14	Jackson
Jefferson	5,191	29,132	1,838	381	Steubenville
Knox	4,853	28,873	2,268	117	Mount Vernon
Lake	2,700	14,654	1,449	250	Painesville
Lawrence	2,553	15,246	254	29	Burlington
Licking	6,639	38,546	3,313	332	Newark
Logan	3,243	19,162	1,626	88	Bellefontaine
Lorain	4,674	26,086	2,430	64	Elyria
Lucas	2,225	12,363	683	101	Maumee City
Madison	1,742	10,015	774	46	London
Mahoning	4,298	23,735	2,052	105	Canfield
Marion	2,158	12,618	919	14	Marion
Medina	4,430	24,441	2,461	77	Medina
Meigs	3,136	17,971	1,149	57	Pomeroy
Mercer	1,312	7,712	675	9	Celina
Miami	4,891	24,996	1,882	177	Troy
Monroe	4,892	28,351	2,637	43	Woodsfield
Montgomery	6,527	38,219	2,068	224	Dayton
Morgan	4,886	28,585	2,126	95	M'Connellsville
Morrow	3,652	20,280	1,552	51	Mount Gilead
Muskingum	7,757	45,049	2,680	358	Zanesville
Ottawa	613	3,308	227	11	Port Clinton
Paulding	307	1,766	77	4	—
Perry	3,587	20,775	1,314	25	Somerset
Pickaway	3,600	21,008	1,261	71	Circleville
Pike	1,935	10,953	731	28	Piketon
Portage	4,512	24,419	2,264	127	Ravenna
Preble	3,749	21,736	1,799	109	Eaton
Putnam	1,246	7,221	603	11	Kalida
Richland	5,205	30,879	2,522	118	Mansfield
Ross	5,575	32,074	1,435	141	Chillicothe
Sandusky	2,437	14,305	1,391	57	Fremont
Sciota	3,086	18,428	751	73	Portsmouth
Seneca	4,645	27,105	2,582	199	Tiffin
Shelby	2,405	13,958	1,363	28	Sidney
Stark	6,778	39,878	3,177	294	Canton
Summit	4,885	27,485	2,329	292	Akron
Trumbull	5,429	30,490	2,758	133	Warren
Tuscarawas	5,441	31,761	2,250	159	N. Philadelphia
Union	2,059	12,204	1,255	16	Marysville
Van Wert	786	4,813	317	13	Van Wert
Vinton	1,569	9,353	806	24	M'Arthur
Warren	4,494	25,561	1,985	231	Lebanon
Washington	4,906	29,540	1,776	108	Marietta
Wayne	5,712	32,981	2,904	380	Wooster
Williams	1,390	8,018	651	29	Bryan
Wood	1,542	9,157	704	21	Perrysburg
Wyandott	1,964	11,292	928	37	U. Sandusky

The whole number of dwellings in the State, was at the above date 336,098, of families 348,523, and of inhabitants 1,980,408, viz., whites 1,956,108—males 1,004,111, and females 951,997; fr. col. 24,300—males 12,239, and females 12,061. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 939, fr. col. 8—total 947; *blind*—wh. 653, fr. col. 12—total 665; *insane*—wh. 1,335, fr. col. 17—total 1,352; and *idiotic*—wh. 1,880, fr. col. 19—total 1,399. The number of free persons born in the United States was 1,757,556; the number of foreign birth, 218,512; and of birth unknown, 4,393. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 3,314, N. Hamp. 4,821, Verm. 14,320, Mass. 18,763, R. I. 1,959, Conn. 22,855, New York 83,979, N. Jer. 23,532, Penn. 200,634, Del. 4,715, Md. 36,698, Dist. of Col. 598, Virg. 85,762, N. Car. 4,807, S. Car. 1,468, Ga. 447, Flor. 17, Ala. 219, Miss. 422, La. 648, Tex. 29, Ark. 141, Tenn. 1,873, Ky. 13,829, *Ohio* 1,219,432, Mich. 2,238, Ind. 7,377, Ill. 1,415, Mo. 656, Ia. 378, Wisc. 196, Calif. 0, Territories 24. And the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 25,660, Ireland 51,562, Scotland 5,232, Wales 5,849, Germany 111,257, France 7,375, Spain 18, Portugal 7, Belgium 103, Holland 348, Turkey 1, Italy 174, Austria 29, Switzerland 3,291, Russia 84, Denmark 53, Norway 18, Sweden 55, Prussia 765, Sardinia 15, Greece 0, China 3, Asia 6, Africa 7, British America 5,880, Mexico 26, Central America 12, S. America 41, West Indies 86, Sandwich Islands 1, and other countries 544.

The following table will show the decennial increase of the population, since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1800	45,028	337	—	337	45,365	—	—
1810	228,861	1,889	—	1,899	230,760	189,395	408.7
1820	576,572	4,862	—	4,862	581,434	350,674	151.9
1830	928,729	9,568	6	9,568	937,903	356,469	61.3
1840	1,502,122	17,342	3	17,345	1,519,467	581,564	62.0
1850	1,956,108	24,300	—	24,300	1,980,408	460,941	30.3

The definite statistics of its wealth, productions, industry, and institutions, according to the census of 1850 and other official returns, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 9,851,493 acres, and unimproved lands belonging to farms, 8,146,000 acres, together valued at $358,768,603. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, was 143,887. Value of farming implements and machinery, $12,750,585.

Live-Stock.—The number of animals of the several descriptions in 1840 and 1850 are shown in the following table, also the ratio of increase and decrease from the first to the latter period:

Description.	1840.		1850.		Movement.		
Horses	430,527 head		463,397 head		*incr.*	36,293 head,	or 8.4 per cent.
Asses and Mules			3,423 "				
Milch Cows	1,217,874 "		544,499 "		*incr.*	141,073 "	or 11.6 "
Working Oxen			65,381 "				
Other Cattle			749,067 "				
Sheep	2,028,401 "		3,942,929 "		*incr.*	1,914,528 "	or 94.3 "
Swine	2,099,746 "		1,964,770 "		*decr.*	134,976 "	or 6.4 "

—in 1850, the whole was valued at $44,121,741.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 10,196,371 pounds; butter, 34,449,379 pounds; cheese, 20,819,542 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year 1849-50, was $7,439,243. The wool crop, according to the census of 1840, amounted to 3,685,515 pounds, and hence the increase of that of 1850 was in the ratio of 176.6 per centum. In 1840, the average clip per fleece was 1.82 pounds, and in 1850, 2.59 pounds, making an increase equal to 12.3 oz. nearly, or 42.3 per centum, and exhibiting an improvement in the breeds in a like ratio.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 14,487,351 bushels; rye, 425,718 bushels; Indian corn, 59,078,695 bushels; oats, 13,472,742 bushels; barley, 354,358 bushels; and buckwheat, 638,064 bushels. On comparing these with the returns of 1840, the following results are attained:

Crops.	1840.		1850.		Movement.		
Wheat	16,571,661 bushels		14,487,351 bushels		*decr.*	2,084,310 bushels,	or 12.5 per cent.
Rye	814,205 "		425,718 "		*decr.*	388,487 "	or 47.7 "
Indian corn	33,668,144 "		59,078,695 "		*incr.*	25,410,551 "	or 75.5 "
Oats	14,393,103 "		13,472,742 "		*decr.*	920,361 "	or 7.1 "
Barley	212,440 "		354,358 "		*incr.*	141,918 "	or 60.7 "
Buckwheat	633,139 "		638,064 "		*incr.*	4,925 "	or 0.8 "

("In some of the largest wheat-growing States, the crops of 1849 fell far below the average. In the State of Ohio, especially, was there great deficiency, and was made apparent by the returns of the wheat crop for the ensuing year—made in pursuance of an act of the legislature of that State. From the almost universal returns of "short crop" by the marshal in that State in 1849, which fell below that of 1839 two millions of bushels and the ascertained crop of 1850, we are fully satisfied that the average wheat crop of Ohio would appear thirty per cent. greater than shown by the census returns. The same causes which operated to diminish the wheat crop of Ohio were not without their effects upon that of other States bordering on the upper portion of the valley of the Mississippi.")—*Rep. of Supt. of Census Bureau, 1st December*, 1852.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 60,168 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 5,057,769 bushels, and sweet, 187,994 bushels. The potato crop of 1839, as shown by the census of 1840, amounted to 5,805,021 bushels; and hence there has been a decrease in the crop of 559,258 bushels, or 9.7 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 10,454,449 pounds; hay, 443,142 tons; clover-seed, 102,197 bushels; other grass seed, 37,310 bushels; hops, 63,731 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 140 tons, and water-rotted, 50 tons; flax, 446,937 pounds; flax-seed, 188,880 bushels; silk cocoons, 1,552 pounds; sugar—maple, 4,588,209 pounds, and cane, 197,000 pounds; molasses, 308,308 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 804,275 pounds; wine, 48,207 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $695,921; and of market-garden products, $214,204. The principal of these, compared with the crops of the similar staples produced in 1839, exhibit the following movement

Staple.	1840		1850.		Movement.		
Tobacco	5,942,275 lbs.		10,454,449 lbs.		*incr.*	4,512,174 lbs.,	or 75.9 per cent.
Hay	1,022,037 tons		443,142 tons		*decr.*	578,895 tons,	or 56.6 "
Hops	62,195 lbs.		63,731 lbs.		*incr.*	1,546 lbs.,	or 2.4 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	9,080¼ tons		140 tons		*decr.*	19,568,023 lbs.,	or 96.2 "
" water-rotted			5 tons				
Flax			446,937 lbs.*				
Sugar—maple	6,363,386 lbs.		4,588,209 lbs.		*decr.*	1,578,177 lbs.,	or 24.9 "
" cane			197,000 lbs.				
Wine	11,524 gals.		48,207 gals.		*incr.*	36,683 gals.,	or 318.3 "

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $1,712,196. The same class of goods for the year represented in the census of 1840 was valued at $1,853,937.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $; average number of hands employed, —males, and females, ; wages paid per month, $; to males, $ and to females, $; value of manufactures produced in the year, $62,110,188. The whole number of industrial establishments in the State, producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, on the 1st June, 1850, was 10,550, and distributed as shown in the general table of counties—of the whole number 8 were cotton factories, 130 woolen factories, and iron-works 219—85 for the manufacture of pig iron, 183 for castings, and 11 for wrought iron—and 706 tanneries. Ohio has also a large number of machine shops, hardware and cutlery manufactories, distilleries, breweries, harness manufactures, railroad car and carriage factories, tobacco factories, soap, candle, and oil factories, potteries, paper-mills, flouring, grist, saw, and other mills, and other manufacturing establishments, large and small, which in the aggregate make up the summary above presented. The total capital invested in 1840 was $16,905,257.

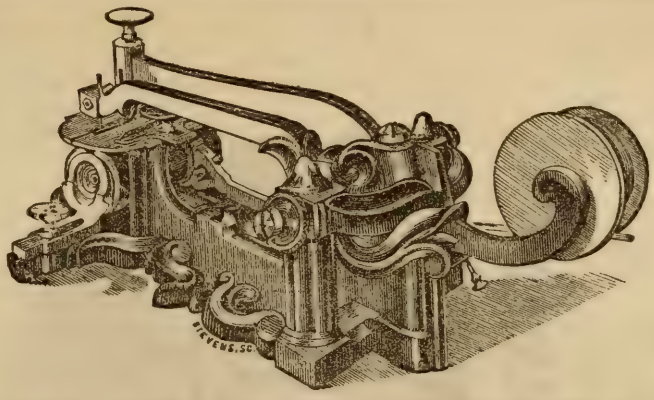
In *cotton* manufactures capital invested amounted, at the date specified, to $297,000; the value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed to $237,060; number of hands employed, 401—132 males and 269 females; entire wages per month, $4,725—to males, $2,191, and to females, $2,534; products of the year, 280,000 yards sheeting and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued together at $394,700. Cotton consumed, 4,270 bales, and coal, 2,152 tons. In 1840, the cotton manufactures had a capital of $118,500, and employed 246 hands; and the value of products was $139,378.

The *woolen* manufactures have a capital of $870,220; wool consumed in the year, 1,657,726 pounds; coal consumed, 2,110 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $578,423; average hands employed, 1,201—males, 903, and females, 298; entire wages per month, $21,441—to males, $18,191, and to females, $3,250; cloth manufactured in the year, 1,374,087 yards, and yarn, 65,000 pounds, valued together at $1,111,027. The capital in woolen factories in 1840, was $537,985; hands employed, 935, and value of products, $685,757.

The statistics of the *iron* manufacture were as follows:

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	dollars	1,503,000	2,063,650	620,800	4,187,450
Iron ore used	tons	140,610	2,000	—	142,610
Pig iron used	"	—	37,555	13,675	51,230

* The correctness of the returns as to hemp in the seventh census has not yet been perfectly verified, in a few instances there being some doubt whether the marshals have not written tons where they meant pounds.—*Report of Supt. of Census Bureau, 1st Dec.*, 1852. (If they had written "tons" in the case of Ohio, it could not have been much further from the truth than the "pounds" set down under this head.—Ed.



SEWING MACHINES,

No. 16 ST. CHARLES STREET,

S. H. PECK, Agent.

The Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Establishment is removed to No. 16 St. Charles street, up stairs, where will be found a good supply of SEWING MACHINES of the new and

IMPROVED STYLE,

Superior to any ever before offered to the public. The new and improved SEWING MACHINE

FOR PLANTATION USE,

Is incomparably the most useful of any ever yet invented. The Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines have earned the

FIRST PREMIUM

This season at EVERY FAIR in the Union where they were exhibited, or brought in competition with Singer's, Grover & Baker's, or any other Sewing Machines, viz: at the Maryland State Fair, Baltimore; at the Pennsylvania State Fair, in Harrisburg; at the Metropolitan Fair, in Washington; at the Ohio State Fair, in Newark; at the New York State Fair, in Elmira; at the American Institute, in New York.

Thousands of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are now in successful operation in the hands of

FAMILIES, PLANTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Their superiority over all other Sewing Machines, as to neatness and simplicity, and strength and beauty of stitch, and for general household sewing is unquestioned. Its speed is more than double that of any other machine, being over 1500 stitches per minute, is easily kept in order, having no wheels and shuttles in it.

All orders for Sewing Machines, Sewing Silk, Needles, Spools, &c., promptly attended to.

Printed instructions how to use the Machine, always furnished, and all the Machines purchased at this establishment kept in good order for one year without charge, by an experienced machinist from this factory.

Address **S. H. PECK, Agent,**

No. 16 ST. CHARLES STREET, N. O.



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

THOMAS HUNT, M.D., Dean.

The centre building is occupied by the Medical Department. Its dimensions are one hundred feet front by one hundred and four feet in depth. It contains three large Lecture Rooms, each of which will accommodate more than six hundred persons, a large Museum, Dissecting Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

Specifications	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Old metal used.....tons..	—	1,843	—	1,843
Blooms used ..... "	—	—	2,900	2,900
Mineral coal consumed ..... "	21,730	30,006	22,755	74,491
Coke and charcoal consumed.....bushels ...	5,428,800	355,120	466,900	6,250,820
Value of raw material, etc.....dollars....	630,037	1,199,790	604,493	2,434 320
Hands employed—males .....number...	2,415	2,758	708	5,881
Monthly wages—males .....dollars....	59,129	75,848	23,796	158,283
Iron manufactured .....tons.....	52,658	37,399	14,416	104,473
Value of products.....dollars....	1,255,850	3,069,350	1,076,192	5,391,392

In 1840, there were in the State 72 furnaces, producing 35,236 tons, and 19 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills, producing 7,466 tons; capital invested in iron manufactures, $1,161,900, and hands employed, 2,268.

The *tanneries* employed a capital of $1,340,389; value of hides and skins used, $1,118,080; hands employed, 1,826; monthly wages, $35,830; sides of leather tanned, 688,560, and skins tanned, 228,493; value of products for the year, $1,964,591. In 1840, there were 812 tanneries in the State, with an aggregate capital of $957,383, and employing 1,790 hands; products of the year, 161,630 sides of sole leather and 234,087 sides of upper leather.

The capital invested in the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* was $1 262,974; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley, 330.950 bushels; corn, 3.588,140 bushels; rye, 281,750 bushels; oats, 19,500 bushels; hops, 178 tons; hands employed, 1,033; quantities of liquor produced—ale, 96,943 barrels; whisky and high wines, 11.865.150 gallons. In the manufacture of spirits, Ohio has a much larger interest than any other State, and in reference to the aggregate produced in the United States, the quantity produced in this State amounts to upward of one-fourth; and one-twelfth of the ale, etc., brewed is the product of Ohio. In 1840, the capital invested in these interests amounted to $893,119; hands employed, 798; 390 distilleries produced 6,329,467 gallons, and 59 breweries, 1.422,584 gallons.

Foreign Commerce.—The direct intercourse between Ohio and foreign states is of very limited amount, and is chiefly confined to a trade between the lake ports and Canada, the great bulk of its merchantable material being carried either to the sea-board at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or to New Orleans. The latter port is the natural depôt of Southern Ohio. The direct imports from foreign countries in the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $582.504, and the exports at $217.632. Of the imports, the value carried in American bottoms was $398,999, and in foreign bottoms, $183 505; and of the exports the value of domestic products was $217.532—in American bottoms, $117,989, and in foreign bottoms, $99,543, and of foreign products, $100 carried in foreign bottoms. The statistics of the shipping employed in this branch of industry for the year quoted are embraced in the annexed aggregates:

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American.....	178	21.628	1,065	137	15,485	761	315	37,113	1,826
Foreign	136	18,243	899	131	18,322	884	267	36,565	1,783
Total.....	314	39,871	1,964	268	33,807	1,645	582	73,678	3,609

The statistics of the value of exports and imports for a series of years are thus stated in the Treasury Reports:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1829	$2,004	$293	1837	$132,844	$17,747	1844	$——	$——
1830	——	162	1838	139.827	12,895	1845	321.114	78,196
1831	——	——	1839	——	——	1846	352,630	102,714
1832	58,394	12,392	1840	991,954	4.915	1847	778,944	90,681
1833	225,544	5	1841	793.114	11,318	1848	147,599	186,726
1834	241,451	19,767	1842	899,786	13,051	1849	149,724	149,839
1835	97,201	9,808	1843	120,108	10,774	1850	217,632	582,504
1836	3,718	10,960						

The total shipping owned in the State amounted to 62,462 tons, of which 36,894 was owned in the district of Cuyahoga, of which Cleveland is the port of entry, 7,328 in that of Sandusky, 17.189 in that of Cincinnati, and 2,629 in that of Miami. The two first are lake districts, and the two latter districts on the Ohio River. All this shipping, except 72 tons of the class "licensed under 20 tons," was "enrolled and licensed," and employed in the coasting and river trade; and of the whole, 28,653 tons were navigated by steam-power, viz., in Cuyahoga district, 9,994 tons; in that of Sandusky, 1,214 tons; in that of Cincinnati, 16.906 tons; and in that of Miami, 539 tons. During the year there had been built in the several districts 31 vessels—4 schooners, 11 sloops, and 16 steamers, of the aggregate burden of 5.215 tons—in Cuyahoga district, 9 schooners and sloops (687 tons); in Sandusky, 5 schooners and sloops (421 tons); and in Cincinnati, 16 steamers and 1 sloop (4.107 tons).

Domestic Commerce.—As before remarked, Ohio sends the great bulk of its productions to the sea-board by the lake, river, canal, and railroad routes, and by the same routes its imports are carried. The value of this commerce is immense, but can not well be stated in figures, except in isolated cases, which serve more as indices of its vastness by all the routes, than as a definite reply to the question. The exports and imports of the lake ports, and of those of the principal points on the Ohio River, are ascertained, and partially so the tonnage and value of goods carried on the railroads; but these, also, in some measure, are not sufficient data from which to ascertain the exact commerce of the State, as they include a large amount of the products of, and goods destined to, the States farther west. If the annual commerce be set down at $160,000,000, it will not be far from its actual value. The exports from the lake ports alone amounted, in 1850, to $17,627,885, and the imports to $25,035.955. The exports of Sandusky increased from $3,099,989 in 1850, to $20,027,081 in 1852, and the imports from $7,010,304 to $15,072,406; and those of the other lake ports in like proportion. The exports of Cincinnati average $24,000,000 a year, and the imports $40,000,000. These are at the principal outlets of the State, and serve to illustrate its general commerce, but there are numerous other points at which the commercial movement is also on an extensive scale. This vast commerce is yearly increasing, but to what amount it may ultimately attain can only be determined by the progress of settlement and production. Its immense mineral wealth, its fertile soils, and the facilities it enjoys for manufactures generally, are such as to invite the attention of both capitalist and producer and within the

State there is as much habitable space as is required for a population equal to that of the British islands, and hence its progress in wealth, population, and industry, can only be impeded by the attainment of a like status with that nation.

Internal Improvements.—Ohio has completed and is prosecuting numerous enterprises in the way of internal improvement. Its canals and railroads are on a most magnificent scale, crossing and recrossing in every direction, bringing the interior to the borders, and uniting there with the like improvements in the adjoining States. The map of Ohio presents in its several lines a complete net-work of avenues, the principal running from the lake to the river—from Cleveland and Sandusky to Cincinnati, and from the States eastward to those on the west—from Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Parkersburg, toward the Mississippi. The chief railroad centres are Cleveland and Sandusky on the lake coast; Mansfield, Mount Vernon, Newark, Zanesville, Columbus, Xenia, Bellefontaine, Sidney, Springfield, Greenville, Dayton, and Hamilton, in the interior; and Cincinnati on the river. From all these points lines radiate in every direction. Its great valleys are traversed by canals. With respect to Macadamized roads, turnpikes, and common roads, few other States are so amply provided; and in every direction connecting the commercial centres with each other, and with the adjoining States, lines of magnetic telegraph have been in existence for several years. The total length of canal in the State is 930 miles, and the total length of railroad on the 1st January, 1853, was 1,468 miles, and 1,400 miles of the latter was then in progress of construction. The latest statistics respecting canals and railroads will be found in the APPENDIX.

Banks.—According to returns made to the office of the Auditor of the State, on the 1st August, 1851, the condition of the banks was as follows:

RESOURCES.	12 Independent Banks.	41 Branches of State Banks.	5 Old Banks.
Notes and bills discounted	$2,670,372 84	$11,218,205 54	$3,653,535 09
Specie	313,300 44	2,008,059 75	438,384 25
Notes of other banks, etc.	241,643 55	710,199 06	289,638 00
Due from other banks and bankers	242,873 56	585,473 58	256,835 21
Eastern deposits	394,840 55	1,541,900 39	470,392 18
Checks and other cash items	29,092 82	45,891 58	53,371 68
Bonds deposited with State Treasurer	1,465,480 88	922,328 40	—
Real estate and personal property	113,695 92	199,274 76	149,002 04
Other resources	65,149 54	270,941 50	182,573 25
Total resources	$5,536,459 10	$17,502,274 56	$5,443,731 70
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$864,630 00	$4,836,240 00	$1,923,926 00
Circulation	1,375,295 00	8,623,702 50	1,636,784 00
Safety Fund	1,262,310 88	58,246 94	—
Due to banks and bankers	269,474 84	344,973 98	502,676 33
Due to individual depositors	1,510,963 14	3,065,006 58	1,000,193 89
Surplus and undivided profits	25,144 10	225,681 39	337,130 04
Bills payable and time drafts	112,071 33	135,840 81	15,975 00
Discounts, interest, etc.	71,726 31	238,149 06	12,396 19
Dividends unpaid	12,985 93	22,821 80	6,764 50
Other liabilities	31,856 97	1,611 50	7,885 75
Total liabilities	$5,536,459 10	$17,502,274 56	$5,443,731 70

—thus it appears that the aggregate capital of the Ohio banks is $7,614,756; specie, $2,759,743; circulation, $13,635,781; and discounts, $17,542,112.

Government.—The present constitution of Ohio was done in convention 10th March, 1851, ratified by the people 17th June, and went into operation 1st September of the same year. It provides:

The *right of suffrage* is enjoyed by every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, resident in the State one year next preceding the election, and in the county, town, or ward in which he lives such time as may be provided by law; but no idiot or insane person is allowed to vote, and the General Assembly may disfranchise and make ineligible to hold office any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime. All votes are given by ballot, and the general elections are held on the second Tuesday of October biennially.

The *General Assembly* consists of a House of Representatives and Senate, the House consisting of one hundred members and the Senate of thirty-five members, elected in districts for two years, their terms commencing on the 1st January after the election. The apportionment of representatives and senators is based on the results of the federal decennial census. Members must be residents of their respective districts one year next preceding their election, unless absent on the public business of the State or of the United States. No person convicted of embezzling public funds, or who shall be in any way connected with a duel, can hold office, nor any person holding public monies have a seat in the Assembly. No member during his term, and for one year after its expiration, shall be eligible to any office that may have been created, or the pay of which may have been increased, during his term. No money shall be paid by special act or any claim unless by a two-thirds vote of the members elected. In all elections by the Assembly the vote shall be *viva voce*.

The *executive* functions are vested in a Governor, who is elected biennially by a plurality of votes. The Lieutenant-governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-general are elected in the same way and for the same term, to commence on the second Monday of January. The Auditor is elected for four years. These officers continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Governor has power to pardon, except in cases of treason and impeachment, but must report each case, with his reasons, to the Assembly. In case of the death of the Governor, the Lieutenant-governor succeeds; after him the President of the Senate; and he failing, then the Speaker of the House. The Lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* President of the Senate. The Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary, or Attorney-general dying, being disabled, or removed, the Governor may fill the vacant office *pro tempore*, but the vacancy shall be filled at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it happens; and the person then elected shall hold office for the full term.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, etc. The Supreme Court consists of five judges chosen by the people at large, a majority of whom form a quorum and pronounce a decision. One judge is elected annually for five years. The court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas cor-*

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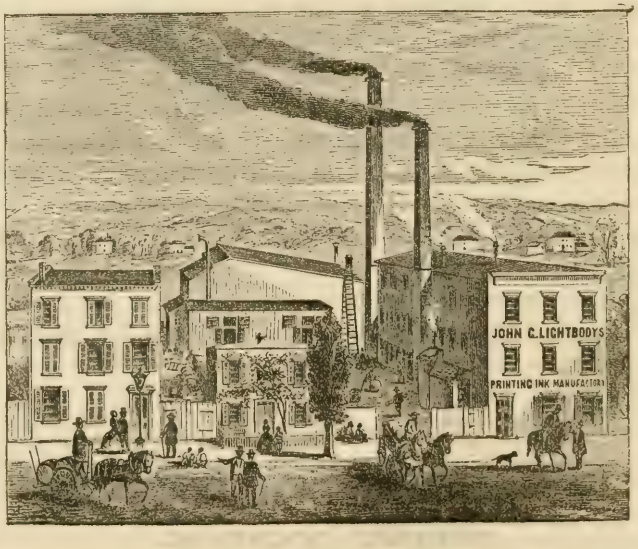
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pus, and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law, and holds at least one term in each year at the seat of government. For the purpose of electing judges to and holding Courts of Common Pleas, the State is divided into nine districts (of which Hamilton County forms one), and each district is subdivided into three parts, from each of which one judge—to reside while in office in his district—is chosen by the electors of each subdivision for five years. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one or more of the judges in every county as often as the law may provide, and more than one court may be held at the same time in each district. District courts, composed of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom forms a quorum, are held in each county of the several districts at least once in each year. The district courts have original jurisdiction in the same classes of cases as the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. In each county there is a Probate Court, open at all times, holden by one judge chosen by the voters of each county for three years. Justices of the peace are elected in the several townships also for three years. All other judges are chosen by the voters of their respective judicial districts for not more than five years. Vacated judgeships are filled *pro tempore* by the Governor, but a successor to the vacating judge is elected at the next general election, if occurring more than thirty days after the vacancy happens. A Clerk of the Common Pleas is chosen in each county for three years, and such clerk is clerk of all the courts of record in his county, unless otherwise provided by law. Courts of Conciliation may be established. The Legislature, at its first session, provided for the appointment of three commissioners to revise and simplify the practice, etc., of the courts, and, as far as practical and expedient, to abolish distinct forms of action, and the difference between law and equity. In Cleveland and Cincinnati there is also a Superior Court, and in Cincinnati a Commercial Court, the jurisdiction of all which is local.

A *Board of Public Works*, consisting of three members, one elected annually for three years, has charge of the canals, railroads, and other works belonging to the State.

Among the other principal provisions of the constitution are the following: no new county shall be made, or county line or county seat changed but by a vote of the county; lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, shall be prohibited; a bureau of statistics may be established; imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, shall be abolished; compensation, assessed by a jury, shall be paid for all property taken for the public use without deduction for benefits to any adjacent property of the owner; all white male citizens, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands or other property granted or entrusted to the State for educational and religious purposes, shall be forever inviolable, and the income therefrom faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants; a thorough and efficient system of common schools shall be secured throughout the State; institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State; the State shall never contract any debt for the purposes of internal improvement, but it may contract debts to meet casual defects in the revenue, or expenses not otherwise provided for—the aggregate never to exceed $750.000; it may further contract debts to repel invasions, etc., or to redeem the present outstanding debt; the credit of the State shall never be lent to any individual or corporation, nor shall the State become a stockholder in any association, or assume any debt except in the cases above provided for; the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney-general shall be the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which consists of the net annual income of the public works and stocks, and of such funds raised by taxation or otherwise as may be provided by law, which shall be made sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and annually not less than $100,000.

To *amend the constitution*, it is necessary that three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall vote in favor of the proposed amendments, which shall be entered upon the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county for six months preceding the next general election, and at such election the amendments shall be separately submitted to the people; and if a majority vote therefor, they shall become a part of the constitution. At the general election, in 1871, and every twentieth year thereafter, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution?" shall be submitted to the people; and at any time, if considered necessary by two-thirds of the Assembly, and a subsequent majority of the people, a convention may be called for the same purpose.

The *militia force* of the State consists of 176,455 men of all arms, of which 2,051 are commissioned officers, and 174,404 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 91 are general officers, 217 general staff officers, 462 field officers, etc., and 2,208 company officers.

The principal *benevolent institutions* of the State are the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind. All these are located at Columbus. The number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum, on the 15th November, 1849, was 323—169 males, and 154 females; the number received during the subsequent year, 193—112 males and 81 females, and the number discharged during the year, 198—108 males and 90 females. Of those discharged, 99—49 males, and 50 females, were recovered; 9—5 males and 4 females, much improved; 15 improved; 53 unimproved; (43 chronic cases) and 22 died. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has been in actual operation 21 years, and during that period there have been 462 pupils. The number in the Institution for the Blind, including graduates and pupils, on the 25th December, 1850, was 73—40 males and 33 females; 13 pupils were received during the year, and 10 discharged. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of 6 and 21 years. If able to pay, the two last institutions charge $100 for the 10 months' session, from 1st October to 1st August.

Finances, etc.—The total amount of receipts, for the year ending November 15th, 1850, was $2,536,558 40; total resources of the treasury (including balance for former year), $3,091,993 80. Disbursements for the same period, $2.960,927 18. Excess of resources, $131.066 12. The "chief sources of income" were—taxes on real and personal property, including arrears, $1,243.564 83; taxes on professions, peddlers and foreign insurance companies, and auction duties, etc., $30,297 52; taxes on banks and State insurance companies, $56,428 95; canal tolls, water rents, etc., $728,085 73; dividends, turnpike, and canal, $29.838 20; principal of surplus revenue, $177,213 85; interest on surplus revenue, $58.741 88; canal lands sold, $42.691 43; road tolls, $49.103 04; taxes paid through Auditor of State, $37.380 47; school and ministerial lands sold, $68.371 03; claims collected, $4.271 52; and miscellaneous, $7,467 54; and the principal "objects of expenditure" were—bills drawn for appropriations, $391.186 48; common school fund, $200,000; interest on foreign debt, $1,022.358 95; interest on special school and trust fund, $97.272 81; interest on domestic bonds, $28.694 66; repairs on canals and public works, $329.595; repairs on national road, $47.242 66; State debt paid, $657,886 34.

The *State debt*, on the 15th November, 1850, amounted to $18,744.594 32, the annual interest on which was $1,124,536 13. The constituents of this debt were—domestic bonds outstanding, $493,824, drawing annually $26.940 10 interest; irreducible stock, school and trust funds, $1,683,996 63—annual interest, $101,039 80; and foreign debt, $16,566,773 69—annual interest,

$996.556 23. During the year ending as above, $35,768 38 of the domestic bonds had been redeemed. The irreducible stock, on which the State pays 6 per cent. interest to the townships and districts from which the funds were received, forms part of the State debt which is not to be repaid. The United States surplus revenue, amounting to $2,007,260 34, and loaned to the fund commissioners of the counties, was due to the State January 1st, 1850, except certain balances not due until 1852: $1,016,226 53 has already been repaid. After due, if not paid, the counties must pay 6 per cent. on what remains in their hands. The State owes $3,011,858 71 of turnpike, railway, and canal stock. The gross income of public works, for the year 1850, was $728,085 72. Total value of taxable property, real and personal, was $489,876,340, upon which the State tax was $1,413,830 42. The total valuation of property, in 1844, was $136,142,666, and the taxes levied $948,996 13, showing an immense septennial increase, as compared with the valuation and taxation of 1850. The number and value of domestic animals in the State by the assessors for 1850, were as follows: horses 513,652, valued at $19,142 789; mules 2,180, valued at $86,828; cattle 1,103,811, valued at $11,315,560; sheep 3,812,707, valued at $1,984,983; hogs, 1,672,178, valued at $1,902,029. Total valuation of domestic animals, $34,432,189. The whole value of personal property, exclusive of the above, upon the duplicates, was $98,487 502. These numbers and values, it will be perceived, differ essentially from those given in the census of the same year by the United States authorities.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the act passed on the 23d May, 1850, apportioning representatives to Congress, Ohio is entitled to *twenty-one* members.

Education.—The whole number of "common school" districts in the State, in 1850, was 9,590, and of fractional districts 1,342. The number of common schools was 12,279, taught by 7,924 male and 5,168 female teachers. Enrolled scholars, 421,733—males, 236,827 and females, 184,906; average daily attendance of scholars, 337,575—males 190,891, and females, 146,984. Wages paid to teachers from public funds, $506,469 16—males, $393,642 09 and females, $112,827 07; and paid from other sources, $125,652 57—males, $100,049 44 and females, $25,603 13: total $632,121 73—males, $493,691 53 and females, $138,430 20. School-houses built during the year, 248—expense, $64,823 22. Amount of building funds raised, $76,345 47; amount of tax on duplicates, $369,408 65; and received by reporting counties from State fund, $148,048 63: total from all sources, $560,764 99.

The principal "collegiate establishments" in Ohio are—Ohio University, at Athens, founded 1804; Miami (*Assoc. Ref.*) University, at Oxford, founded 1809; Franklin College, at New Athens, founded 1825; Western Reserve (*Presbyterian*) College, at Hudson, founded 1826; Kenyon (*Episcopal*) College, at Gambier, founded 1827; Granville (*Baptist*) College, at Granville, founded 1831; Marietta College, at Marietta, founded 1835; Oberlin (*Congregational*) College, at Oberlin, founded 1834; Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati, founded 1819, which in 1850 had 8 professors and 84 students, and in the law department 3 professors and 25 students; St. Xavier (*Rom. Cath.*) College, at Cincinnati, founded 1840; Woodward College, at Cincinnati, founded 1831; Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, founded 1842; and Wittenberg (*Christian*) College, at Springfield, founded 1845. The statistics of these several institutions, in 1850, were as follows:

Colleges.	Prof.	Stu.	Lib.	Colleges.	Prof.	Stu.	Lib.	Colleges.	Prof	Stu.	Lib.
Ohio Univ.	5	20	5,000	Kenyon	5	50	7,000	St. Xavier	18	70	6,300
Miami Univ	6	66	8,000	Granville	4	35	5,000	Woodward	5	19	1,400
Franklin	4	80	2,200	Marietta	6	55	6,400	O. Wesl. Univ.	9	40	3,700
W. Reserve	8	57	8,000	Oberlin	12	66	4,200	Wittenberg	7	37	4,500

Theological departments are attached to Kenyon, Western Reserve, Granville, Oberlin, and Wittenberg, and there are Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, at Oxford. The statistics of these are as follows:

Names.	Founded.	Prof.	Stu.	Library	Names.	Founded.	Prof.	Stu.	Library.
Lane Seminary	1829	3	36	10,500	Granville	1832	2	8	500
Kenyon	1828	4	4	4,500	Oberlin	1834	3	20	250
Western Reserve	1830	3	14	790	Associate Reformed	1839	1	12	1,000

The medical schools within the State, and their statistics for 1851, are—the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, founded in 1844 (6 professors, 202 students, and 411 graduates); the Medical School of Ohio, at Cincinnati, founded 1819 (8 professors, 130 students, and 331 graduates); Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, at Cleveland, founded 1850 (5 professors, 62 students, and 17 graduates); Starling Medical College, at Columbus, founded 1847 (8 professors, 124 students, and 53 graduates).

Besides the above, there are in all the large towns numerous academic and denominational schools, etc., supported partly by endowment and partly by charges for education. Among these the Roman Catholic convents, nunneries, schools, etc., are conspicuous, and as a general fact these are better conducted, more extended in their curricula, and, aside from their religious bearing, everywhere unexceptionable and worthy of imitation by all sectaries.

Public Libraries.—One State library—12,500 volumes; 8 social—21,295 volumes; 13 college—35,510 volumes; 19 student—20,265 volumes; 3 academic and professional—12,529 volumes; 1 scientific and historical—10,000 volumes; 3 public school—1,595 volumes. Total libraries 48, and volumes 104,634.—*Report of Librarian of Smithsonian Institute.*

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State, on the 1st June, 1850, was 302, of which 103 advocated whig and 93 democratic principles, and 106 were neutral in politics, or devoted to science, religion, literature, etc. Of the whole number 28 were published daily, circulating at each issue 90,656 copies, or 29,214,328 copies annually; 6 tri-weekly, 1,961 copies, or 305,915 annually; 4 semi-weekly, 2,800 copies, or 291,200 annually; 222 weekly, 211,862 copies, or 11,016,824 annually; 7 semi-monthly, 32,920 copies, or 790,080 annually; and 20 monthly, 65,500, or 786,000 annually. Total copies issued annually 42,404,348. The counties and number of periodicals issued in each was—Adams, 1 w.; Allen, 1 w.; Ashland, 2 w.; Ashtabula, 3 w.: Athens, 1 w.; Auglaize, 2 w.; Belmont, 2 w. and 1 m.; Brown and Butler, each 3 w.; Carroll and Champaign, each 2 w.; Clark, 1 t.-w. and 4 w.; Clermont and Clinton, each 2 w.; Columbiana, 6 w.; Coshocton, 2 w. and 1 s.-m.; Crawford, 1 w.; Cuyahoga, 3 d. and 5 w.; Darke, Defiance, and Delaware, each 2 w.; Erie, 2 d., 3 w., and 1 m.; Fairfield, 2 d. and 3 w.; Fayette, 1 w.; Franklin, 2 d., 2 t.-w., 6 w., 2 m., and 1 occasionally; Gallia and Geauga, each 2 w.: Greene, 1 w.: Guernsey, 2 w.; Hamilton (Cincinnati), 8 d., 1 t.-w., 32 w., 1 s.-m., and 14 m.; Hancock, 3 w.; Harrison, Hardin, Highland, and Hocking, each 2 w.; Holmes, 3 w.; Huron and Jackson, each 2 w.; Jefferson, 6 w.; Knox, 6 w.; Lake and Lawrence, each 1 w.: Licking, 2 s.-w. and 4 w.; Logan, 2 w.; Lorain, 2 w. and 1 s.-m.; Lucas, 2 d., 2 t.-w., and 3 w.; Madison, 1 w.; Mahoning, Marion, and Medina, each 2 w.; Meigs and Mercer, each 1 w.; Miami, 1 s.-w., 5 w., and 1 m.; Monroe, 1 w.; Montgomery, 4 d. and 6 w.; Morgan and Morrow, each 2 w.; Muskingum, 1 d., 1 t.-w., 6 w., and 1 annually; Perry, 2 w.; Pickaway, 1 s.-w. and 3 w.; Pike, 1 w.; Portage

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Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations, according to the census returns of 1850, are exhibited in the annexed form:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	545..	184,098..	$598,730	Germ n Ref.	71..	26,315..	$71,860	R. Catholic..	130..	76,215..	$763 307
Christian...	90..	30,190..	56,155	Jewish	3..	1,300..	29,000	Swedenb'g ..	2..	700..	15,800
Congregat'l.	100..	41,920..	207,880	Lutheran...	259..	90,348..	259,975	Tunker.....	10..	4,550..	9,975
Dutch Ref..	5..	1,150..	2,600	Mennonite.	9..	1,730..	1,825	Union.....	48..	18,646..	37,900
Episcopal..	79..	31,975..	367,425	Methodist..	1,520..	589,840..	1,542,181	Unitarian...	1..	650..	15,000
Free.....	18..	5,100..	9,550	Moravian..	158..	49,545..	93,072	Universalist.	58..	20,765..	100,590
Friends....	94..	30,866..	82,175	Presbyter'n.	659..	271,499..	1,388,199	Minor Sects.	41..	20,250..	111,950

—making a total of 3,890 churches, having accommodation for 1,447,652 persons, and owning property to the value of $5,765,149. The State forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and comprises the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cincinnati, and the suffragan diocese of Cleveland. The towns of Covington and Newport, in Kentucky, and the adjacent territory for three miles, belong also to the province of Cincinnati.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers that received assistance and support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 2,513, of which 1,904 were native-born, and 609 foreigners; and the whole number on the rolls on the 1st June as aforesaid, was 1,673, of which 1,254 were native-born, and 419 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $95,250. From the report of the attorney-general it appears that during the year 1850 there were 2,008 prosecutions, 1,273 convictions, and 295 acquittals. The punishments were—penitentiary for life, 3; for ten years and over, 6; and for under ten years 118; and 221 were sent to the county jails. The amount of fines was $14,224 58, of costs $19,290 60, and of collectable costs $9,076 08. The Ohio penitentiary, on the 30th November, 1849, contained 336 convicts; admitted during the year 193, and discharged 105, leaving 424 in confinement at the end of the official year 1850. Of those discharged, 42 was by expiration of sentence, 32 by pardon, 21 by death, 5 by writ of error, 2 by pardon of President of the United States, and 3 escaped; and of the 193 committed 145 were convicted of offenses against property, 7 of arson, 13 of forgery, and 32 of offenses against the person. Receipts from convict labor $35,740 74, and expenses of maintaining prison $26,877 56—balance in favor of prison $8,863 18. There is a library of nearly 8,000 volumes connected with the prison, for the use of the convicts.

Historical Sketch.—As a district territory, Ohio dates from the first year of the present century. Previous to this time it constituted a portion of the "Territory North-west of the Ohio," over which Congress had exercised jurisdiction since 1787.

The French were the first to explore the waters of the Ohio. In 1680, La Salle traversed the tract between the lakes and the Mississippi, and for upward of half a century Frenchmen seem to have been the only visitors of this region. Their object was the fur trade; nor did they, like their English neighbors, manifest any disposition to appropriate the country by settlements. Within the actual limits of Ohio, indeed, no settlements appear to have been ever made by the French. About the middle of the eighteenth century, a controversy, between the Canadian traders and the English, respecting this country, sprung up and finally involved both nations in war, and ended only with the overthrow of French power in America. The charters of many of the British provinces extended their claims to the Pacific, and their settlements had proceeded gradually westward. The French claims, on the other hand, proceeded from north to south, and consequently intersected those of the English, or, as respects actual occupation, their possessions formed a cordon round those of the English. In 1750, an association, chiefly residing in Virginia and England, obtained from the crown a grant of 600,000 acres lying in the country claimed by both nations. Trading houses were immediately established, and surveys commenced, of which measures the governor of Canada soon became acquainted. France and England being then at peace, remonstrances were made on the subject, but expostulation and threats having had no effect, the French seized two British subjects, who were found trading with the Indians, and sent them to Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, where a strong fort had been erected. This and other acts of violence determined the governor of Virginia to send an officer to the French posts. The illustrious Washington, then a major of militia, was commissioned for the purpose, who, after great difficulties, delivered a letter to the commandant, at a fort on the river La Bœuf, requiring him to withdraw from the British territory on the Ohio. The answer was of such a nature that, on the return of Washington, the Virginia legislature caused a regiment to be raised, in which he received the second command. In April, 1754, his chief having died, the command devolved upon himself, and he, with two companies, advanced into the disputed country; but, on his route to the head of the Alleghany and Monongahela, was attacked by a superior force, and compelled to surrender. Soon after this event, open war was declared, and the British government sent out a powerful force under General Braddock. The object of the campaign of 1755 was the capture of Fort Du Quesne, and the secure possession of the country on the Ohio. The expedition was unsuccessful, and the French maintained possession of the country until the surrender of Canada in 1763, which included also the whole country westward to the Mississippi.

From whatever cause, though now thrown open to the American trade, the beautiful valley of the Ohio was left in undisturbed occupancy of its original inhabitants. The government, indeed, seems to have had no disposition to encourage settlement. The Indians were still numerous and powerful, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution, were incited by the British against the frontier settlers, and committed many barbarous excesses. During all this period occupancy was impossible. The treaty of peace, although it transferred the sovereignty of the country, yet left it subject to Indian depredation, and it was not until 1787 that any settlement was begun within the limits of the present State. Previous to that year, the right of soil, subject to the Indian title, was claimed by several of the States, as having passed to them by their charters, and soon after the peace of 1783 jealousies had arisen in consequence of the vast extent of these possessions, which were only allayed by the cession of the whole to the United States. Virginia, however, reserved a portion of land (3,709,848 acres) near the rapids of the Ohio for her State troops, and Connecticut a tract near Lake Erie (3,666 921 acres). These were subsequently confirmed to the several claimants. In 1800, jurisdiction over these reservations was also relinquished by the States owning them, reserving to themselves claim to the soil. Other tracts, known as Symmes' purchase (284,698 acres), and the Ohio Company's purchase (1,144,509 acres), were subsequently recognized, as were also

several individual claims. It now remained for the United States to purchase from the Indians the soil and right of possession, which, owing to the hostility of these people, was not completely effected for many years, nor until much blood had been shed on both sides. In 1787, Congress began to exercise jurisdiction over the territory. A territorial government was instituted consisting of a governor, secretary, and three judges, who, in addition to their ordinary functions, had also a partial legislative power. The officers appointed under these provisions administered the government of the whole territory until 1799. During a greater part of the period of the temporary government, a harassing warfare was kept up with the Indians, instigated, if not assisted, by the British. In 1791, General St. Clair, who had been sent against the Miamis, was surprised and totally routed. This disaster operated as a serious check upon the progress of settlement. In 1794, however, a decided victory was obtained by General Wayne, and in the succeeding year hostilities were suspended, and the treaty of Greenville terminated the war. Ohio was now free from savage incursion, and began to prosper; settlements which had been suspended recommenced with increased vigor. Up to the year 1787, only 118,582 acres of land had been sold by the general government—none was disposed of between that period and 1799, in which year 640 acres were sold. In 1800, 70,948 acres were disposed of: in 1801, 486,787 acres, and up to 1810, 2,833,662 acres had been sold. To 1820, the total dispositions amounted to 6,705,361 acres; to 1830, to 8,224,495 acres; to 1840, to 13,180,577 acres, and to 1849, there only remained in the hands of the government 509,230 acres. The aggregate disposed of to the latter period was 25,667,730 acres, viz., sold, 12,490,215 acres; donated—to schools, 675,094; to colleges, 24,320; to internal improvements, 1,260,051, and to individuals, 32,141; military bounties—old war, 1,301,326; war of 1812, 63,842, and Mexican war, 49,429; reservations—salaries, 24,216; Indians, 16,331, and companies, 8,805,976 (including Virginia and Connecticut reserves, etc.); private claims, 26,460; swamp lands (granted to State), 303,329 acres. Thus it will be seen that, in fifty years from the institution of a regular representative government, the whole land has been virtually taken up, and generally settled upon.

In 1799 the North-western Territory, having a sufficient population, was admitted to a second grade of territorial government, which entitled it to a representative body, composed of delegates chosen by the people, and a council appointed by Congress from nominations made by the House of Representatives. Shortly after, the country composing the State of Ohio was detached from the general territory, and formed into a distinct government. On the 30th April, 1802, on the petition of the people, Congress passed a law enabling them to form a constitution and State government, and the conditions prescribed by that act having been complied with, Ohio became a sovereign State and member of the Union in 1803.

Thus admitted to the privileges of self-government, the growth of Ohio has been uninterrupted. No other State of the Union has surpassed it in rapidity of progress. The disposition of its lands, and the population at decennial periods (before given), show an augmentation unparalleled in history. Its position with respect to the old States may in some measure account for this, but it has had many disadvantages to contend with. The first pioneers had no steam horses to drag them to their desert home, no steamboats to skim their rivers, nor telegraphs whereby to communicate with their friends in the east. Their journeyings were toilsome and their fare hard, nor was there rest for them when their travels ended: the Indian met them with menace, and the thick forests had to be hewn through before a crop could be planted. How different the things of to-day, when the immigrant has little more to do than throw himself in a well padded car, and be set down at his future residence without trouble of any sort, the wide prairie ready to receive the seed of his first harvest, and a thriving country around him. These matters ought to be considered when the settlement and progress of Ohio are compared with those of other States. It was not until the year 1825 that any road was built from the sea-board States into Ohio. On the 4th July of that year the ceremony of breaking ground on the National Road west of the Ohio was celebrated. On the same day ground was broken at Licking Summit for the construction of the Ohio Canal. To-day canals, railroads, turnpikes, and every means and mode of transportation and travel are open to all parts, and enjoyed by the people in a greater degree than in most other States of the Union, and certainly than in any European country, with the exception of Great Britain.

Succession of Governors.—Territorial Governors: Arthur St. Clair, 1789; and—Constitutional Governors: Edward Tiffin, 1803; Thomas Kirker (acting), 1807; Samuel Hunting, 1808; Return J. Meigs, 1810; Othniel Looker (acting), 1814; Thomas Worthington, 1814; Ethan Allen Brown, 1818; Allen Trimble, 1826; Duncan M'Arthur, 1830; Robert Lucas, 1832; Joseph Vance, 1836; Wilson Shannon, 1838; Thomas Corwin, 1840; Wilson Shannon, 1842; Thomas W. Bartley (acting), 1843; Mordecai Bartley, 1844; William Bebb, 1846; Seabury Ford, 1848; Reuben Wood, 1850.

Columbus, on the east side of the Scioto River, is the political capital of the State.

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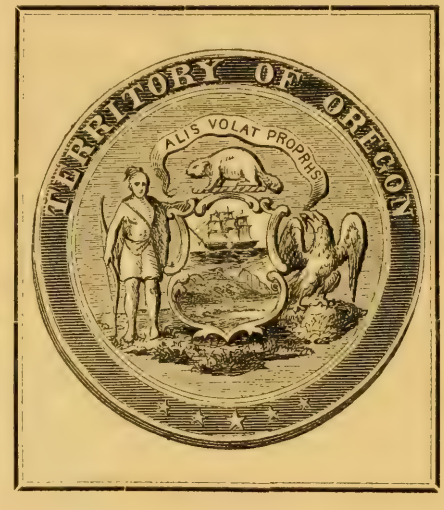
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THEODORE HARRIS.


TERRITORY OF OREGON
ALIS VOLAT PROPRIIS

THE TERRITORY OF OREGON.

Oregon, as relinquished by Great Britain to the United States in 1846, extends from 42° to 49° latitude north, and from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. As at present constituted, it is limited north by the Columbia river, to latitude 46°, and by that line to the mountains aforesaid, the upper portion of the original territory having lately been erected into a territorial government, under the title of the "Territory of Washington." For the convenience of exhibiting the statistics of the country, however, it will be necessary to describe it as it existed before the separation. It contains altogether an area of 341,463 square miles.

Oregon is naturally divided into three principal parallel sections, determined by the course of the mountains traversing it. The western section is bounded by the Cascade Mountains, and extends from them to the Pacific Ocean; the middle section lies between the Cascade Mountains and the Blue Mountains, and the eastern section between the latter and the crest of the Rocky Mountains. These several divisions have each distinct climatic characteristics, and differ in soil and productions. The mountain ranges extend in general in lines parallel with the coast, and often attain a height far above the summer snow line.

The Cascade, or coast range, sometimes called the President's Range, runs through the Territory north and south, at a distance from the sea-coast varying from 100 to 150 miles, and in many places rises in regular cones to the elevation of 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Except when the Columbia breaks through it, the communication between the east and west is almost interrupted, and where there exists any mountain pass, the difficulties besetting it are such as to render it of little use to the traveler. The climate of the section west of this range is mild and genial the year round, and the winters remarkably short. Snow seldom lies on the ground a week together. The soil on the northern parts varies from a light brown loam to a thin vegetable earth, with gravel and sand as a subsoil. In the middle parts a rich, heavy loam prevails, but in many localities clay and a black loam, based on trap-rock, are found. The soils of the Willamette valley and southern part generally are good, varying from a black vegetable loam to decomposed basalt, with clay, and portions of loose gravel soil. The hills are generally basalt, stone, and slate. Between the Umpqua and the southern boundary, the rocks are primitive, consisting of slate, hornblende, and granite, which produces a poor and gritty soil. There are in the latter region, however, some rich lands, covered with oak. Gold has been found extensively in the rivers of the south. For the most part, the whole country west of the Cascades is well timbered. It is intersected by spurs from the main range, which render the surface much broken, and these are covered with dense forests of pines, firs, spruce, oaks, ash, arbor vitæ, etc., with a dense undergrowth for hazels, rubus, roses, etc. The prairies and river bottoms are excellent farming lands, and the uplands abound in rich pasturage.

The Blue Mountains have an irregular course, and are frequently interrupted, but generally run north and south, commencing in the Klamath range, near the California line. They are broken through by the Saptin, or Snake River, at the junction of the Kooskooskee, and branch off in hills of moderate elevation, until they again appear on the north side of the Columbia River, above the Okonagan, and finally connect with the Rocky Mountains, in the British territory. The climate of the middle section is much more extreme than in the west of the Cascade range, and its range more frequent and greater. It is, however, extremely salubrious, and the air bracing. No dew falls in this section. The soil in the hills is barren, but in the valleys a rich alluvian, varied indeed, but generally fertile. The general elevation of this section is about 1,000 feet above the sea level. In the north, the surface is broken by mountains and rivers, and quite unfit for agricultural purposes. The parts south of this, including the vicinities of the Columbia and Saptin rivers, the surface is rolling, and in every way a fine grazing country. Further south there is little good land, the whole being broken and desert, with scarcely a tree or useful vegetable, the artemesia alone seeming to flourish in the solitudes.

The Rocky Mountains, forming the eastern border of the Territory, commence on the Arctic coast, and continue with little interruption until their subsidence at the central isthmus of the continent. Along all the line bounding Oregon, only one eligible pass has yet been discovered, and that—the Great South Pass—lies on its extreme south-east corner, forming the gate of the country. Through this pass the emigration from the east comes in, and it is also the great thoroughfare of travel to Utah and California. The section immediately west of this can never be made available for settlement. Its climate is variable, and in a single day the temperature may pass from winter to summer heat. Rain seldom falls, and but little snow. The surface is rocky, and presents an almost unbroken waste, while stupendous mountain spurs traverse it in all directions. This country is partially timbered.

The Columbia is the great river of the country, and the recipient of all the other rivers of the Territory, having their origin eastward of the coast range of mountains. Its N. branch rises in the Rocky Mountains in about 50° N. lat. and 116° W. long., and thence pursues a N. route to near M'Gillivray's Pass. Here the river is 3,600 feet above the sea-level, and, receiving Canoe River, it then turns S., and in its course to Fort Colville it successively takes up the waters of numerous tributaries, the chief of which are the Kootanie, or Flat Bow, and Flat Head or Clark's rivers. The Columbia is thus far surrounded by high mountains, and often expands into a chain of lakes. At Colville its elevation is 2,049 feet above the sea, having fallen 556 feet in 220 miles. To the S. of this point it tends to the W., receiving Spokan River from the E.; thence it pursues a W. course for 60 miles, and bending to the S., receives Okonagon River, which has its source in a line of lakes extensively susceptible of canoe navigation. The Columbia thence passes S. until it reaches Walla Walla, in 45° N. lat., and receives the Saptin or Lewis River; here the elevation of the Columbia is 1,286 feet, and its width about 3,500 feet. It now takes its last turn to the W., receiving the Umatilla, Quisnel's, John Day's, and Chute rivers from the S., and Cathlatates from the N., and pursuing a rapid course for 80 miles, it passes the gorge of the Cascade Mountains in a series of falls and rapids, that form an insurmountable barrier to the passage of boats, even in time of flood, and are overcome by portages. From this point there is still-water navigation for 40 miles, when rapids again interrupt free sailing, but hence to the ocean, 120 miles, the river, though frequently obstructed by bars, is open to vessels of less than 12 feet draft. In this part of its course it receives the Willamette River from the S., and the Cowlitz from the N. The Willa-

mette is navigable for small vessels to within 3 miles of its falls. Within a distance of 20 miles from the ocean, the Columbia is greatly increased in width, and at its mouth, between Cape Disappointment and Cape Adams, its width is 7 miles, but from each of these capes a sand-bar extends which renders the actual navigable channel contracted and narrow. The mouth of the Columbia was discovered by Capt. Gray, of Boston, commander of ship Columbia, of 220 tons, on the 11th May, 792; and on the strength of this discovery the United States based their right to the territory watered by its tributaries.

The Chekalis, to the north of the Columbia, is a considerable river, and perhaps next to it in importance. It rises from several sources in the Cascade Mountains, and after a very tortuous course, receiving some small streams issuing from the lakes in the high ground, near the head waters of Hood's Canal and Puget's Sound, discharges in Gray's Harbor. Its current is rapid and much obstructed, nor is it navigable except by canoes. Emptying into Puget's Sound are the rivers Nesqually and Tenalquit, or Shute's River, both affording excellent water-power and some navigation. On both these rivers there are flourishing settlements, and Olympia, a port of entry, lies at the mouth of the latter.

The rivers south of the Columbia are Clatsop, Killamook, Yaquinna, Alseya, Umpqua, Sequatchie, and Rogue rivers, all falling into the Pacific Ocean. But two of these are worthy of notice, the majority of them being small and insignificant streams. The Umpqua meets the sea in about 43° 54′ N. lat.; it is a large river, rising in the Cascade Mountains by two main branches, which meet in about lat. 43° 20′, and thence, after a due north course of about 20 miles, the river turns suddenly to the west, expanding to a considerable width in its lower course. Its principal tributaries are the Elk and Smith's rivers. Settlements have been made along the course of this stream by gold hunters, brought here by the reported richness of its washings. Rogue's River rises in the same range, but farther south, and flows directly W. from its source. It has also become famous for its golden sands, and has attracted to its banks many adventurers. None of these rivers form harbors capable of receiving vessels of more than 8 feet draft, and their bars are dangerous on account of the surf that sets up to the coast.

The character of the great rivers of Oregon is peculiar; exceedingly rapid and sunk much below the general level, with perpendicular banks, they are, as it were, in trenches, it being difficult to get at the water in many places, owing to the steep basaltic walls; and during their rise, which takes place in February and November, they are in many places confined by narrows, which back the water some distance, submerging lands and tracts of low prairie, giving the appearance of extensive lakes to the overflown country. The bars of these rivers are constantly changing, and it may be said that there is not a river on the Oregon coast, entrance to which is safe. Gray's Harbor will not admit vessels of more than 10 feet draft. This, however, is not the case within the harbors formed within the straits of Juan de Fuca, of which there are many, and no part of the world forms finer inland sounds, or a greater number of harbors, than can be found here, capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, and without a danger in them that is not visible. From the rise and fall of the tides (18 feet) all facilities are afforded for the erection of works for a great maratime nation.

The fisheries on the coast and in the rivers of Oregon are most extensive. The rivers abound in salmon of the finest flavor, and these form a great part of the subsistence of the Indians. The Columbia produces the largest, and probably affords the greatest numbers. The great fishery at the Columbia is at the Dalles, but all the rivers are well supplied. In the rivers and sounds are found several kinds of salmon, salmon trout, sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, ray, perch, herring, lampreys, and a kind of smelt, called "shrow," in great abundance, also large quantities of shell fish, viz., crabs, clams, oysters, muscles, etc., which are all used by the natives. Whales are found along the coast, and frequently in and at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

To the hunter Oregon is a paradise. Game, such as the elk, deer, antelope, bears, wolves, foxes, muskrats, martins, beavers, etc., exist in great abundance. In the middle section no game is found. In the eastern section the buffalo is met with. The fur-bearing animals are decreasing in numbers yearly, and even already are so scarce as scantily to repay the expense of hunting them. The Hudson's Bay Company have almost the exclusive monopoly in this business. In the spring and fall the rivers are literally covered with ducks, geese, and other water fowl.

Oregon, in 1850, was divided into 10 counties,* the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Benton	149	814	110	1	Marysville
Clackamas	368	1,859	150	18	Oregon City
Clark	95	643	7	4	Columbia City
Clatsop	91	462	24	2	Astoria
Linn	172	994	138	6	New Albany
Lewis	146	558	55	3	Pacific City
Marion	502	2.749	293	11	Salem.
Polk	190	1,051	129	2	Cynthian
Washington	418	2.651	116	5	Portland
Yam Hill	243	1.512	142	4	Willamette

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 2,374, of families 2,374, and of inhabitants 13,298, viz.: whites 13,087—males 8,142, and females 4,945, fr. col. 206—males 119, and females 87. Of the whole population, there were *deaf and dumb*, 0; *blind*, 0; *insane*—wh. 4, fr. col. 0—total 4; and *idiotic*—wh. 4, fr. col. 0—total 4. The number of free persons born in the United States was 11,992, the number of foreign birth 1,159, and of birth unknown 143; the *native* population originated as follows: Maine 129, N. Hamp. 44, Verm. 111, Mass. 187, R. I. 20, Conn. 72, N. Y. 618, N. Jer. 69, Penn. 337, Del. 18, Md. 73, Dist. of Col. 15, Virg. 469, N. Car. 201, S. Car. 84, Ga. 22, Flor. 4, Ala. 20, Miss. 8, La. 6, Tex. 15, Ark. 61, Tenn. 402, Ky. 730, Ohio 653, Mich. 37, Ind. 736, Ill. 1,023, Mo. 2,206, Ia. 452, Wisc. 10, Calif. 25, *Oregon* 3,178, Territories 7. And the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 207, Ireland 196, Scotland 106, Wales 9, Germany 125, France 45, Spain 0, Portugal 0, Belgium 11, Holland 1, Italy 5, Austria 0, Switzerland 8, Russia 1, Denmark 2, Norway 1, Sweden 2, Prussia 1, China 2, Asia 0, British America 293, Mexico 1, South America 6, West Indies 0, Sandwich Islands 50, and other countries 57.

The general statistics of the products, industries, institutions, etc., of the territory, according to the census of 1850 and other official documents referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands 132,857 acres, and farm lands unimproved 299,951 acres—valued together at $2,849,170. Whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, 1,164. Value of farming implements and machinery, $183,423.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 8,046; asses and mules, 420; milch cows, 9,427; working oxen, 8,114; other cattle, 24,188; sheep, 15,382; and hogs, 30,235. Value of live-stock, $1,876,189.

* Pacific, Linn, Umpqua, and Lane, are new counties. Lewis, Clark, and Pacific counties are now comprised in the Territory of Washington and together, in 1850, contained 1,201 inhabitants

THE GREAT COUNCIL MEDAL

AT LONDON, 1851,



AWARDED BY THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS TO

C. H. M'CORMICK,

ON THE GROUND OF THE ORIGINALITY AND VALUE OF HIS

AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE,

And also, at the Great French Exhibition at Paris, in 1855, to C. H. McCORMICK was awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR for his

American Reaper and Mower.

From the Washington Union of January 17, 1856.

The National Agricultural Society—McCormick's Reaping Machine.

The National Agricultural Society, during its late session in this city, took occasion, in the most decided and unequivocal manner, to show its high appreciation of McCormick's Reaping Machine. On the second day of the session, Dr. Wesson, of Massachusetts, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the only award of the highest class made to any agricultural implement at the World's Exhibition in 1851, in London, was that (the Council medal) in favor of the Reaping Machine invented by C. H. McCormick, an American;

And whereas the only award of the highest class in the department of agriculture at the recent World's Exhibition in Paris, (the grand medal of honor) was awarded to the same invention;

Resolved, That the eminent distinction thus awarded to an American invention reflects honor on our country and its progress in the useful arts, for which we, as the National Agricultural Society, deem it fit that we tender our acknowledgments to the juries, composed almost, if not quite, exclusively of distinguished Europeans, by which these awards have been made to an absent and to them unknown American, and we point to the fact as an encouragement to our inventors an incitement to future efforts and an earnest of our future triumphs.

I give below a single specimen of the many letters that have been voluntarily sent me by those who have used my machines. Wm. F. Barnes, Esq., of Warsaw, Hancock county, Ill., writes me February 3, 1856:

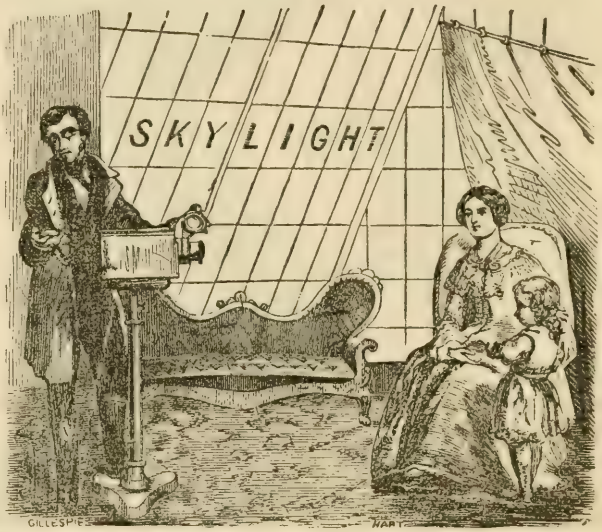
"Seventy-five of your machines were sold in Hancock and McDonough last year, and they gave such universal satisfaction that notwithstanding the numerous other machines offered, yours will crowd out almost all competition. I send you Mr. Cook's order for your machine. He was induced last season to buy a Self-Raker, but having got rid of it, has had enough to do with self Rakers."

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Products of Animals.—Wool, 29,686 pounds; butter, 211,461 pounds; and cheese, 36,980. Value of animals slaughtered during the year, $164,530. The average clip of wool per sheep was thus 1lb. 14¼ oz.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 211,943 bushels; rye, 106 bushels; Indian corn, 2,918 bushels; oats, 65,146 bushels; barley bushels, and buckwheat, bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 6,566 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 91,326 bushels, and sweet, 0 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 325 pounds; hay, 373 tons; clover-seed, 4 bushels; other grass-seed, 22 bushels; hops, 8 pounds; flax, 640 pounds; molasses, 24 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products $1,271; market-garden products $90,241.

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year to the value of $

Manufactures.—Capital invested, $; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $; hands employed, —males and females ; monthly cost of labor $ —male $ and female $; total value of annual products $ Number of manufacturing establishments producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, 51.

Commerce.—Oregon has a considerable coasting trade with California in lumber, boards, and agricultural produce, and it has also some trade with the Atlantic ports, especially New York and Boston. With foreign countries its trade is limited. The amount of this can only be guessed at, as no general returns appear in the Treasury books. A report of the commerce of Astoria was made by the collector at that port for the year ending 1st April, 1850, but of the other ports no accounts have been received. According to the document referred to, there had entered that port 6 ships, 30 barks, 28 brigs, and 5 schooners—total 69 vessels, and 16,437 tons; from foreign ports 1,639 tons foreign, and 669 tons American shipping, and coastwise 14,129 tons American shipping. The duties collected for the year amounted to $26,408.

The exports for the year were—sawed lumber, 4,587,317 feet; square timber, 312,097 feet; round logs, 355; house frames, 40; shingles, 599,033; leather, 124 sides; flour, 3,766 barrels; beef, 13 barrels; pork, 6 barrels; salmon, 838 barrels; bread 37 barrels; oats, 497 bags; apples, 15 barrels; cranberries, 6 barrels; bacon, 600 pounds; fire-wood, 8 cords; sauer kraut, 10 barrels; onions, 20 sacks, 12 hampers, and 42 bushels; butter, 23 barrels, 62 kegs, 2 firkins, and 8,000 lbs.; cheese, 5,200 pounds, and 4 boxes; eggs, 6 boxes, and 42 dozen; potatoes, 64 bushels, 40 barrels, and 780 sacks. An account of the imports, says the collector, would furnish no satisfactory results, as the cargoes of vessels entering the Columbia are mostly of small assorted lots, and although in the aggregate of considerable value, still they can not be ascertained in detail. The navigation of the Columbia River is free to the Hudson's Bay Company, but goods introduced into the country through the mouth of the river, and landed for any other purpose than for portage, in aid of their being carried up the river and out of the territory, are subject to the duty.

Government.—The constitution of Oregon was promulgated in the law of Congress of the 14th August, 1848:

Every white male inhabitant of the Territory at the time of the passage of that law, 21 years old, who was a citizen of the United States, or who had on oath declared his intention to become such, or who should take the requisite oaths, was allowed to vote or be chosen to office at the first election; but the legislature may prescribe further limitations.

The *Legislature* is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a council of 9 members, and of a House of Representatives, of not less than 18, nor more than 30 members. Members of both houses must have the qualifications of voters. Councilors are chosen for three years, and representatives for one year. All laws passed by this legislature must be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection. No session must continue more than 60 days. No bank, or any thing like a bank, shall be chartered or permitted to exist in the Territory, as a branch of an institution chartered elsewhere or otherwise, and the Territory shall issue no scrip, neither pledge its faith, nor in any way borrow money. Salmon must not be prevented from passing up and down the streams.

The *governor*, appointed by the President, holds office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He is removable by the appointing power. The governor is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs; may grant pardons and respites for offenses against territorial laws, and reprieve until the President's will be known, for those against the laws of the United States. The secretary, justices, attorney, and marshal, are also appointed by the President. The secretary holds office for five years, is removable by the President, and in default of the governor fills his place.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme and District courts. There are three judicial districts, in each of which a judge appointed for four years and until a successor be appointed and qualified, holds a district court, with law and equity jurisdiction as may be regulated by statute, and the same three judges hold the supreme court, to which, cases not to be tried by a jury may be removed by appeal from the district courts. Writs of error and appeal from the decisions of the supreme court, lie to the Supreme Court of the United States where the matter in dispute exceeds $2,000, or where the constitution, or a treaty of the United States, or acts of Congress, are in question. In cases arising out of the Constitution of the United States, or of territorial laws, the district courts have the same jurisdiction as the United States district and circuit courts.

Other prominent provisions of the fundamental law, are: The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall regulate all disbursements of money intrusted to the governor or secretary; the inhabitants shall enjoy the benefits of the Ordinance of 1787; existing laws, compatible with the constitution of the United States, and with this act, unless repealed by the legislature shall remain in force, except those affecting the title to land, which are void; a delegate to Congress, who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be chosen by a plurality of votes; $5,000 is appropriated to the purchase of a territorial library; sections 16 and 36 in every township are set apart for the benefit of schools; all the ports of the mainland form the collection district of Oregon, and Astoria is made a port of entry; a port of delivery may be established on Puget's Sound, and one other elsewhere; $15,000 is appropriated for light-houses and buoys, etc.

On the 27th September, 1850, an act was passed, providing for a Surveyor-General of the Territory, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the public lands. Its principal provisions are as follows:

There is granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included, above the age of 18, a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before Dec. 1, 1851, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident on or before Dec. 1, 1850, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall give satisfactory proof of settlement and cultivation within 12 months after the surveys have been made, one half-section or 320 acres of land, if a single man, and if married, or if he shall be married within one year from Dec. 1, 1850, one section or 640 acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the surveyor-general shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office, and when married persons become entitled to a grant, and either shall die before the patent issues, the survivor and children shall be entitled to equal portions of the estate, unless it is disposed of by will, under the laws of Oregon. When an alien has declared his intention to become a citizen, and shall die before naturalization, his possessory right shall go to his heirs

or devisees. Donations shall embrace the land actually occupied by the settler, shall be in a compact form, and shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions, and shall be claimed within three months from the completion of the survey. Contracts for the sale of the land before the patent is issued are void. If any settler shall die before the expiration of said four years, his right shall descend to his heirs in equal parts.

To all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of 21, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between Dec. 1, 1850, and Dec. 1, 1853, and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming 21 years of age in said Territory and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall comply with the foregoing provisions, there is granted one-quarter section or 160 acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall be married within one year from his arrival in said Territory, or within one year after becoming 21 years of age, then one half-section or 320 acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right, to be designated by the Surveyor-General. No person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory, in his or her own right.

No claims upon sections 16 and 36 for residence and cultivation of the same, after the survey, shall be valid. Certain lands are given for the endowment of a university. No mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, can be claimed under this act.

All persons claiming land under this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to Dec. 1, 1850, must first make oath that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting as agents for others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any agreement for any sale or transfer, or by which the said land shall enure to the benefit of any other person, and persons making false or fraudulent oaths or affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850, according to the census of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	1	100	$2,000
Christian	—	—	—
Congregat'l	1	500	6,200
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	—	—	—
Free	—	—	—
Friends	—	—	—
German Ref.	—	—	—
Jewish	—	—	$ —
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	1	500	22,000
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian	1	200	5,000
R. Catholic	5	1,833	41,320
Swedenbo'n	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	$ —
Union	—	—	—
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist	—	—	—
Minor Sects	—	—	—
Total	9	3,183	$76,520

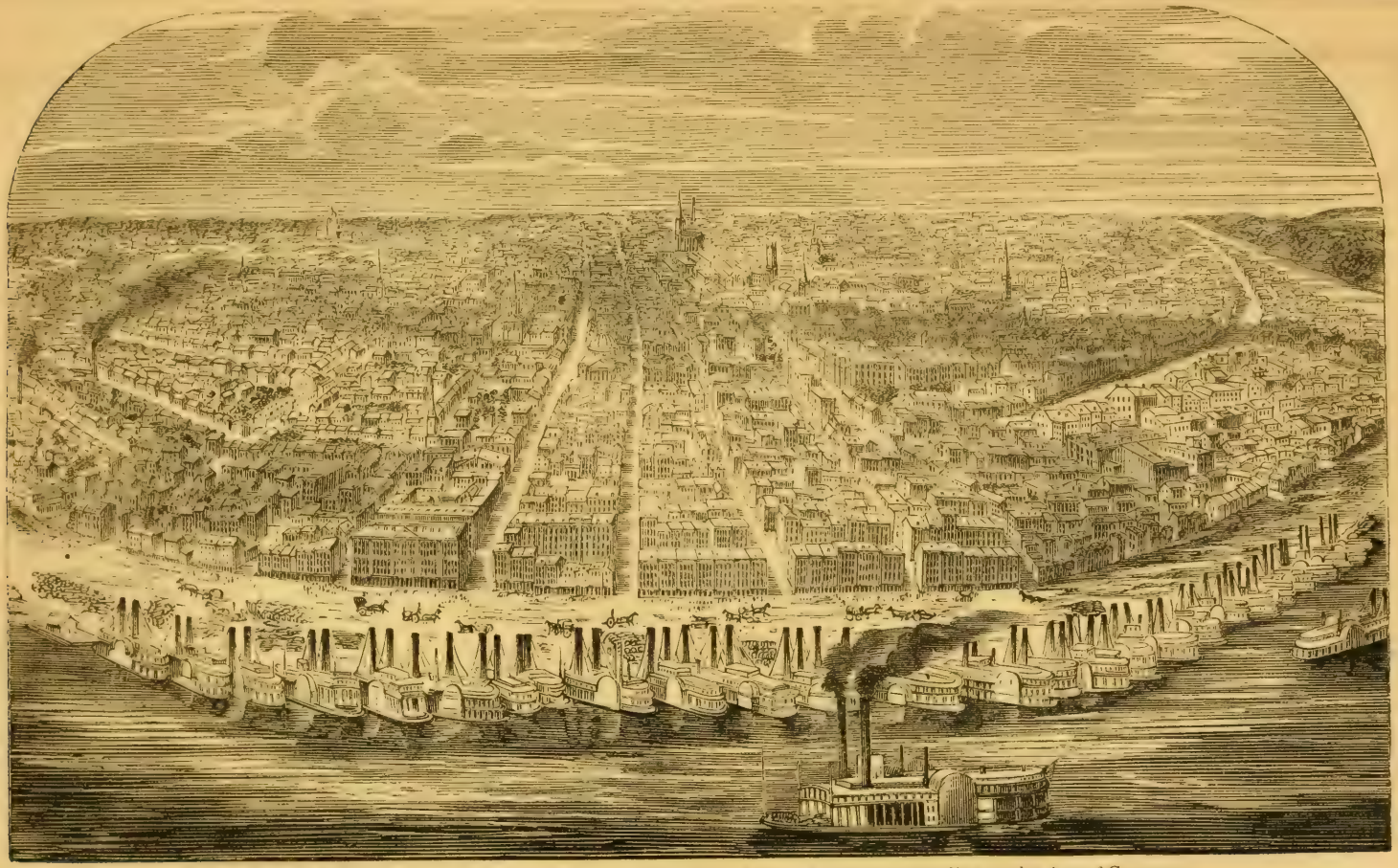
Oregon Territory forms a part of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical province, of which Oregon City is the metropolitan see, and comprises the diocese of Oregon City, Wallawalla, Fort Hall, and Colville. The Episcopal Church has not yet been established in the Territory.

Educational Statistics.—It is not expected that education in so sparsely populated a Territory as Oregon can have made much progress. No statistics are yet published on which dependence can be placed, but it is well known that in all the cities there are not only common schools, but respectable academies, and provision has already been made for a college or university. The grant of the 16th and 36th section in each township of land for educational purposes is double the amount allowed to the western and other new States, and in course of time will become an ample fund.

Oregon, as a field of labor for the farmer, mechanic, and scholar, or the Christian, has become conspicuous, and will continue to attract more and more the attention of the virtuous and industrious who shall emigrate from the Atlantic States. While California, poor in soil and most of the conditions for steady industry, holds out her peculiar attractions to those who, by a temporary sojourn, would make haste to be rich, Oregon offers a home to all who would become permanent members of a community relying upon the pursuits of agriculture and the arts for prosperity. What the first has been in the eyes of men of commerce, the last has come to be in the view of those who cultivate the soil or follow the mechanic arts. These two countries, though adjoining, differ no less widely in their physical capabilities than in the examples they are furnishing of the law of colonization. In the one case wealth precedes educational and religious establishments and the reign of law and order; native gold dug from the earth or gathered from its surface, or separated from the pulverized rock, furnishes the means of support for churches, school-houses, and colleges, long before a community appears that recognizes them as indispensable elements in the machinery of the State. In the other, while wealth is anticipated as the reward of long-continued effort, and as incidental to the sure and steady growth of a different class of interests, the members of the new community can not dispense with institutions which should accompany the colonizers as their household gods. This mode of settlement is one that commends itself to those who hope well for the ultimate character of those portions of our country yet to be occupied. It is the only way in which a great State can ever be built up. The deep foundations of prosperity rest upon the labors of a colony actuated by such views of life and effort.

The sovereignty over this Territory was long claimed both by the United States and Great Britain, and after 1818 was held in joint occupancy, being, however, subject to neither. The coasts of this country were discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, but in 1792 the discovery of the Columbia River, by Captain Gray, gave to the United States a claim to sovereignty. The British derived their claim from discovery and occupation. In 1804–5–6 Captains Lewis and Clarke explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and spent the winter of 1805–6 on the Pacific. In 1808 the first trading-house established on the waters of the Columbia was erected by the Missouri Fur Company on Lewis River. In 1810 the Pacific Fur Company, at the head of which was the late John Jacob Astor, of New York, was founded, and in the following year Fort Astoria was built at the mouth of the Columbia. This fort was taken during the last war by the English, but peace returning, it was again delivered by the British Government to its original owners. The disputes respecting the sovereignty were renewed in 1845, and in 1846 a treaty between England and the United States defined the line of 49° as the division between the territories of the two nations. The people of Oregon hitherto had existed under a government of their own, and made their own laws. A bill to establish a territorial government passed the House of Representatives 16th January, 1847, but was not acted on by the Senate. In 1848 a bill passed both houses of Congress, and was approved by the President, 14th August. The government was soon after organized according to the provisions of the new law, and the independent government ceased. The emigration to Oregon is continually increasing in numbers.

Salem, on the east side of the Willamette River, is the political capital of the State.



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Pennsylvania, with the exception of Virginia, is the only State which stretches quite across the great Appalachian system of mountains, and is thus naturally divided into three strikingly distinct regions—the eastern or Atlantic slope, the central or mountain region, and the western, or Ohio and Erie table-land.

The principal mountain chains definitely traceable in this State are as follows:

1. The South Mountain enters it from New Jersey, between Northampton and Bucks counties, and after being interrupted by the Schuylkill above Pottstown, and by the Susquehanna near the southern border of the State, it passes into Maryland.

2. The Blue Ridge enters Pennsylvania below Easton, where it is pierced by the Delaware; pursuing a south-westerly direction, it is interrupted by the Schuylkill at Reading, by the Susquehanna below Harrisburg, and passes out of the State between Adams and Franklin counties. The elevation of the former ridge nowhere exceeds 1,000 feet, and that of the latter is somewhat more elevated.

3. The Blue Mountain, or Kittatinny, also enters this State from New Jersey, and is broken by the Delaware at Water Gap, further west by a pass called the Wind Gap, by the Lehigh, by the Schuylkill above Harrisburg, and by the Susquehanna five miles above Harrisburg. It then passes between Franklin and Bedford counties into Maryland. Its elevation in Pennsylvania varies from 800 to 1,500 feet above the sea level. Between the Kittatinny Mountain and the north branch of the Susquehanna River, a distance of about 35 miles, is the great anthracite coal region.

4. The Broad Mountain, which lies in the intervening space between the Kittatinny Mountain and Susquehanna, forms a less continuous but more elevated chain than the last mentioned. It is continued south-west of the Susquehanna by the Tuscarora Mountains, which are pierced by the Juniata between Mifflin and Perry counties, and passes into Maryland a little west of the Kittatinny chain.

5. Sideling Hill forms a well-defined ridge from the Maryland line to the Juniata, on the south-west corner of Mifflin County.

6. The next well-defined chain is the Alleghany Mountain, which forms the dividing ridge between the Atlantic basin and the Valley of the Ohio. It is therefore the height of land between those two basins, although its summits do not rise to so great an elevation above its base as do those of Broad Mountain above the base of that chain. The Alleghany rises in Bradford County, is pierced by the north branch of the Susquehanna below Towanda, traverses Lycoming County, where it crosses the west branch of the Susquehanna, and pursuing a southerly course, separates Huntingdon and Bedford from Cambria and Somerset counties.

Westward of the Alleghany chain, and on the Ohio table-land, two well-defined chains cross the State from north to south, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the first-mentioned, under the names of (7) the Laurel Ridge, about twenty-five miles west of the Alleghanies; and (8) Chestnut Ridge, ten miles farther west. Neither of these chains is very elevated.

Though in some places rude and rocky, many of these mountain ranges consist of gradually rising swells, cultivated to the summits, and the whole mountain region is interspersed with highly beautiful and productive valleys, some of which are of considerable extent and under an excellent system of cultivation. The eastern and western parts of the State are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and vales.

Every part of Pennsylvania is well watered, and abounds in rivers, streams, rivulets, and brooks; but some of the rivers are so much obstructed that they serve rather as canal feeders than as navigable channels.

The Delaware, that rises in the Kaätskill Mountains in New York, and bathes the eastern border, may yet be considered as belonging to Pennsylvania, from which it receives its principal tributaries. Pursuing a southerly course, and piercing the Kittatinny and Blue Ridge, the Delaware meets the tide 130 miles from the sea at Trenton, to which place it is accessible for sloops; at and above that point the navigation is impeded by a fall and shoals. Large ships ascend to Philadelphia, about 40 miles below which it expands into a broad bay. Its whole course is about 320 miles in length. The numerous canals connected with various points of the coal region, and uniting its waters with those of the Hudson, the Raritan, and Chesapeake, have greatly increased its importance as a channel of trade. Its principal tributaries in Pennsylvania are the Lackawaxen, the Lehigh, and the Schuylkill, which rise in the anthracite region. The Schuylkill has a course of about 130 miles, and is navigable for vessels of above 300 tons to Philadelphia, six miles below which it falls into the Delaware.

The Susquehanna is the principal river of Pennsylvania in point of size, but it is so much broken in its course by rapids and bars as to afford little advantage to navigation without artificial aid. It rises in Otsego Lake, in the State of New York, and flowing in a circuitous but general southerly direction, nearly parallel with the Delaware, it reaches the Chesapeake 400 miles from its source. Its principal tributaries are all from the right—they are the Unadilla and Chenango, in New York; and the Tioga or Chemung, the West Branch, and the Juniata, in Pennsylvania. The most

considerable from the west are the Lackawannock, Swatara, and Conestoga. The channels of the Susquehanna are so winding and broken that even the descending navigation is extremely difficult and dangerous, and practicable only at certain seasons in particular stages of the waters, and its tributaries partake of the same character. The Juniata rises in the Alleghany ridge, but the West Branch rises in numerous streams from the Laurel Hill, and pierces the Alleghany above Dunnstown.

The great rivers of Western Pennsylvania are tributaries, or, rather, constituents of the Ohio. The Alleghany, rising in the north-western slope of the same range, with some of the remote sources of the West Branch, flows first north into New York, and then south to its junction with the Monongahela. It is navigable to Olean, in New York, 24 miles from its mouth, and to Waterford, on French Creek, its principal tributary, 14 miles from Lake Erie. The Kiskiminetas, or Conemaugh, the principal tributary to the east, rises in the western declivity of the Alleghany Mountains, near the head waters of the Juniata, and pierces the Laurel and Chestnut ridges. The other constituent branch of the Ohio is the Monongahela, which descends from the Alleghany range in Virginia, and before its junction with the Alleghany receives the Youghiogeny, a large stream from Maryland. Both of these rivers afford boat navigation for a considerable distance. The Big Beaver is the only large tributary of the Ohio within this State, and is navigable for some distance above the falls near its mouth. After the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Ohio has a short part of its course on the borders of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, skirting on Lake Erie, has a coast of about 30 miles in length. Seaward, the State has no coast, but its noble river, the Delaware, is easily accessible, and furnishes harbors of the greatest importance. Westward of the mountains, its rivers open a highway toward the Great West, and ultimately to the Gulf of Mexico. And both systems of rivers and outlets are so connected by vast internal improvements as to create continuous lines of communication, which not only permit of a free passage through the State, but bring to a focus all its most distant parts.

The numerous geological formations which are observable throughout Pennsylvania, are generally composed of successive strata or layers of rock, based one upon another, from the lowest primary in the series up to the highest rocks containing the anthracite and bituminous coal. The rocks which contain these stratifications are the highest in the regular ascending order found in the State. If rocks of a more recent formation than the coal are found anywhere in the State, their area is of a very limited character, and they must, in all probability, have been deposited since the formation of that vast system of lower secondary strata which occupies so large a portion of the territory. In traveling through this State, the attention of the most casual observer can not fail to be attracted by the course or range of the various groups and beds of rocks, which run in nearly a north-east and south-west direction, in many places forming a curvature of considerable magnitude, and at the same time corresponding with the mountain ridges which traverse the State. The position of these strata is not in all places the same, their inclination or dip verging in every degree of slope, from horizontal to perpendicular.

The rocks of the secondary series, being sedimentary, present a beautiful stratified appearance, and, as a matter of course, are composed of a succession of water deposits, indicating to us that they must have originally lain in a horizontal position. The different rock belonging to the primary stratified class chiefly consist of gneiss, mica, slate, talc-slate, and their subordinate varieties. These occupy the south-eastern portion of Pennsylvania, including a part of Chester, Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Bucks, and Delaware, and the whole of Philadelphia County. There are, however, unstratified rocks of a crystalline structure, comprising granite, sienite, etc., discovered in small local and irregular veins, generally in the southernmost portion of the primary range. This range of rocks extends from Trenton, on the Delaware, downward to the very southern boundary of the State. It also runs westwardly to the south-eastern part of Adams county. The crystalline limestone of Chester and Montgomery counties, which sometimes forms good marble, is found above this triangular belt as we proceed north; and in some places north of this limestone, gneiss, with talc and mica-slate, have been discovered.

Continuing northward, we come to the red sandstone formation, which stretches across the State from the Delaware above Trenton to the Maryland line. This formation extends through Bucks, Dauphin, Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, York, and Adams counties. Some geologists have classed this group with the middle secondary period. Be this, however, as it may, one thing is certain—it presents a remarkable uniformity with respect to its material and appearance throughout its whole range. It is composed of dark, reddish brown, argillaceous sandstone, soft, crumbling, red and brown shales, with now and then bands of conglomerate. The dip of the strata is almost invariably to the northward, descending at an angle of from 12 to 25 degrees. The conglomerates which this group contains are principally discovered in the under strata, near the southern formation of the margin, or along its northern border in the highest. In both cases, where the red sandstone overlies the older limestone in the vicinity, it is frequently that a large portion, if not the whole, of the imbedded pebbles, consists of rounded fragments of variously colored limestone. The paste which cements them together is so highly calcareous that the whole mass can be easily burned and converted into tolerably good lime. Portions of this conglomerate, were they to undergo a polishing process, would make a beautiful variegated marble of the breccia species. The marble from which the representative chamber of the Capitol, at Washington, is made, and which was quarried on the Potomac, is of this character, and belongs to this formation. It is observable at several points in the northern border of the red sandstone, in the upper part of Bucks and the southern parts of Berks, but more especially near the Schuylkill, two or three miles below Reading. It is also found in several other places, but in less quantity. Numerous hills and dykes of trap rock, or greenstone, which sometimes form hills of considerable height, traverse the red sandstone formation in the same direction as the other ranges of the State. Generally this rock assumes a dark-gray color, with some shade of green crystalline in its structure, being chiefly composed of hornblende and feldspar, quite closely mixed. Although this rock is exceedingly tough and very difficult to break, yet it is frequently used as a material for buildings; but in consequence of its being scattered over the surface in irregular masses of all sizes, it is seldom quarried for that purpose. It is very evident that this rock is of an igneous origin; and having been brought to the surface in a state of fusion, by an upheaval through the dislocated beds of red sandstone, in a highly heated state, it has transformed the texture and color of the shale and sandstone in the neighborhood, turning them into a baked, hard, blue rock, entirely different from their original character. In a number of the ridges which cross the upper parts of Bucks and Montgomery counties, this rock only is visible, the trap having never reached the surface; but the heat, however, from beneath has been so intense as to change the color and texture of the shales and sandstone above. The soil where this rock is generally found is of a cold, clayey character, and but little esteemed for agricultural purposes, while the unaltered soil of the shale and sandstone is exceedingly productive.

Another belt of primary rocks, which forms a chain of hills stretching south-west across Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks,


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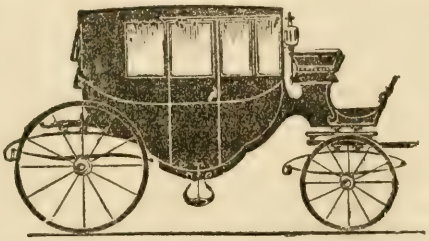
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Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Adams, and Franklin counties to the Maryland line, is found on the Delaware, below Easton, north of the middle secondary sandstone. This irregular range is generally called the South Mountain, and though frequently interrupted, is nearly continuous across the State. Continuing south-west along this ridge, the primary rocks disappear as we approach the Schuylkill, and although they are seen occasionally west of that even, they are invariably covered throughout the remainder of the range by overlying rocks of the secondary series.

The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania consists chiefly in its vast deposits of coal and iron. The coal is of two distinct varieties, viz., anthracite, anasphaltic or non-bituminous, and bituminous.

The anthracite of Pennsylvania is found in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, situated between the Blue Ridge and the Susquehanna. The coal district is chiefly occupied by mountains which run parallel to the Blue Ridge, and are 1,500 feet high. But little of this surface, with the exception of a few narrow valleys, invites cultivation. These mountains are chiefly in a wild state, and offer a secure retreat to cougars, wolves, bears, and other animals.

The rocks of the above described region are of a transition class, and present little diversity. Graywacke slate occurs in abundance, loose on the surface and in ledges. It is sometimes based on old red sandstone, and surmounted by unstratified rocks, an aggregate of quartz, pebbles of various dimensions, with a cement usually silicious. In the Blue Ridge, in addition, a silicious graywacke, resembling fine-grained granular quartz, is common. It appears in some places massive, but is often slaty. Its cement is chiefly silicious; some alumine, however, is indicated in its composition. The beds and veins of anthracite range from north-east to south-west, and may often be traced for a considerable distance by the compass. The veins have the inclination of the adjacent strata of graywacke, with which they are often alternate, usually between 20° to 45°. In a few places they are horizontal and vertical. The beds and veins of anthracite have narrow strata of dark colored, fine grained, argillaceous schist for the roof and floor. This slate generally contains sulphuret of iron, and disintegrates on exposure to the atmosphere. The sulphates of iron and alumine are often observed in the schist, and it frequently presents impressions of plants, and sometimes of maritime shells. Impure pulverulent coal is usually connected with this slate, and is said to be a good material for printers ink.

Anthracite has been found in the greatest quantity in sections of coal regions most accessible by water. Extensive beds and veins range from the Lehigh to the Susquehanna, crossing the head waters of the Schuylkill and Swatara about 10 miles north-west of the Blue Ridge, and it abounds contiguous to the Susquehanna and Lackawanna. But in no part of the district does anthracite occur in such apparently inexhaustible beds, or is so abundantly raised, as in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, a village situated on the Lehigh, 35 miles from Easton, and 108 miles by water from Philadelphia. The coal is there excavated on the flat summit of a mountain that rises nearly 1,500 feet above the ocean. It is of good quality, and presents beds of unparalleled extent, is disclosed for several miles on the summit, and is indicated in many places by a coal slate in a pulverulent state on the surface. The mountain rises with a steep acclivity, particularly on the north-west side, and when penetrated at various altitudes, discloses coal at about the same distance from the surface. Strata of graywacke slate, containing mica, sometimes rest on the coal, parallel with the mountain side. In the deep excavations made on the summit no termination of the coal bed has been found, and it is not improbable that the anthracite forms the nucleus of the mountain for a considerable distance.

This coal mountain range is described as extending in a south-west direction to the Susquehanna. To the north-east, beyond the Lehigh, it is connected with the Broad Mountain, the first considerable elevation west of the Blue Ridge. The Lehigh, from Mauch Chunk to the Water Gap, 11 miles, winds between rocky mountains, with a brisk current, but presents no falls. In its passage through the Kittatinny the river has a tranquil but slightly inclined course. On the adjacent elevation yellow pine, hemlock, and spruce are interspersed with deciduous trees. From the Water Gap to the Delaware the river pursues its course in a deep ravine, seldom with alluvial borders of much extent. In this district of country the soil generally rests on limestone sinks, indicating caves, and fissures in the rocks are often observed that must in some places render canaling difficult. From the confluence of the Lehigh with the Delaware to tidewater the descent is 150 feet.

Next to Mauch Chunk, Mount Carbon, or Pottsville, as it is now called, situated at the head of the Schuylkill Canal, has worked the principal anthracite coal fields. Many large veins are worked within three miles of the landing, and some have been opened seven miles to the north-east, in the direction of the Lehigh beds. On almost every eminence adjacent to Pottsville indications of coal are disclosed. The veins generally run in a north-east direction, with an inclination of about 45°, and are from 3 to 9 feet in thickness; commencing at or near the surface they penetrate to an unknown depth, and can often be traced on hills to a considerable distance by sounding in a north-east or south-west direction. Some veins have been wrought to the depth of 200 feet without the necessity of draining, the inclined slate roof shielding them from water. The coal and slate are raised by horse-power, in wagons, by a railway that has the inclination of the vein.

The western part of Pennsylvania is abundantly supplied with bituminous coal, as the eastern is with anthracite. It is found in the rivers Conemaugh, Alleghany, and Monongahela, and in numerous placeson the west of the Alleghany ridge, which is generally its eastern boundary. It occurs on this mountain at a considerable elevation, and elsewhere in nearly a horizontal position, alternating with gray sandstone that is often micaceous, and bordered by argillaceous schist. The veins are generally narrow, rarely over six feet in width. This mineral is abundant, and of good quality, near Pittsburg, where it is valuable for the extensive manufactures carried on in that place. Beds of bituminous coal are reported as occurring in Bedford County, in the North-west part of Luzerne, and in Bradford County. In the last-named county, nine miles from the Susquehanna, there is an extensive bed of coal regarded as bituminous. It has been penetrated 30 feet without fathoming the depth of the strata. Bituminous coal occurs on the Tioga, and on the Chemung, a branch of that river. It exists also on the numerous streams that descend the Western side of the extensive peninsula situated between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna. The coal of Tioga is nothing inferior to the best Liverpool or Newcastle coal.

According to the statistical tables of C. G. Childs, Pennsylvania contains an area of 46,000 square miles, of which upward of 15,000 square miles, or about one-third part of the State, is coal lands, principally lying above or near the water level. England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland combined, according to the best authority, contain only 11,000 square miles of coal in an area of 120,000 square miles of territory. This coal, in many cases, lies from 900 to 1,800 feet below the surface of the ground, and is raised by machinery. In relation to the quantity of iron ore, nearly the same relative proportions exist between Great Britain and Pennsylvania. It will thus be seen that in these articles of the first necessity, and indispensable to a state of civilization, Pennsylvania possesses three times as much as all Great Britain. If to the anthracite coal trade of the State the bituminous coal mines in its western part be added (believed to exceed 1,300,000

tons in 1851), the total quantity would be about 6,300,000 tons, worth at tide water $3 40 per ton, and we have a total of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS as the value of the coal trade of the State for the year 1851.

Table showing the quantity of anthracite coal sent to market annually, from its commencement in 1820:

Years.	Total Lehigh.	Schuylkill	Little Schuylkill	Total Schuylkill.	Lackawanna	Pine Grove.	Lykens Valley.	Shamokin.	Wyoming.	Total Supply
1820	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
1821	1,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,073
1822	2,441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,441
1823	5,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,023
1824	9.541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.541
1825	28,396	6,500	—	6,500	—	—	—	—	—	34.896
1826	31,280	16.767	—	16.767	—	—	—	—	—	48,047
1827	32,074	31.360	—	31.360	—	—	—	—	—	63,434
1828	30,232	47.284	—	47,284	—	—	—	—	—	77,516
1829	25,110	79 972	—	79.972	7,000	—	—	—	—	112,083
1830	41,750	89,984	—	89.984	42.700	—	—	—	—	176,784
1831	40,966	81.854	—	81.854	54,000	—	—	—	—	170,820
1832	75.000	195.271	14.000	209.271	84,500	—	—	—	—	368,771
1833	128.000	216 210	36.761	252,971	111.777	—	—	—	—	487.748
1834	106.244	191.540	35.152	226.692	43,700	—	—	—	—	376,636
1835	131.250	302,024	37,494	339,518	98,845	5,500	—	—	—	575,103
1836	146 522	393.975	38,070	432,045	104.500	9,978	5.439	—	—	698,484
1837	225.947	491.230	31.922	523,152	115.387	16,726	6.430	—	—	887,632
1838	214.211	421,569	12.306	433,875	76.321	16.665	6,005	4,104	—	746,181
1839	222,042	333,927	8.249	442.176	122.300	19.227	5.372	11.930	—	823.479
1840	225 591	433.263	19.028	452.291	148,470	19.463	5,302	15 928	—	867.045
1841	142.807	543,280	41,412	584 692	192.270	15.306	6.176	22.154	—	964,256
1842	271.913	491.6 2	26,831	541.504	205,253	31.437	181	10.098	47.346	1.107.732
1843	267,125	647.308	30,005	677.313	227,605	22,879	—	9,870	57.740	1,262,532
1844	376.363	782.070	58,309	840.379	251,005	27,719	—	13,087	114.906	1,628.459
1845	430 993	1.008.941	76.122	1,085,023	266.072	31.208	—	10.135	178 401	2,002,877
1846	522,518	1,150,828	86,155	1,236.983	314,400	55,346	—	12 646	188,003	2.333,494
1847	643.568	1.457.490	105.345	1,572.844	388,200	61.233	—	14,904	289,898	2,970,597
1848	680,193	1.490.209	162,625	1,652,834	434.267	56.938	2,000	19,357	237 271	3,082,860
1849	800,987	1 428,156	174,757	1,605,626	454,249	78 299	25,000	19,658	258,080	3,241.890
1850	722.688	1,500.047	211.960	1,712.007	543.886	62,809	35,000	19 921	275.109	3.371.420
1851	989,251	1,868.277	310,307	2,178,584	788.485	00,000	58,150	23.989	336.018	4.389,476*
1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The annexed analysis of the different kinds of coal, analyzed under direction of the Navy Department, will be of value as determining their relative quality:

Descriptions.	Fixed Carbon.	Bituminous or volatile matter.	Cubic feet evaporated per hour.	lbs steam per cubic ft. of coal.
Bituminous:				
Pittsburg	54.93	36.16	10.56	884
Liverpool	54 90	39.96	13.43	875
Pictou	60.74	25.97	16.45	417
Cannelton, Ind	58.44	33.99	15.05	818
Semi-bituminous:				
Blossburg	73.11	14.78	13 69	515
Dauphin	74.24	13.84	13.35	472
Anthracite or semi-bituminous:				
Peach Orchard	89.02	2 96	14.04	545
Lackawanna	87 74	3.91	11.91	477
Lehigh	89.15	5.28	11.63	432

Almost every county in the State contains deposits of iron in one or other of its multifarious forms. It exists in the greatest measure, and in its most valuable ore, in the bituminous coal region, especially in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, where it has been wrought to an immense extent for a number of years past. Pennsylvania, indeed, is said to produce nearly one half of the whole iron manufactured in the United States. The State is also rich in many of the other useful metals. Extensive copper and lead formations have lately been discovered near the Schuylkill, some of the veins of which have already been profitably worked. The copper ore is said to bear a striking resemblance to that of Cornwall and Cuba. The average yield of 20,000 tons has been 20 per cent. of fine copper. The argentiferous lead ore, which is also abounding, has been analyzed, and carries about 75 per cent. of lead, and will yield of silver about $35 per ton. The

* Including 20,000 tons from the Dauphin mine.

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You need only see this Mill when you will prefer it to all others; the subscriber owns the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and part Mississippi. County rights and Mills for sale. Address me at New Orleans, La.

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Perkiomen mine, which is near the newly discovered veins, has been worked to the depth of 300 feet, and more than a quarter of a mile in length. Already (1851) $64,000 have been received for ore, and about 400 tons more have been mined. This, with the new veins, gives evidence of a field of mineral wealth which promises to add to the fame of Pennsylvania as the greatest mineral region in the world. Zinc is also a product of the State. Limestone, marbles, granites, etc., with a vast variety of other valuable building materials, alum, and other useful earths, etc., are distributed over the State in an unexampled profusion. Salt is chiefly derived from the springs of the Kiskiminetas, Alleghany, and Beaver rivers. There are also in this State many mineral and saline springs, which have become the centres of summer recreation.

Pennsylvania has a climate intermediate between the extremes of the northern and southern sections of the country. The south-eastern part, in which Philadelphia is situated, has a changeable atmosphere, and the annual extremes are great. Among the mountains and in the northern counties, it is more settled, but much colder, particularly in the winter season. To the west of the Alleghanies the weather is generally milder than to the eastward, owing principally to the prevalence of south-east winds. The annual mean temperatures of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are almost similar, although varied in distribution through the year, from local causes. The temperature of Philadelphia during the year varies from 98° to 6° Fahr., and at Pittsburg the extremes are 94° and 10°. The winters and summers are decidedly marked, but the spring is short, variable, and uncertain. The fall, however, is the pleasantest part of the year, and the weather in that season, though sometimes interrupted by excessive heat, is serene and delightful. The State, on the whole, is considered one of the most salubrious on the continent, and life is of more than average duration. It is also highly favorable for agricultural pursuits.

The great extent of limestone formation in Pennsylvania assures to the soil fertility and productive strength, and though extending over so large a surface, it is, in the main, of excellent quality. The anthracite region, however, which is composed chiefly of a rugged surface, is forbidding and sterile. Many of the mountains admit of cultivation to their summits, and the valleys between them are often of a rich soil, suited to the various kinds of grass and grain. West of the mountains the soil is a deep mold, equal in fertility to the best lands of America. To the east the soil is also excellent, and everywhere is the State abundantly watered by fine streams and rills of living water. The natural growths vary with locality and elevation, but do not differ in their character from those of other portions of the middle Atlantic region. The trees most common in the forests are beech, hemlock, and sugar maple, the oak, hickory, and elm, chestnut, mulberry, and locust. The wild plum and crab apple grow in abundance, and grape-vines are common. Every description of fruit and garden vegetable is cultivated. Wild animals, as the cougar, wolf, etc., still haunt the uncultivated parts, but most of these have been extirpated by the onward march of civilization.

Pennsylvania is divided into 63 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—21 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	4,386	25.981	1,902	124	Gettysburg
Berks	12.931	17.129	4,780	1,286	Reading
Bucks	9,757	56,091	4,707	636	Doylestown
Carbon	2.544	15,686	246	158	Mauch Chunk
Chester	11,580	66,438	4,835	1,086	Westchester
Cumberland	6,021	34.327	1,842	258	Carlisle
Dauphin	6,033	35,754	1,956	253	HARRISBURG
Delaware	4,118	24.679	1,376	299	Chester
Franklin	6,690	39.904	2.247	455	Chambersburg
Lancaster	17,138	98.944	5,629	1,146	Lancaster
Lebanon	4,452	26,071	1,449	146	Lebanon
Lehigh	5,589	32,479	2,074	270	Allentown
Monroe	2,155	13,270	904	76	Stroudsburg
Montgomery	10,022	58.291	4,456	697	Norristown
Northampton	6,836	40,235	2,102	424	Easton
Perry	3,412	20,088	1,456	232	N. Bloomfield
Philadelphia	61,278	408,762	1,530	4,589	Philadelphia
Pike	964	5,881	370	40	Milford
Schuylkill	10,671	60,713	1,247	954	Orwigsburg
Wayne	3,719	21,890	1,336	200	Bethany
York	9,927	57,450	3,734	533	York

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—42 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Alleghany	22,551	138,290	8,729	1,290	Pittsburg
Armstrong	5,052	29.560	1,612	93	Kittaning
Beaver	4,564	26,689	1,841	186	Beaver
Bedford	3,896	23,052	1,875	117	Bedford
Blair	3,718	21,777	826	130	Hollidaysb'g
Bradford	7,391	42,831	5,096	762	Towanda
Butler	5,254	30,346	2,945	148	Butler
Cambria	2,898	17,773	1,089	126	Ebensburg
Centre	3,936	23,355	1,043	171	Bellefonte
Clarion	4,608	23,565	1,726	246	Clarion
Clearfield	2,157	12,586	2,317	122	Clearfield
Clinton	1,930	11,297	688	149	Lockhaven
Columbia	2,924	17,710	1,179	291	Bloomsburg
Crawford	6,592	37,849	4,070	248	Meadville
Elk	643	3,531	254	50	Ridgeway
Erie	6,825	38,742	3,334	255	Erie
Fayette	6,597	39,112	2,139	232	Uniontown
Fulton	1,333	7,567	531	49	Harrisonville
Green	3,777	22,136	1,789	95	Waynesboro'
Huntingdon	4,293	24,786	1,445	193	Huntingdon
Indiana	4,644	27,170	2,496	75	Indiana
Jefferson	2,253	13,518	1,670	222	Brookville
Juniata	2,168	13,029	832	58	Mifflintown
Lawrence	3,687	21,079	1,606	49	New Castle
Luzerne	9,587	56,072	1,936	175	Wilkesbarre
Lycoming	4,586	26,257	1,561	232	Williamsport
Mercer	5,402	33,172	2,989	150	Mercer
Mifflin	2,591	14,980	787	102	Lewistown
Montour	2,289	13,239	738	89	Danville
M'Kean	953	5,254	246	40	Smithport
Northumberl'd	4,062	23,272	1,748	153	Sunbury
Potter	1,135	6,048	668	55	Coudersport
Somerset	3,969	24,416	1,613	88	Somerset
Sullivan	660	3,694	425	26	Laporte
Susquehanna	5,203	28,688	3,909	322	Montrose
Tioga	4,222	23,987	2,183	225	Wellsborough
Union	4,455	26,083	1,597	160	New Berlin
Venango	3,065	18,310	1,730	72	Franklin
Warren	2,489	13,671	1,207	216	Warren
Washington	8,045	44,989	3,572	247	Washington
Westmoreland	8,350	51,726	4,013	586	Greensburg
Wyoming	1,884	10,655	895	59	Tunkhannock

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 386,216, of families 408,497, and of inhabitants 2,311,786, viz., whites 1,180,056—males 589,294, and females 590,762; fr. col. 40,007—males 18,352, and females 21,665. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*—wh. 986, fr. col. 18—total 1,004; *blind*—wh. 798, fr. col. 31—total 829; *insane*—wh. 1,842, fr. col. 49—total 1,891; and *idiotic*—wh. 1,386, fr. col. 62—total 1,448. The number of free persons

born in the United States was 2,014 619; the number of foreign birth, 294,871; and of birth unknown, 2,296. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 1,157, N. Hamp. 1,175, Verm. 4,532, Mass. 9,330, R. I. 1,946, Conn. 9,266, N. York 58,835, N. Jer. 29,117. *Pennsylvania* 1,844 672, Del. 12,552, Ind. 21,013, Dist. of Col. 767, Virg. 10,410, N. Car. 499, S. Car. 559, Ga. 176, Flor. 21, Ala. 87, Miss. 101, La. 187, Tex. 17, Ark. 10, Tenn. 158, Ky. 497, Ohio 7,729, Mich. 224, Ind. 399, Ill. 323, Mo. 220, Ia. 70, Wisc. 45, Calif. 3, Territories 2; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 38 048, Ireland 151,723, Scotland 7 292, Wales 8,920, Germany 78,092, France 4,083, Spain 101, Portugal 31, Belgium 126, Holland 257, Turkey 2, Italy 172, Austria 49, Switzerland 914, Russia 189, Denmark 97, Norway 27, Sweden 133, Prussia 413, Greece 7, China 1, Asia 42, Africa 40, British America 2,560, Mexico 42, Central America 4, S. America 83, West Indies 666, Sandwich Islands 3, and other countries 361.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	424,099	6 837	3,737	10,574	434,373	—	—
1800	586 098	14 561	1,706	16,267	602,365	167 992	38.7
1810	786 804	22,492	795	23 287	810,091	207,726	34.4
1820	1,019,045	30 202	211	30,413	1,049,458	239 367	29.5
1830	1 309 900	37 930	403	38 333	1,348,233	298,775	28.4
1840	1,676 115	47,854	64	47 918	1,724 033	375,800	27.8
1850	2,258,463	53,223	—	53 223	2,311,786	587,753	34.1

The statistics of the productions, manufactures, general industry, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850 and other official returns referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 8,628,619 acres, and attached lands unimproved, 6 294,728 acres—together valued at $407,876,099. Total number of farms in cultivation on the 1st June 1850, 127,577—in Eastern Pennsylvania 50,178, and in Western Pennsylvania, 77,399. Value of farming implements and machinery, $14,722,541.

Live-Stock, etc.—Horses, 350,398; asses and mules, 2,259; milch cows, 532,224; working oxen, 61,527; other cattle, 562,195; sheep, 1,822,357, and swine, 1,040,366. Aggregate value of live-stock, $41,500,053. Compared with the stock owned in the State according to the census of 1840, the following results are obtained:

Stock.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Horses	365,129 head	350,398 head	*decr.* 12,472 head, or 3.4 per cent.
Asses and Mules		2,259 "	
Milch Cows		532,224 "	
Working Oxen	1,172,665 "	61,527 "	*decr.* 16,719 " or 1.4 "
Other Cattle		562,195 "	
Sheep	1,767,620 "	1,822,357 "	*incr.* 54,737 " or 3.1 "
Swine	1,503,964 "	1,040,366 "	*decr.* 463,598 " or 30.8 "

Products of Animals.—Wool, 4,481,570 pounds; butter, 39,878,418 pounds; and cheese, 2,505,034 pounds. Value of animals slaughtered during the year, $8,219 848. The quantity of wool reported in the census of 1840 was 3,048,564 pounds, and hence the increase of production has been 31.9 per cent.; and the clip per sheep has advanced from 1.72 in 1840 to 2.46 pounds in 1850, or at the rate of 43 per centum in the decade.

Grain Crops.—The crops, according to the returns of 1840 and 1850 comparatively, are as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	12,213,077 bushels	15,367 691 bushels	*incr.* 2,154,614 bushels, or 16.8 per cent.
Rye	6,613,573 "	4 8 5,160 "	*decr.* 1,808,713 " or 27.3 "
Indian corn	14,240,022 "	19,835,214 "	*incr.* 5 595,192 " or 39.3 "
Oats	20,641,819 "	21,838,156 "	*incr.* 1,193,395 " or 5.8 "
Barley	209,893 "	165,584 "	*decr.* 44,309 " or 21.1 "
Buckwheat	2,113,742 "	2,193,692 "	*incr.* 79,950 " or 3.7 "

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 55,231 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 5 980,732 bushels, and sweet, 52,172 bushels. The potato crop returned in the census of 1840 amounted to 9,535,663 bushels; and hence the decrease of production in the decade has been 3,502,759 bushels, or in the ratio of 36.7 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 912,651 pounds; hay, 1,842,970 tons; clover-seed, 125,030 bushels; other grass-seed, 53,913 bushels; hops, 22,088 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted 282 tons, and water-rotted, 2,006 tons; flax, 528,079 pounds; flax-seed, 41,650 bushels; silk cocoons, 2 5 (in 1840, 7 262¼) pounds; maple sugar, 2,326,525 pounds; molasses, 50,652 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 83 509 pounds; wine, 25 590 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $723,389; and of market-garden products, $688,714. The more important of these several crops, compared with the like crops returned by the census of 1840, exhibit the following results:

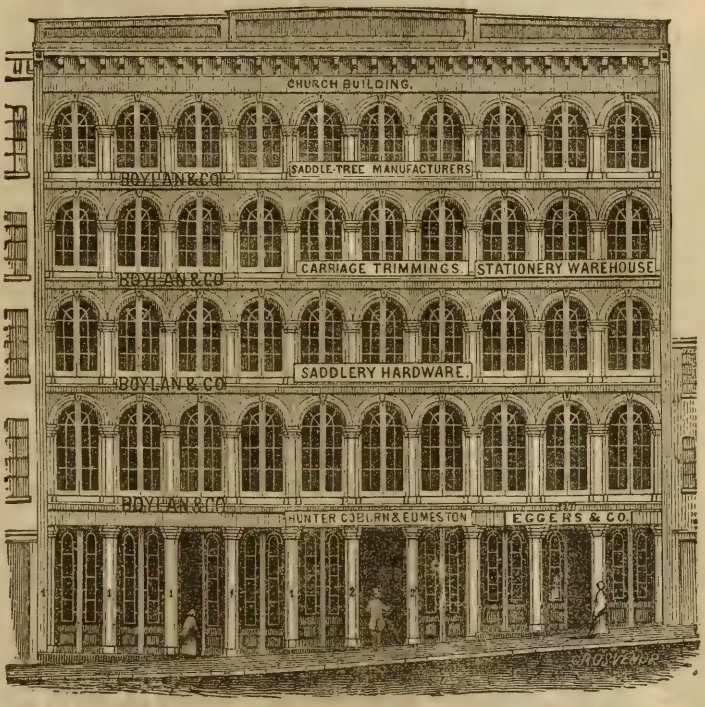
Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	325,018 lbs.	912,651 lbs.	*incr.* 587,633 lbs., or 180.8 per cent
Hay	1,311,643 tons	1,842,970 tons	*incr.* 531 327 tons, or 40.5 "
Hops	49,481 lbs.	22,088 lbs.	*decr.* 27,393 lbs., or 55.3 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	2,649¾ tons	282 tons	*decr.* 292,641 lbs., or 4.9 "
" water-rotted		2,006 tons	
Flax		528,079 lbs.	
Maple sugar	2,265,755 lbs.	2,326 525 lbs	*incr.* 60,770 lbs., or 2.7 "
Wine	14,328 gals.	25,590 gals.	*incr.* 11,262 gals., or 78.6 "

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year to the value of $749,132. The same manufactures, according to the census of 1840, were valued at $1,303,093. Decrease in value, $553,961, or 42.5 per centum.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $94,472,810; cost of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $87,206,377; average number of hands employed, —males and females ; monthly wages paid, $ —to

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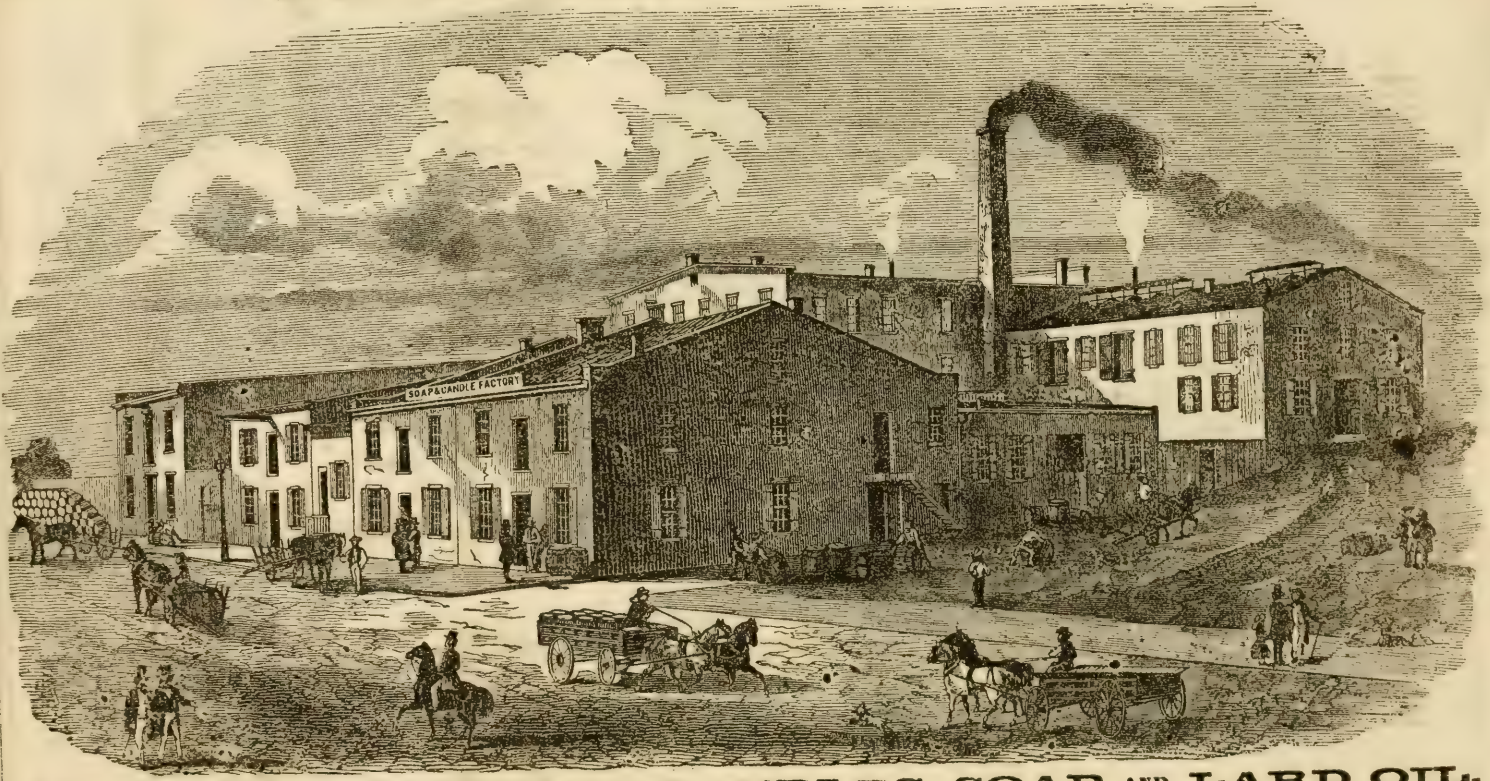
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males $000,000, and to females $00,000; value of products for the year, $00,000,000. Total number of manufacturing establishments producing to the annual value of $500 and upward, on the 1st June, 1850, 22,036—in the eastern district 13,882, and in the western district 8,154. Of the total number of establishments 208 were cotton factories, 380 woolen factories, and 631 iron-works, viz., 320 manufacturing castings, 180 pig iron, and 131 cast iron. The number of tanneries was 1,089.

In the manufacture of *cotton* the capital invested amounts to $4,528,925; material and fuel consumed $3,152,530; products of the year, 45,746,790 yards of sheeting, etc., and 5,368,561 pounds of yarn; total value of products, $5,322,262. Cotton used, 44,162 bales; coal consumed, 24,189 tons; hands employed, 7,663—males 3,564, and females 4,099; entire wages per month, $104,298—to males $63,642, and to females $40,656. The capital employed in 166 cotton factories in 1840 was $3,325,400; hands employed, 5,522; value of articles manufactured, $5,013,007.

In the *woolen* manufactures the capital invested amounts to $3,065,064; wool used, 7,560,379 pounds; coal consumed 10,777 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $3,282,718; hands employed, 5,726—males 3,490, and females 2,236; entire wages per month, $90,417—to males $67,138, and to females $23,279; products of the year, 10,099,234 yards of cloth, and 1,941,621 pounds of yarn; value of entire products, $5,321,866. Capital in 1840, $1,510,546; hands employed, 2,930; value of products, $2,319,061.

The statistics of the *iron* manufacture are exhibited in the annexed table:*

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Castings.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	*dollars*	8,570,425	3,422,924	7,620,066	19,613,415
Ore used	*tons*	877,283	—	—	877,283
Pig Iron used	"	—	69,501	163,702	233,203
Old Metal used	"	—	819	—	819
Blooms used	"	—	—	20,405	20,405
Mineral Coal consumed	"	316,060	49,228	325,967	691,255
Coke and Charcoal consumed	*bushels*	27,505,186	276,855	3,939,998	31,722,039
Value of all raw material, etc.	*dollars*	3,782,427	2,372,467	5,488,391	11,593,285
Hands employed—male	*number*	9,285	4,782	6,764	20,831
" " female	"	9	1	7	17
Monthly cost of labor—male	*dollars*	201,039	131,744	187,227	520,010
" " " female	"	46	6	53	105
Metal produced	*tons*	285,702	57,810	182,506	526,018
Value of all other products	*dollars*	40,000	661,160	219,500	920,660
Value of entire products	"	6,071,513	5,354,881	8,902,907	20,329,301

—about two-thirds of the aggregate capital is employed in Eastern Pennsylvania, and one-third in Western Pennsylva-

* The table given above is from the census of 1850. A fuller and more elaborate series of tabular statistics on the iron manufacture of Pennsylvania is published in "*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*" for November, 1851, to which those interested in the subject are directed. The following is a compend of the article referred to, which, though differing somewhat in its results from the census ascertainments, is nevertheless of great value:

FURNACES.

	Descript'n of Wks.	Condit'n. In.	Condit'n. Out.	Annual Cap'city. Tons.	Prod'ct in 1849. Tons.	Largest Prod'ct. Tons.	Power Employed. Men.	Anim'ls.	St'm.	Watr.	S.&W.	Capital Invested.
East. Dist.	Anthracite & Blast	29	23	221,400	109,168	151,331	4225	2126	42	12	1	$3,221,000
	Charc'l & Hot Blast	31	30	101,475	46,336	77,860	4694	2499	5	53	9	2,867,500
	" & Cold Blast	27	33	69,534	29,697	52,231	3185	1830	4	54	2	2,356,500
	Total Eastern Dist.	87	92	392,399	185,201	281,422	12,104	6455	51	119	12	$8,445,000
West. Dist.	Charc'l & Hot Blast	10	8	29,230	11,946	16,659	1310	713	7	10	1	$611,000
	" & Cold Blast	49	35	104,130	50,968	72,924	5353	3520	28	45	11	2,813,876
	Raw Btm. Cl. & H.B.	3	4	12,600	4,900	7,800	515	220	6	-	1	223,000
	Coke & Hot Blast	-	4	12,000	—	10,000	900	100	4	-	-	800,000
	Total Western Dist.	62	51	157,960	67,834	107,383	8,078	4563	45	55	13	$4,447,876
All Penn.	Anthracite & Blast	29	23	221,400	109,168	151,331	4225	2126	42	12	1	$3,221,000
	Charc'l & Hot Blast	41	44	130,705	58,302	94,519	6004	3212	12	63	10	3,478,500
	" & Cold Blast	76	68	173,664	80,665	125,155	8548	5350	32	99	13	5,170,376
	Raw Btm. Cl. & H.B.	3	4	12,600	4,900	7,800	515	220	6	-	1	223,000
	Coke & Hot Blast	-	4	12,000	—	10,000	900	100	4	-	-	800,000
	Total	149	143	550,369	253,035	388,805	20,182	11,008	96	174	25	$12,892,876

CHARCOAL FORGES.

District of State.	No. of Works.	No. of Forge Fires.	No. of Ham.	Largest Product. Tons. Blooms.	Bar.	Product 1849. Tons. Blooms.	Bar.	Power Employed. Men.	Anim'ls.	St'm.	Wt'r.	S.&W.	Capital Invested.
Eastern	109	389	168	32,737	6880	24,319	3946	3065	1377	2	104	3	$2,012,300
Western	3	5	3	(total 380)		100	100	42	13	-	3	-	14,000
Total	112	394	171	39,987		24,419	4046	3107	1390	2	107	3	$2,026,300

FORGES OTHER THAN CHARCOAL FORGES.

Eastern	4	3	—	410	—	—	59	12	4	—	-	

ROLLING MILLS.

District of State.	No. of Works.	Furnaces. Puddl'g.	Furnaces. Heating.	No. of Train Rolls	No. of Nail Machines.	Largest Product. Tons.	Product, 1849 Tons.	Power Employed. Men.	Anim'ls.	St'm.	Wt'r.	S.&W.	Capital Invested.
Eastern	56	247	161	106	276	91,598	54,738	3648	511	22	31	3	$ 3,128,700
Western	23	187	128	80	330	72,132	53,630	3010	610	22	1	-	2,425,500
Total	79	434	292	186	606	163,730	108,338	6658	1121	44	32	3	$5,554,200

BLOOMERIES.

District of State.	No. of Works.	No. of Fires.	No. of Hamrs.	Largest Product. Tons.	Product 1849, Tons.	Power Employed. Men.	Animals.	Water.	Capital Invested
Eastern	6	12	7	545	335	97	40	6	$ 28,700

nia. In 1840 there were in the State 213 establishments, manufacturing annually 98,395 tons of cast-iron, and 169 bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills, manufacturing 87,244 tons of bar iron; total fuel consumed, 355,903 tons; hands employed, 11,722, and capital invested in the manufacture, $7,781,471. The counties having the largest interest in the iron trade in 1850 were Allegheny, Armstrong, Lancaster, Chester, Berks, Clarion, Columbia, Blair, Huntingdon, and Luzerne—in these ten counties more than one-half the invested capital is employed. Of the sixty-two counties of the State, forty-five contain iron-works, and of the remaining seventeen, nine abound in iron and coal, so that only eight can be regarded as not suited to the manufacture of iron. The following will exhibit the relation the iron manufacture of Pennsylvania holds to that of the whole Union:

	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total
Capital in Pennsylvania	$8,570,425	$3,422,924	$7,620,066	$19,618,415
" " United States	17,316,425	17,416,361	14,495,220	49,252,006
Proportion in Pennsylvania	49.4 p. c.	19.6 p. c.	52.6 p. c.	39.8 p. c.
Raw material, fuel, etc., in Pennsylvania	$3,732,427	$2,372,467	$5,488,391	$11,593,285
" " " in United States	7,005,289	10,346,355	9,698,119	27,049,753
Proportion in Pennsylvania	53.3 p. c.	22.9 p. c.	56.6 p. c.	42.8 p. c.
Iron made in Pennsylvania—tons	285,702	57,810	182,506	526,018
" " in United States "	564,755	322,745	278,044	1,165,544
Proportion in Pennsylvania	55.6 p. c.	17.9 p. c.	65.9 p. c.	45.1 p. c.
Value of total products in Pennsylvania	$6,071,513	$5,354,881	$8,902,907	$20,329,301
" " " in United States	12,748,717	25,108,155	16,744,074	54,601,006
Proportion in Pennsylvania	47.6 p. c.	21.3 p. c.	53.2 p. c.	37.4 p. c.

Besides the above manufactures, Pennsylvania has many others, which, though neither so extensive nor valuable, are very important in their bearing on the interests of the commonwealth. It is conspicuous for its manufacture of railroad machinery and carriages, its extensive cabinet-ware manufactures, and numerous other crafts, which in the aggregate employ the vast capital indicated by the late census returns. As a manufacturing State, indeed, it is only less important than New York and Massachusetts. Its great manufacturing centres are Philadelphia in the east and Pittsburg in the west, and there are also extensive manufactures carried on in the towns on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and others in the interior. If Pennsylvania is mentioned as the great producer of coal and iron, it is only because those interests are paramount, and eclipse minor interests which in the aggregate are really as valuable and important.

The capital invested in *tanneries* amounts to $3,540,318; value of all raw material, etc., used, $3,169,309; hands employed, 2,980; monthly cost of labor, $54,801; skins tanned, 293,798, and sides tanned, 1,852,900; value of products for the year, $5,275,492. In 1840 there were in the State 1,170 tanneries; hands, 3,445; and capital, $2,783,636; sides of sole leather tanned, 215,655 and of upper leather, 405,983.

In the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors*, the investment amounts to $1,719,960; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley 550,105 bushels, corn 1,483,555 bushels, rye 517,180 bushels, oats 24,990 bushels, apples 51,200 bushels, molasses 10 hogsheads, and hops 263 tons; hands employed, 911; quantities of liquor produced—ale, etc., 189,581 barrels, whisky and high wines 6,548,810 gallons, and rum 1,500 gallons. The census of 1840 returned 1,010 distilleries, producing 6,240,193 gallons of spirits; and 87 breweries, producing 12,765,974 gallons of ale, etc.; hands employed, 1,607; capital invested, $1,589,471. New York and Ohio produce more spirits, and New York alone more ale, etc., than Pennsylvania.

Foreign Commerce.—Pennsylvania, in regard to its foreign commerce, holds a fourth rank among the States of the Union. The official returns exhibit the value of this branch of industry to have been for the year ending 30th June, 1850, as follows: exports, $4,501,606 and imports, $12,066,154. Of the exports, $4,049,464 was the value of domestic products, and of this $3,428,150 was that of merchandise carried in American and $621,314 of merchandise carried in foreign vessels, and $452,142 the value of foreign produce and manufactures, of which to the value of $363,225 was carried in American and $88,917 was carried in foreign vessels. Of the imports, $10,795,462 was the value of those brought in American and $1,270,692 those brought in foreign vessels. The shipping employed in the carrying trade consisted of

Nationality of Shipping	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
American	352	100,009	4,006	309	81,276	3,322	661	181,285	7,328
Foreign	185	32,861	1,696	170	30,342	1,516	355	62,703	3,212
Total	537	132,870	5,702	479	111,618	4,838	1,016	243,988	10,540

Philadelphia is the only district in which foreign commerce is carried on. In 1850 there were owned in that district 46,385 tons of permanent registered shipping and 17,820 tons of temporary registered shipping, of which latter class 66 tons were navigated by steam. The distribution of the enrolled and licensed tonnage was as follows:

Collection Districts.	Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.	Enr'd. and lic. ton. Navigated by steam.
	Permanent.	Temporary.		
Philadelphia on Delaware	136,577	2,581	3,134	15,476
Presque Isle on Lake Erie	7,870	—	—	5,351
Pittsburg on Ohio River	43,476	—	1,095	39,984

—total tonnage in Philadelphia district 206,498 tons; in that of Presque Isle 7,870 tons, and in that of Pittsburg 44,571 tons—making for the State 257,939 tons. During the year ending as above there were built in the State 185 vessels (21,410 tons): 166 (7 ships, 1 brig, 34 schooners, 107 sloops and canal boats, and 17 steamers), of the burden of 18,150 tons at Philadelphia; 1 schooner (22 tons), at Presque Isle, and 18 vessels (4 schooners and 14 steamers—3,238 tons), at Pittsburg.

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The statistics of the foreign commerce of the State from 1791 to the year 1850, exhibit the following movements:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$3,436,093	$ ———	1811	$9,560,117	$ ———	1831	$5,513,713	$12,124,083
1792	3,820,662	———	1812	5,973,750	———	1832	3,516,066	10,678,358
1793	6,958,836	———	1813	3,577,117	———	1833	4,078,951	10,451,250
1794	6,643,092	———	1814	———	———	1834	2,031,803	10,479,268
1795	11,518,260	———	1815	4,593,919	———	1835	3,739,275	12,389,937
1796	17,513,866	———	1816	7,196,246	———	1836	3,971,555	15,068,233
1797	11,446,291	———	1817	8,735,592	———	1837	3,841,599	11,680,111
1798	8,915,463	———	1818	8,759,402	———	1838	3,477,151	9,360,731
1799	12,481,967	———	1819	6,293,788	———	1839	3,299,415	15,050,715
1800	11,949,679	———	1820	5,743,549	———	1840	6,820,145	8,464,882
1801	17,438,193	———	1821	7,391,767	8,158,922	1841	5,152,501	10,346,698
1802	12,677,475	———	1822	9,047,802	11,874,170	1842	3,770,727	7,385,858
1803	7,525,710	———	1823	9,617,192	13,696,770	1843	2,354,948	2,760,630
1804	11,030,157	———	1824	9,364,893	11,865,531	1844	3,535,256	7,217,267
1805	13,762,252	———	1825	11,269,981	15,041,797	1845	3,574,363	8,159,227
1806	17,574,702	———	1826	8,331,722	13,551,779	1846	4,751,005	7,989,396
1807	16,864,744	———	1827	7,575,833	11,212,935	1847	8,544,391	9,587,516
1808	4,013,330	———	1828	6,051,480	12,884,408	1848	5,732,333	12,147,584
1809	9,049,241	———	1829	4,089,935	10,100,152	1849	5,343,421	10,645,500
1810	10,998,398	———	1830	4,291,793	8,702,122	1850	4,501,606	12,066,154

Interior Communication.—Pennsylvania has numerous magnificent works of internal improvement, on which an immense commerce is conducted. The great line of railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is one of the longest and most expensive lines in the Union, forming a road 357 miles long; and another through line from Philadelphia *via* Sunbury to Erie, on the lake of the same name, is in progress of construction, and, when finished, will no doubt form one of the most profitable lines connecting the lakes with the sea-board. Other railroads connect Philadelphia with Baltimore, and in the north-eastern portion of the State there are numerous short railroads connecting the coal mines with navigation, or passing into the State of New York, furnishing an outlet for its mineral wealth in that direction. Many other railroads are in progress or contemplated, all of which will connect with or intersect the trunk lines already built or provided for. The canals of this State are also magnificent works, and in their construction a great portion of the heavy debt of the State has been contracted. They follow generally the great valleys of the interior, and in their courses accommodate an immense area of fertile and productive country. These are still incomplete, but every year is adding to their length and consequent value, nor can it be any long period before they will yield a revenue commensurate to the outlay that their construction has demanded. [See statistics of railroads and canals in Appendix.]

Banks, etc.—The number of banks in the State, in November, 1850, was 46, and 5 branch banks. The financial condition of these, at that period, was as follows: *Liabilities*—capital, $17,701,206; circulation, $11,798,906; deposits, $17,689,212; due other banks, $5,811,157, and other liabilities, $93,015; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $38,423,274; real estate, $1,114,738; stocks, $1,417,073; due by other banks, $4,244,174; notes of other banks, $2,570,139; specie funds, $2,787,665, and specie, $4,337,594.

Government, etc.—The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776, the second in 1790, and the present, which was amended in 1850, in 1838.

The *right of suffrage* is given to every white free man, 21 years old, resident in the State for one year, and in his election district for ten days before the election, and who has paid within two years a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before the election, but white free men, between 21 and 22 years old, being citizens of the United States, need not have paid a tax; and qualified voters, who are citizens of the United States, and who have removed from the State and returned, may vote after six months' residence. The general election is held on the second Tuesday of October annually.

The *legislature* is composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, not less than 60, nor more than 100 in number (now 100), must have attained the age of 21 years, must have been citizens and inhabitants of the State for the last three years, and for the last year of the districts they represent, and are elected annually. Senators in number not less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third (now one-third) the number of representatives, are chosen for three years, one-third of their number annually. They must be at least 25 years of age, must have been citizens and inhabitants of the State for the four years preceding the election, and for the last year of their districts. The General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday of January annually. The constitution provides that there shall be an enumeration of taxable inhabitants every seven years, to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and every county shall have at least one representative, but counties erected after 1838 shall have none until entitled thereto by their population. No representative shall be appointed to any civil office created or increased in pay during his term.

The *governor* must have attained his 30th year of age, have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for the last seven years, and holds office for three years, his term commencing on the third Tuesday in January ensuing his election. He receives a fixed compensation, and is not eligible for more than six years out of every nine years. He may remit fines, and grant pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and may *veto* a bill of the legislature, but it may be passed into law by a two-thirds vote of both houses, notwithstanding his objections.

The *administrative* officers of the State are—the Secretary of State, who is *ex-officio* Commissioner of Common Schools; the Deputy Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Auditor-general, the Surveyor-general, the Deputy Surveyor-general, the Adjutant-general, and the three Canal Commissioners.

The *judiciary* is vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, District Courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the county of Alleghany, County or Probate Courts, and other local courts. By the amended constitution, all judges are now elected by the people. The judges of the supreme court are chosen at large, and for a term of fifteen years. The judge having the shortest term to serve is chief justice. The resident judges of the several courts of common pleas and other courts of record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, are elected by the electors of the districts over which they are to preside, and for a term of ten years. The associate judges of the common pleas hold their

offices for five years. All judges hold office for their respective terms during good behavior, but for reasonable cause, though not sufficient grounds for impeachment, the governor may remove them upon the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Any vacancy is filled by appointment of the governor, the incumbent holding office until the first Monday in December succeeding the next subsequent general election. During the continuance in office, the judges of the supreme court must reside within the commonwealth, and the other judges in the district or county for which they were elected. The supreme court is composed of a chief and four associate justices, and the attorney-general, and has a reporter of supreme court decisions, and a prothonotary for each of the four districts into which the State is divided. The district court of the city and county of Philadelphia consists of a president and two associate judges, and that of Allegheny County of a president and one associate. For the sessions of the courts of common pleas, the State was formerly divided into 21 districts, but in 1850 the number was increased to 24 districts, each of which (except the first, comprising the county of Philadelphia, which has also two associate judges) has a president judge. The district courts are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the common pleas in their respective districts in all cases exceeding a certain sum.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the law of 23d May, 1850, Pennsylvania is entitled to *twenty-five* representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The *militia* force of the State consists of 276,070 men of all arms, of which 7,518 are commissioned officers, and 268,552 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers, 55 are general officers, 164 general staff officers, 1,245 field, etc., officers, and 6,054 company officers. The governor is *ex-officio* commander-in-chief of the military force of the State; and every white male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable to military duty.

Public Finances.—The debt of the State, funded and unfunded, on the 1st December, 1850, amounted to $40,775,485 42, composed as follows: *funded debt*—6 per cent. stocks, $2,912,022 51; 5 per cent. stocks, $37,350,892; and 4½ per cent. stocks, $200,000; making a total funded debt of $39,062,914 78; and *unfunded debt*—relief notes in circulation, $652,164; interest certificates outstanding, $162,135 90, and unclaimed, $4,448 38; interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates, to be added to them when funded, $10,504 57; domestic creditors, $83,317 79—make the total unfunded debt, $912,570 64. The commissioners of the sinking fund, at the date specified, held $459,122 98, which, to ascertain the exact liabilities of the State, must be deducted from the aggregate, which would leave it $40,316,362 44. The regular annual interest on loans amounts to $2,004,714 51, and the interest guaranteed on internal improvement companies' assumed debts to $32,500, making the total annual interest paid by the State amount to $2,037,214 51.

The *assets* of the State consist of its canals and railroads, which had cost $29,204,787 35; stocks of incorporated companies amounting to $1,907,948 52—total $31,112,735 85, and deposits (unavailable) in the Bank of the United States, $283,000. The financial condition of the railroads and canals owned by the State for the year ending on the 30th November, 1850, is exhibited in the following details:

Works	Gross Revenue.	Expenses.	Works.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses.
Railroads—Columbia	$638,447 56	$310,334 30	Canals—Susquehanna Division	$193,150 19	$76,304 64
" Alleghany Portage	241,817 45	247,844 17	" North Branch		
Canals—Main Line	479,446 39	161,900 77	" West Branch		
" Delaware Division	215,347 87	60,834 22	Expenses of Canal Commissioners		53,000 00

—making a gross revenue of $1,768,209 46, and an expenditure amounting to $862,528 00. Net revenue, $905,681 46.

The value of real and personal property liable to taxation under the triennial assessment of 1848, was $463,031,458; and the tax assessed in 1850, $1,545,956 44. The true value of real and personal property in 1850, according to the census of that year, was $722,486,120.

The revenue and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year were as follows: *revenue*—receipts during the year, $4,438,131 51; balance from 1849, $926,207 24—making a total means of $5,364,338 75; and disbursements—payments during the year, $4,567,053 94; depreciated funds in treasury (unavailable), $41,032 00; surplus available funds, $754,252 81. The principal sources of revenue, and the chief objects of expenditure, were as follows: *sources of revenue*—lands, $16,378 58; auction commissions, $18,673,75; auction duties, $44,898 22; tax on bank dividends, $153,877 14; tax on corporation stocks, $136,510 14; tax on real and personal estate, $1,317,821 55; tavern licenses, $107,427 49; retailers' licenses, $171,062 26; peddlers' licenses, $2,525 05; brokers' licenses, $10,228 73; theatre, circus, and menagerie licenses, $2,384 50; distillery and brewery licenses, $4,203 91; billiard room, bowling saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses, $3,045 81; eating-house, beer-house, and restaurant licenses, $6,530 97; patent medicine licenses, $2,633 04; pamphlet laws, $345 58; militia fines, $12,953 73; foreign insurance agencies, $2,760 88; tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc., $45,409 47; tax on certain offices, $14,047 21; collateral inheritance tax, $102,295 07; canal and railroad tolls, $1,713,848 16; canal fines, sales of old materials, etc., $6,953 64; tax on enrollment of laws, $10,270 00; premiums on charters, $89,262 21; tax on loans, $119,356 30; loans, $270,000 00; interest on loans, $13,721 27; dividends on turnpike and bridge stocks, $2,460 00; sales of turnpike stocks, $13,685 44; accrued interest, $3,678 32; refunded cash, $13,278 61; fees of the public offices, $3,687 20; Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, $177 00; miscellaneous, $1,740 33; and—*objects of expenditure:* public improvements, $1,488,799 74; expenses of government, $262,899 71; militia expenses, $16,282 25; pensions and gratuities, $17,277 91; charitable institutions, $62,267 85; common schools, $213,728 49; commissioners of the sinking fund, $318,864 03; loans, $8,150 19; interest on loans, $2,004,714 51; guaranteed interest, $32,500 00; domestic creditors, $6,887 41; damages on the public works, $28,068 34; special commissioners, $2,554 03; State Library, $1,000 00; public buildings and grounds, $2,002 78; eastern reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal, $1,947 00; weigh-lock at Beach Haven, $163 00; use of patent rights, $3,000 00; penitentiaries, $19,283 79; House of Refuge, $6,000 00; conveying fugitives, $100 00; Nicholson lands, $192 75; amendments to the Constitution, $2,500 00; escheats, $1,740 53; abatement of State tax, $43,525 04; re-issuing relief notes, $10,940 00; counsel fees and commissions, $5,984 15; miscellaneous, $8,180 44.

The following exhibits the condition of the treasury at the end of each of the named fiscal years:

	INCOME.				DISBURSEMENTS.		
Years.	Bal. from last year.	Annual Receipts.	Total Revenue.	Years.	Interest on Loans.	Pub. Improvements.	Total Expend.
1845	$663,851 88	$3,010,062 34	$3,673,914 22	1845	$1,784,182 65	$661,840 66	$2,289,028 13
1846	384,886 09	3,529,057 28	3,913,943 37	1846	1,981,623 77	694,505 12	3,529,264 67
1847	384,678 70	3,977,025 89	4,361,704 59	1847	2,002,240 41	690,575 95	3,680,813 74
1848	680,890 85	3,831,776 22	4,512 667 07	1848	2,005,740 79	996,592 70	3,935,376 68
1849	557,299 39	4,433,688 65	5,010,979 04	1849	2,047,616 99	951,249 03	4,084,771 80
1850	926,207 24	4,438,131 51	5,364,338 75	1850	2,004,714 51	1,488,799 74	4,569,053 94

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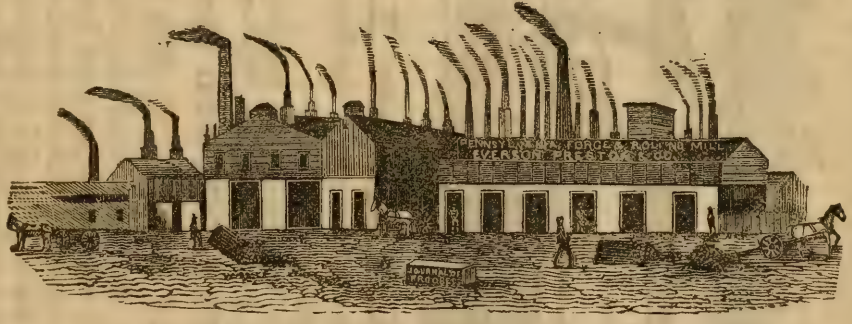
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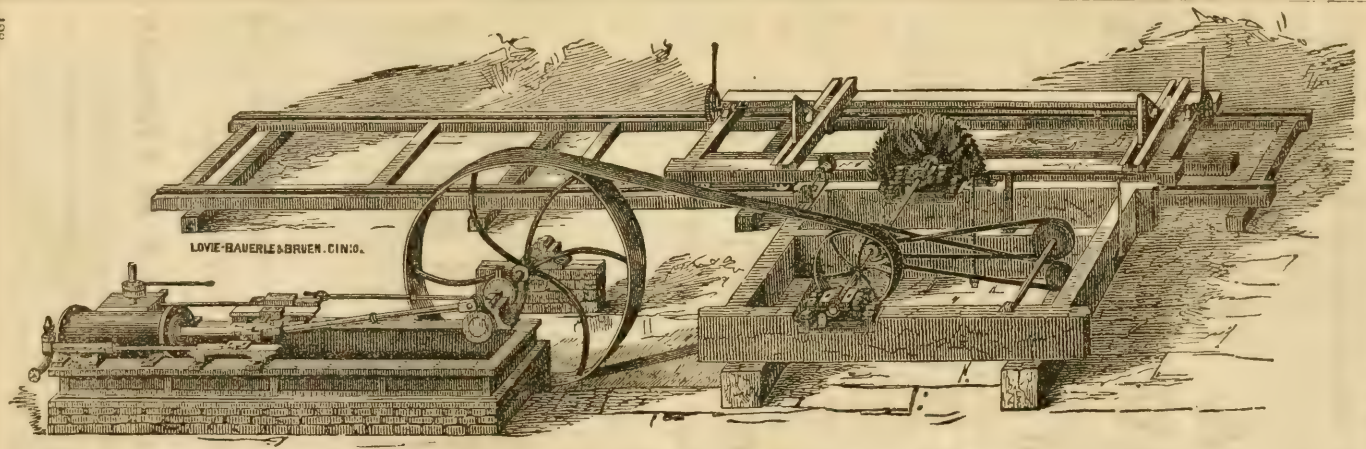
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The above Mill is a patented improvement on the Page Mill, and is admitted by all who have examined it, to be vastly superior in every respect. A large stock of these Mills are kept constantly on hand, together with a fine assortment of

CIRCULAR SAWS, from three to sixty inches in diameter.

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of our own manufacture. Also, sole proprietors for the United States of N. D. LEAVITT'S ROTARY SPLITTING MILL, which was patented June 3d, 1856. This Mill is used for Re-sawing Lumber, and is warranted to cut three times as much in a given time as Crosby's Patent Mill. We are now prepared to furnish these Mills and to dispose of Shop Rights or Territory.

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Education.—"Wisdom and virtue are qualities which, because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth." Such was the sentiment of the illustrious founder of this State; but although the principle of universal education was thus authoritatively recognized at the earliest period of her history, no system of popular instruction in the commonwealth was attempted, nor common school fund established, until the 2d April, 1831. By a legislative act of that date, certain moneys, arising from the sale of lands and other sources, were set apart as a common school fund, at an interest of 5 per cent., and this interest was directed to be added to the principal, until the proceeds should amount to $100,000 annually. By a subsequent act (1st April, 1834), the State was divided into districts, and $75,000 was ordered to be paid out of the school fund, for the year 1835, and annually thereafter, to be distributed among the several counties that should comply with the provisions of the said act, until the year when the fund should yield an interest of $100,000. Provision was also made by this law for levying a tax on the districts *not less than double* the amount of the appropriation. On the 13th June, 1836, an act was passed, appropriating $200,000 for the year 1837, and annually thereafter, to be apportioned among the several school districts and the city and county of Philadelphia, and authorizing the levying of a tax *not less than equal to nor more than treble* the amount of each district's portion of the State appropriation. By resolution of 3d April, 1837, $500,000 was appropriated to the common school fund for the year 1838, "to be applied by the several districts either for building, repairing, or purchasing school houses, or for education, as they might deem best." On the 12th April, 1838, the appropriation was increased to a sum *equal to one dollar* for every taxable inhabitant in the State, to be increased triennially, with the increase of such inhabitants, but without any increase of taxation above that authorized by the act of 1836. Various acts, resolutions, and supplements were subsequently passed, not, however, materially changing any important features of the law regulating the system, until, by the act of 11th April, 1848, it was made to embrace every county in the commonwealth. Provision was also made by this act for the payment to those districts from which the undrawn appropriations were taken by the act of 29th April, 1844, of the *one-fourth* of the State tax levied in such districts, to be applied exclusively to the erection of school houses therein. On the 7th April, 1849, an act was passed, revising and consolidating all former acts relating to common schools, and effecting many valuable improvements in the system, and greatly simplifying the law. Since, and including the year 1844, the annual appropriation by the State, for the support of schools, has been $200,000. Such is the history of the enactments of the legislature, creating and providing a fund as the basis of the whole system of common schools. The following exhibit affords a condensed view of the operations of the system for the year ending 1st June, 1850:

Whole number of districts	1,387	Number learning German	11,041
Number paid during the year	1,273	Average number of scholars in each school	40
Whole number of schools	8,510	Cost of teaching each scholar, per month	$1 44
Number yet required	674	Amount of tax levied	$768,422
Average number of months taught	5.1	State appropriations distributed	$159,367
Number of male teachers	6,972	Total funds raised	$927,789
Number of female teachers	3,935	Cost of instruction	$609,377
Average monthly salaries—males	$17 20	Fuel and contingencies	$63,329
Average monthly salaries—females	$10 15	Cost of school-houses, purchasing, renting, building, and repairing	$253,741
Number of male scholars	233,392	Total funds expended	$926,447
Number of female scholars	190,952		

The following table exhibits the progress of the system in its main features, since its establishment in 1834:

Year.	Whole No. of Dist's.	Districts accepting.	Dist's. paid.	Districts report'd.	Whole No. of Schools.	Whole No. of Teachers.	Whole No. of Scholars.	Apportion't to accepting Districts	Tax levied on accepting Districts.	Exp'd for School-houses.	Exp'd for instruction, fuel, etc.
1835	907	536	—	156	762	808	32,544	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
1836	987	745	603	573	3,384	3,394	139,604	98,670	207,105	111,803	193,972
1837	1,001	796	765	664	4,089	4,841	182,355	463,749	231,552	202,230	493,071
1838	1,003	861	820	628	3,939	5,034	174,733	323,794	385,788	149,132	560,450
1839	1,050	879	857	633	3,152	4,666	181,913	276,826	382,527	161,384	579,162
1840	1,050	879	867	633	3,152	4,666	181,913	264,536	395,913	161,384	580,262
1841	1,072	902	855	734	5,179	6,086	227,699	249,400	397,952	123,004	524,348
1842	1,113	905	905	861	6,116	7,494	281,085	250,065	398,766	119,006	489,872
1843	1,139	945	945	865	6,156	7,594	288,762	272,720	419,307	92,749	484,454
1844	1,172	939	939	846	5,993	7,585	288,402	264,520	391,340	75,918	470,228
1845	1,189	1,012	1,018	961	6,690	8,031	327,418	192,813	370,744	77,173	375,982
1846	1,246	1,067	1,056	994	7,096	8,468	329,805	186,417	406,740	60,960	486,475
1847	1,249	1,105	1,054	1,043	7,320	8,674	331,967	187,269	436,727	60,410	487,201
1848	1,330	1,330	1,129	1,078	7,845	9,096	360,605	193,035	501,681	96,539	505,505
1849	1,344	—	1,218	1,194	8,287	10,050	385,175	182,883	583,187	146,144	562,930
1850	1,387	—	1,273	—	8,510	10,907	424,344	186,763	768,422	253,741	609,377

The number of the schools in the several counties, in 1850, was as follows: Adams 127, Alleghany 280, Armstrong 128, Beaver 111, Bedford 195, Berks 214, Blair 101, Bradford 312, Bucks 189, Butler 162, Cambria 102, Carbon 45, Centre 126, Chester 265, Clarion 119, Clearfield 83, Clinton 50, Columbia 171, Crawford 298, Cumberland 152, Dauphin 151, Delaware 69, Elk 25, Erie 271, Fayette 164, Franklin 172, Greene 118, Huntingdon 108, Indiana 164, Jefferson 82, Juniata 63, Lancaster 345, Lawrence —, Lebanon 128, Lehigh 128, Luzerne 252, Lycoming 146, M'Kean 51, Mercer 197, Mifflin 64, Monroe 76, Montgomery 147, Northampton 143, Northumberland 91, Perry 115, Pike 37, Potter 65, Schuylkill 133, Somerset 144, Susquehanna 216, Sullivan 31, Tioga 178, Union 141, Venango 144, Warren 120, Washington 220, Wayne 130, Westmoreland 202, Wyoming 56, York 193.

The city and county of Philadelphia constitutes the first school district, but is not subject to the general school law. The direction of the schools is committed by law to 228 directors and 24 controllers, one each of the eleven sections into which the district is divided being governed by a separate board of directors, all being under the supervision of the Board of Controllers. Public schools were first established in the city in 1818. The whole number of schools in 1851 was 270, namely, the Central High School, the Normal School, 53 grammar schools, 34 secondary schools, 142 primary schools, and

89 unclassified; number of teachers, 781—82 males, and 699 females; number of scholars, 48,056—males 24,508, and females 23,548. Besides these, there were 141 teachers in the evening schools. The sum expended during the year had been $366,302, of which only $33,306 was distributed from the State appropriation, the balance having been raised by taxation.

The principal universities and colleges, medical schools, theological seminaries, law schools, etc., in the State, and the statistics of each in 1850, were as follows:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Alumni.	Vols. in Lib'y.
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1755	7	88	5,142	5,000
Dickinson College	Carlisle	1783	8	179	673	14,100
Jefferson College	Canonsburg	1802	8	197	1,000	10,000
Washington College	Washington	1806	8	187	441	3,300
Alleghany College	Meadville	1817	7	106	144	8,200
Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg	1832	7	65	163	6,000
Lafayette College	Easton	1832	7	82	101	5,000
Marshall	Mercersburg	1835	6	58	155	6,000
Theological Seminary (Lutheran)	Gettysburg	1825	2	26	227	9,000
Theological Seminary (Germ. Ref.)	Mercersburg	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theolog. Seminary (Presb.)	Alleg. Town	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School (Assoc.)	Canonsburg	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Western Theol. School (Cong. Unit.)	Meadville	1844	4	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary (Asso. Ref.)	Pittsburg	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Theolog. Seminary (Ref. Presb.)	Philadelphia	—	3	13	—	—
Law Depart. Dickinson College	Carlisle	—	1	9	—	—
Medical Depart. University Penn.	Philadelphia	1765	7	450	5,316	—
Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia	1824	7	514	2,036	—
Medical Depart. Penn. College	"	1838	7	176	73	—
College of Medicine	"	1847	7	75	250	—
Homœopathic Medical College	"	1846	10	—	—	—
Female Medical College	"	1849	7	—	—	—
College of Pharmacy	"	1822	4	—	—	—

Besides the schools and colleges above enumerated, there are numerous academies, public and private, in every part of the State, scientific institutions, and societies founded for the encouragement of literature and the arts. Girard College, in Philadelphia, is a school for the education of orphans, and in its several departments highly efficient. Church schools are also numerous, and many of them in a highly prosperous condition. Pennsylvania, within the past ten or twelve years, indeed, has made great and wonderful progress in its educational facilities, and now stands deservedly in the foremost rank among States which make education a primary necessity in their economy.

Public Libraries.—According to the Report of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, there were in the State, in 1851, the following libraries: one State library, 10,000 volumes; 16 social, 125,385 volumes; 10 college, 37,875 volumes; 12 students', 29,350 volumes; 7 academic and professional, 38,300 volumes; 5 scientific and historical, 38,478 volumes; 29 public school, 8,131 volumes; total—80 libraries, and 287,519 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State of Pennsylvania on the 1st June, 1850, was 328, and of these 96 were whig, 110 democratic, and 207 neutral in politics; the latter class embraces those devoted to literature, religion, science, etc., and those the character of which was not ascertained. Of the aggregate number, 25 were published daily, circulating at each issue 152,076 copies, or 49,120,548 annually; 3 tri-weekly, 500, or 78,000 annually; 1 semi-weekly, 600, or 62,400 annually; 275 weekly, 526,642, or 27,38 ,384 annually; 8 semi-monthly, 130,800, or 3,139,200 annually; 12 monthly, 159,700, or 1,916,400 annually; and 2 quarterly, 1,900, or 7,600 annually; total copies at each issue, 972,218, or 79,792,532 copies annually. The counties in which published are as follows: in Adams, 3 w. and 1 q.; Alleghany (Pittsburg, etc.), 13 d., 2 t.-w., 20 w., 1 s.-m., and 2 m.; Armstrong and Beaver, each 2 w.; Bedford, 3 w.; Berks, 9 w.; Blair, 4 w.; Bradford, 3 w.; Bucks, 7 w.; Butler, Cambria, and Centre, each 3 w.; Carbon, 2 w.; Chester, 5 w.; Clarion and Clinton, each 2 w.; Clearfield, 1 w.; Columbia, 3 w.; Crawford and Cumberland, each 5 w.; Dauphin, 1 d., 7 w.; Delaware, 3 w.; Elk, 1 w.; Erie, 1 t.-w., 4 w.; Fayette, 10 w.; Franklin, 7 w.; Fulton, 1 w.; Greene, 2 w.; Huntingdon, 2 w.; Indiana, 3 w.; Jefferson and Juniata, each 2 w.; Lancaster, 10 w., 1 m.; Lawrence, 2 w.; Lebanon, 5 w.; Lehigh, 5 w., 1 s.-m.; Lucerne, 2 w.; Lycoming, 4 w.; M'Kean, 1 w.; Mercer, 4 w.; Mifflin and Monroe, each 2 w.; Montgomery, 6 w.; Montour, 2 w.; Northampton, 8 w.; Northumberland, 4 w.; Perry, 2 w.; Philadelphia, 11 d., 1 s.-w., 38 w., 5 s.-m., 8 m., 1 q., 1 an.; Pike, 1 w.; Potter, 2 w.; Schuylkill, 9 w., 1 m.; Somerset, 2 w.; Susquehanna, 2 w.; Tioga, 4 w.; Union, 7 w., 1 m.; Venango, 2 w.; Warren, 3 w.; Washington, 4 w.; Wayne, 2 w.; Wyoming, 2 w.; Westmoreland, 4 w.; York, 7 weekly.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850, were as stated in the table annexed:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property
Baptist	317..	127,308..	$806,395	Germ'n Ref.	203..	104,262..	$639,210	R. Catholic..	139..	89,251..	$1,084,204
Christian	19..	6,400..	24,400	Jewish	7..	3,175..	45,700	Swedenb'g..	3..	1,475..	11,000
Congregat'l.	9..	3,100..	17,250	Lutheran	495..	259,502..	1,633,356	Tunker	14..	6,100..	11,700
Dutch Ref..	7..	6,640..	79,500	Mennonite.	86..	23,870..	82,400	Union	80..	28,300..	78,325
Episcopal..	135..	67,324..	1,483,700	Methodist..	878..	389,026..	1,715,658	Unitarian...	4..	1,630..	28,000
Free	22..	6,400..	15,050	Moravian..	84..	32,715..	221,350	Universalist.	19..	8,920..	82,800
Friends	141..	60,974..	661,787	Presbyter'n.	755..	357,481..	2,574,700	Minor Sects.	92..	32,560..	254,700

—making a total of 3,509 churches, having accommodation for 1,566,413 persons, and valued at $11,551,885. This State comprises the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, and the Roman Catholic dioceses of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in the latter of which are also included West New Jersey and the State of Delaware.

Pauperism.—The whole number of paupers that received assistance or support during the year ending 1st June, 1850,

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENIC



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15 LAIGHT STREET, NEW YORK.

This commodious establishment, (the oldest and most extensive *City Water-Cure* in the United States,) has accommodations for one hundred or more persons. Its business arrangements comprehend:

1. General Practice, in which P. H. Hayes, M. D., and Anne Inman, M. D., are associated.

2. Office Consultations, personally or by letter, by Dr. Trall.

3. Department for Female Diseases, Prolapsus and other displacements, Ulcerations, &c., requiring mechanical and surgical management; also for lying-in women.

4. School Department, for the Education of Physiological Teachers, Health-Reform Lecturers and Hygeopathic Physicians. Regular terms commence November 1st and May 1st of each year. Ample facilities are provided for a thorough, general and medical course of study.

5. Lyceum, for Lectures, Debates, Calisthenic Exercises, Evening Entertainments, &c.

6. Boarding, for those who desire the dietary of the Institute.

7. Provision Depot, for the manufacture of pure and proper articles of wheaten grits, hominy, oatmeal, farina, crackers, Graham bread, &c. Orders for all kinds of farinaceous preparations, dried and preserved fruits, &c., will be supplied.

Charges.—Examination or entrance fee, $5. Full treatment, with board, $7 to $10.50 per week, or upwards. Day patients, $5 per week. Board, $5 to $10.50. Fires and lights for private rooms, $1 to $2 extra. Advice for self-treatment, verbal or by letter, $5; subsequent advice or letter, $1. Medical students are charged $75 tuition for Winter Term; Summer Term $50; payable in advance.

Students can get Board in the Institution at reasonable rates.



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DEALERS IN

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Acids, Dry Salteries, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pure Wines, Liquors, &c.

was 11,551, of which number 5,898 were native-born, 5,653 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers on the lists at the date specified was 3,811, of which 2,654 were native-born, and 1,157 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $232,138.

Historical Sketch.—Pennsylvania is the only State of the Union which bears and transmits to future ages the name of a private individual. William Penn, the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania, a name given to the infant colony by Charles II., was the son of Admiral Penn, who in the year 1655 acquired distinction as a commander in the conquest of Jamaica, and in the war with the Dutch. At an early period of life, Penn had joined the Quakers, who began about that period to attract public attention, and it seems to have been the intolerance manifested toward the sect that first turned his mind toward America. He and some others purchased a large quantity of land in New Jersey, but becoming dissatisfied, he formed the design of acquiring a separate estate. The crown was indebted to his father's executors in the sum of about £16,000, and as an acquittance for this, a large tract was granted to him in severalty. His charter conveyed to him all that tract of country bounded on the east by the river Delaware, extending westward five degrees, and north and south between the 40th and 42d parallels, except an area around New Castle, circumscribed by a radius of 12 miles. From want of sufficient attention to former charters, this grant interfered both with that of Maryland on the south, and with the claims of Connecticut on the east, and hence arose contentions which disturbed the repose of the colonies for a century afterward.

In May, 1681, the proprietary sent over Markham, with a few others, to take possession of the territory, and in July he sold 20,000 acres to a company of merchants, at the rate of £20 the thousand acres, entering into articles of agreement with them, entitled "Conditions and Concessions." In the following year, Penn published his "Frame of Government," by which the supreme power was to be vested in a governor and general assembly, consisting at first in the whole body of the people, and afterward in a House of Representatives. A provincial council was established, consisting of 72 persons, to be chosen by the freemen. The governor, possessed of three votes, presided in this council, which prepared and digested all laws, leaving to the people the entire right of rejecting or affirming. This constitution was after a while laid aside, and another, resembling those established in the other provinces, was adopted. In October, 1682, Penn, accompanied by about 2,000 settlers, arrived at New Castle, on the Delaware. He had previously acquired from the Duke of York a conveyance of the land at present included in the State of Delaware. His first step on landing was to convoke an assembly, which was held at Upland (now called Chester), in December, 1682. In a short session of three days, a constitution modifying that drawn up by Penn in England was adopted, and several important laws passed. Among other provisions, that great principle, to an adherance to which the province owed much of its prosperity, was adopted, that "none acknowledging one God, and living peaceably in society, should be molested for his opinions or practice, or compelled to frequent or maintain any ministry whatsoever." Another principle of Penn's system, equally novel and praiseworthy, regarded the treatment of the Indians. Soon after his arrival, he summoned them to a council, and treating with them on an amicable and equal footing, as men and brethren; obtained from them, in return for valuable presents, a cession of as much land as his exigencies required. The same course was pursued in his subsequent intercourse with them, and it was seen with surprise by mankind that kindness and good faith were as useful assistants as the sword in the affairs of a colony. No one of the colonies made such rapid advances in prosperity as Pennsylvania. The salubrity of the climate, and the general fruitfulness of the soil, had some influence, but the moral attractions predominated. The persecutions at home drove thousands to a place where religious worship was free, and the prospect of enjoying equal rights in civil matters, attracted from the continent of Europe a vast number of industrious and moral emigrants.

The city of Philadelphia was founded at an early period after the arrival of the first settlers, and the second assembly of the colony was held at this place, in April, 1683. Among other important laws adopted by this assembly was one abrogating the common law of England respecting descents, and distributing the estates of persons dying intestate among the children, giving to the eldest son, however, a double share. The Revolution in England produced some change in the government of Pennsylvania. Penn, being suspected of being disaffected toward the House of Orange, was suspended from the privilege of appointing a deputy for his province; and in 1692 Pennsylvania was annexed to New York and subjected to the administration of the governor of that province. Two years after, however, the proprietary was reinstated, and appointed a new governor. Notwithstanding the pacific disposition of the governor and people, and the general concordance of their opinions, Pennsylvania proved to be no Utopia for the worthy proprietary. Bickerings about the constitution or the laws, or the manner of disposing of the lands, almost constantly existed. The charter had twice been altered, but the colonists were still discontented. A third charter was given them in 1701, which provided that the assembly should consist of deputies from each county, and that it should have the right to originate, amend, or reject all bills; that the governor should nominate his own council, exercise the whole executive power, and have a negative on the proceedings of the assembly. The delegates from Pennsylvania assented to this constitution, but those from "the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware," as they were called, refused to adopt it, and seceded from the assembly. From this period the Three Counties had a distinct assembly, though they were subject to the same governor as Pennsylvania. The constitution thus adopted continued in force until the Revolution. Penn died in 1718, at the age of 74 years. Since his founding the State that immortalizes his name, his life had been a uniform scene of vexation and disquiet. His private fortune had materially suffered by his advances to promote the infant colony, and at one time he was compelled to submit to a temporary deprivation of liberty. He left, however, to his descendants an inheritance of great value, which they enjoyed until the overthrow of the British power, when the Commonwealth became the possessor, and, as an indemnification, granted them an ample sum of money. From the death of Penn the history of the colony is little more than a narrative of petty quarrels between the proprietary governors and the assembly. The chief subject of dispute arose from the lands of the proprietary, which it was wished to exempt from taxation, to which other lands were liable. The assembly resisted the exemption, and this disagreement frequently prevented the passage of necessary laws. In 1749, an important treaty was made with the Indians of the Six Nations at Philadelphia, in which, for goods of considerable value, they granted to the proprietary all the lands on the Susquehanna, south as far as the boundary of Pennsylvania, and north to the Kittatinny Hills, or Blue Mountain. The whole Indian title to lands within the State was subsequently merged. A large portion of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania were Quakers, but notwithstanding their peaceful inclinations, the colony opposed with as much zeal as her sister colonies, the arbitrary measures of the British government which led to the Revolution. The first congress of deputies from the States, and most of the subsequent sessions of the same assembly, were held in Philadelphia, and it was at the same place that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and proclaimed. During a considerable part of the war the State was the theatre of hostilities. On the Declaration of Independence the proprietary government was abrogated, and the people, by their representatives, formed a new constitution. The form of government adopted at this period was found, after the peace, to be liable to serious objections. Two parties then arose,

the republicans and the constitutionalists—the former, desiring a constitution in which the legislative power should be exercised by two branches and the executive invested in a single person, finally triumphed, and in 1790, a constitution, similar to that of the United States, was adopted. In 1794, an insurrection broke out in four of the western counties, in opposition to the law of the United States imposing a tax on spirits. From this, called the "Whisky Insurrection," serious consequences were at first threatened, but by a happy union of firmness and lenity on the part of President Washington, the revolt was quelled. In Northampton County, in 1797, some deluded persons attempted to resist the process of the marshal, but the power of the laws again triumphed. In 1799, the public offices and the sittings of the legislature, which, from the settlement of the colony, had been held at Philadelphia, were removed to Lancaster, and in 1812, they were transferred from Lancaster to Harrisburg, the present capital. From this period no conspicuous event of history has transpired. The State, indeed, has gone through many financial difficulties, and for a time even her condition was considered as a blot on the honor of the nation. The fair name of the State, however, has been redeemed, and the debt, which circumstances forced her to suspend, is now liquidated, interest having been regularly paid for many years, and the principal is being reduced by the operation of a sinking fund. The day of her degradation indeed is passed, and she now looms up among that glorious galaxy of states which circumscribes her boundaries, as one of the most glorious and honored.

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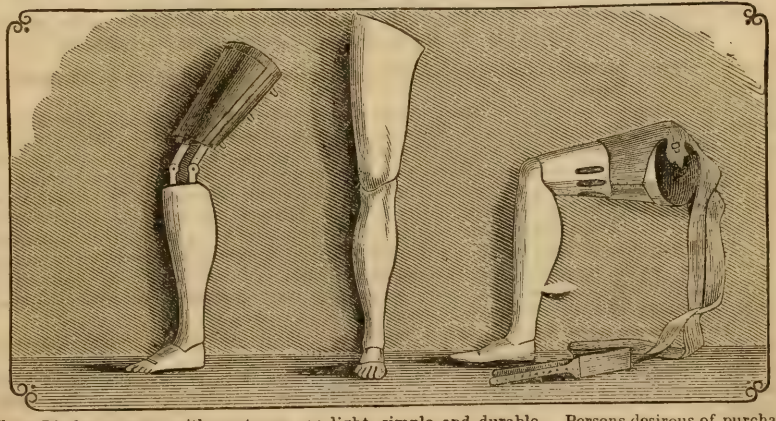
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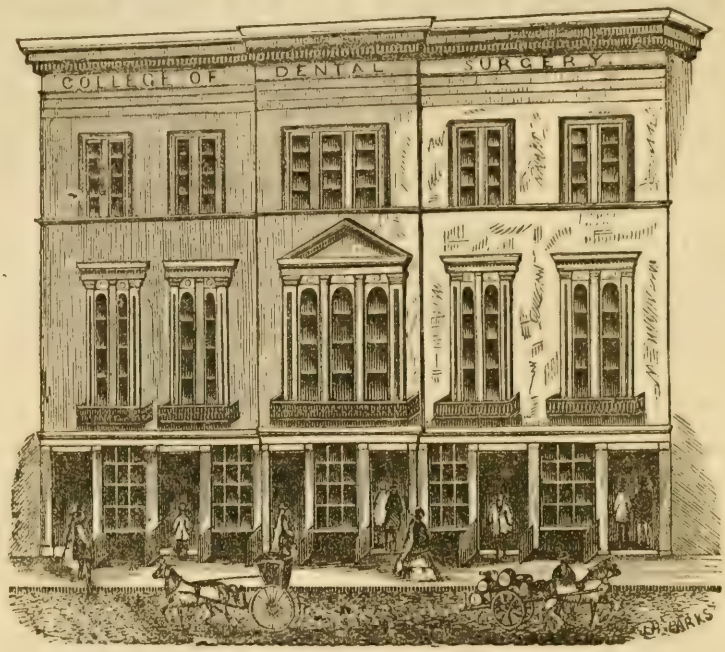
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THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island (or more properly Rhode Island and Providence Plantations), although the smallest State of the Union, is considerably larger than many of the sovereignties of Europe, and in point of intelligence and productive powers, far in advance of any American community of the same population. It is situated between 41° 22′ and 42° 03′ latitudes north, and between 71° 06′ and 71° 38′ longitudes west from Greenwich, or 5° 24′ and 5° 56′ east from Washington. Massachusetts bounds it on the north and the east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and Connecticut on the west. About 42 miles long, and in its greatest width 35 miles, it contains a land area of 1,360 square miles.

The surface of the State is generally hilly and broken, but nowhere does it present any elevation deserving of the name of mountain. Mount Hope, in Bristol, the highest land in the State, is only 300 feet above the sea level. In the neighborhood of Narragansett Bay, and on the islands within it, the land is more level, and at most exhibits but slight undulations. The rivers are little more than mill streams, with courses of not more than 50 or 60 miles in length, and discharging an inconsiderable amount of water; but as they descend from 200 to 450 feet, and are steady in their supply of water, they furnish valuable power, which is extensively applied to manufacturing purposes. The Pawtucket, the principal river, rises in Massachusetts, where it has the name of Blackstone River, and running south-east into this State, falls into Providence River, one mile below the city of Providence. There are falls of about 50 feet descent four miles from its mouth—below the falls it bears the name of the Seekonk River. Providence River is formed by the Wanasquiatucket and Moshasuck, two small streams which unite a short distance above the city of the same name. It falls into the northern arm of Narragansett Bay, and is navigable to Providence for ships of 900 tons. Pawtuxet River, rising by several branches, and flowing east, enters Providence River, five miles below the city. It abounds with falls, which furnish fine locations for mills and manufacturing establishments. Pawcatuck River, formed by Wood and Charles rivers, waters the south-western part of the State, and falls into Stonington harbor—in the latter part of its course it is the boundary between this State and the State of Connecticut.

Narragansett Bay, a fine body of water, divides the State into two unequal proportions. It extends more than 30 miles inland, and is about 15 miles wide at its southern part, but a considerable portion of this space is occupied by islands. It communicates with the ocean between Point Judith on the west, and Seaconet Point on the east. The north-eastern arm of the bay is called Mount Hope Bay; the north-western arm Greenwich Bay, and the northern arm Providence Bay. The principal rivers falling into it are the Providence and the Taunton, the latter from Massachusetts. It affords great advantages to ship navigation, having many excellent harbors, and being accessible at all seasons. Newport harbor, in the channel, between Canonicut and Rhode Island, is one of the finest in the world; the entrance is protected by Fort Walcott, on Goat's Island, and Fort Adams, on Rhode Island—the latter a large stone castle of great strength.

Rhode Island, lying in Narragansett Bay, gives name to the State. It is 15 miles long, and on an average 3¼ miles wide, containing an area of about 50 square miles. Its climate is delightful, and the soil very fertile. Travelers have called at the "Eden of America," and southerns have chosen it as a summer residence. Canonicut is a beautiful island to the west of Rhode Island. It is about seven miles long and one mile broad. Prudence Island lies to the north-east of Canonicut, and Block Island about ten miles south-west of Point Judith. The latter is about seven miles long, and about four miles broad. The islanders derive their support chiefly from fishing, but they have also large numbers of cattle and sheep, and produce cheese and butter of the finest quality.

The climate of the whole State, influenced by the vapors from the Atlantic, is mild, though changeable, and in its general characteristics is said to assimilate that of Great Britain. The seasons are more uniform than in the more northern parts of New England—the winters are sensibly milder, and the heats of summer are much modified. Spring commences in March, and summer reigns from June to September. The latter month, and also October, have delightful weather. Winter sets in with November, and continues to the middle of March. The air is at all times pure, and the longevity of the inhabitants, as indicated by the census, is a true indication of its salubrious qualities.

The mineral productions of Rhode Island are of little importance. Some iron ore is found in different parts. Anthracite occurs, but although it has been pronounced to be of a good quality, little has been done to bring it into use. It is found chiefly in the same graywacke formation with the Massachusett's coal. Limestone abounds in the north-eastern section of the State, and in these calcareous shale. There are some excellent quarries of marble. Serpentine is also abundant, and there are in various places extensive quarries of freestone. On the continental portion of the State the soil is generally a gravelly loam, which is tolerably fertile, but difficult of cultivation. The soil of the islands is slaty, yet they are the most productive and valuable lands in the State. There is very little alluvial land. Pine plains are found in several low regions, but there are no extensive forests. Oak, walnut, and chestnut, are the prevailing growths. Fruits and culinary vegetables are produced in great perfection, and in abundance. Grain is grown in considerable quantities, in reference to the area of the State, but, on the whole, the lands are better adapted for grazing than for cereal agriculture.

Rhode Island is divided into five counties, the general statistics of which and the capitals of each in 1850 were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Bristol.....	1,167 ..	8,514 ..	200 ..	87 ..	Bristol
Kent.....	2,625 ..	15,068 ..	688 ..	90 ..	E. Greenwich
Newport	2,936 ..	20,007 ..	1,027 ..	68 ..	Newport
Providence.	12,760 ..	87,525 ..	2,162 ..	804 ..	Providence
Washington	2,891 ..	16,430 ..	1,308 ..	95 ..	Kingston

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 22,379; of families, 28,216, and of inhabitants, 147,544; viz., whites 144,000—males 70,417, and females 73,583; fr. col. 3,544—males 1,660, and females 1,884. Of the

whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 61, fr. col. 3—total 64; *blind*—wh. 61, fr. col. 3—total 64; *insane*—wh. 248, fr. col. 4—total 252; and *idiotic*—wh. 104, fr. col. 3—total 107. The number of free persons born in the United States was 124,299, the number of foreign birth 23,111, and of birth unknown 135. The *native* population originated as follows: Me. 768, N. Hamp. 716, Verm. 459, Mass. 11,888, *Rhode Island* 102,641, Conn. 3,976, N. Y. 2,055, N. Jer. 193, Penn. 447, Del. 59, Md. 365, Dist. of Col. 64, Virg. 191, N. Car. 76, S. Car. 57, Ga. 68, Flor. 22, Ala. 13, Miss. 38, La. 21, Tex. 4, Ark. 0, Tenn. 4, Ky. 19, Oh. 98, Mich. 22, Ind. 11, Ill. 15, Mo. 13, Ia. 9, Wisc. 6, Calif. 0, Territories 40; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 4,490, Ireland 15,944, Scotland 988, Wales 12, Germany 230, France 80, Spain 14, Portugal 58, Belgium 2, Holland 12, Turkey 1, Italy 25, Austria 1, Switzerland 8, Russia 1, Denmark 15, Norway 25, Sweden 17, Prussia 5, Asia 1, Africa 9, British America 1,024, Mexico 7, Central America 4, South America 4, West Indies 57, Sandwich Islands 8, and other countries 52.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authority:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Pop.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	64,689	3,469	952	4,421	69,110	—	—
1800	65,437	3,334	381	3,685	69,122	12	0.0
1810	73,314	3,609	108	3,717	77,031	7,909	11.4
1820	79,413	3,598	48	3,646	83,059	6,028	7.9
1830	93,621	3,561	17	3,578	97,199	14,140	17.0
1840	105,587	3,238	5	3,243	108,830	11,631	11.9
1850	144,100	3,554	—	3,554	147,654	38,824	35.6

The general statistics of the wealth, productions, manufactures, etc., of the State, according to the census of 1850 and other documents referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved lands, 356,487 acres, and unimproved lands, 197,451 acres—valued in the aggregate at $17,070,802. The whole number of farms in operation on the 1st June, 1850, was 5,385. Value of farming implements and machinery, $497,201.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 6,168; asses and mules, 1; milch cows, 28,698; working oxen, 8,189; other cattle, 9,375; sheep, 44,296, and swine, 19,509; in all valued at $1,532,637. In 1840 the stock consisted of 8,024 horses and mules, 36,891 neat cattle of all kinds, 90,146 sheep, and 30,659 swine.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 129,692 pounds; butter, 995,670 pounds; cheese, 316,508 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $667,486. The wool returned in 1840 was 183,830 pounds.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 49 bushels; rye, 26,409 bushels; Indian corn, 539,202 bushels; oats, 215,232 bushels; barley, 18,875 bushels; and buckwheat, 1,245 bushels. Compared with the crops exhibited in the census of 1840, the following results are obtained:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.			
Wheat	3,098 bushels	49 bushels	*decr.*	3,049 bushels, or	98.4	per cent.
Rye	34,521 "	26,409 "	*decr.*	8,112 " or	23.5	"
Indian corn	459,498 "	539,202 "	*incr.*	88,704 " or	19.7	"
Oats	171,517 "	215,232 "	*incr.*	43,715 " or	25.5	"
Barley	66,490 "	18,875 "	*decr.*	47,615 " or	71.6	"
Buckwheat	2,979 "	1,245 "	*decr.*	1,734 " or	41.7	"

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 6,346 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 651,029 bushels, and sweet, 0 bushels. The potato crop of 1839 amounted to 911,973 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops—Hay, 74,818 (in 1840, 63,449) tons; clover-seed, 1,328 bushels; other grass seed, 3,708 bushels; hops, 277 pounds; flax, 85 pounds; maple sugar, 28 pounds; molasses, 4 gallons; beeswax and honey, 6,347 pounds; wine, 1,013 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $63,994, and of market-garden products, $98,298.

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year to the value of $26,495. The same class of goods returned in the census of 1840 were valued at $51,180.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested in manufactures, $; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $; monthly cost of labor, $ —male $, and female $; value of products for the year, $ The number of manufacturing establishments in operation within the State on the 1st June, 1850, was 1,144, distributed among the counties as shown in the general table. Of this number 158 were cotton factories, 45 woolen factories, 10 tanneries, and 21 engaged in the manufacture of iron, namely, 20 in the manufacture of castings and 1 in that of wrought iron. The aggregate capital invested in manufactures in 1840 amounted to $10,696,136.

In the *cotton* manufacture the capital employed was $6,675,000; the value of raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $3,484,579; and the products for the year, 96,925,612 yards of sheeting, and 1,902,980 pounds of thread and yarn, valued at $6,447,120. Cotton consumed, 50,718 bales, and coal, 13,116 tons; hands employed, 10,875—males 4,959 and females 5,916; entire wages paid per month, $168,938—to males $92,282 and to females $76,656. The census of 1840 returned 209 factories and 17 dyeing establishments; capital, $7,326,000; hands, 12,086; and value of annual products, $7,116,792.

In the *woolen* manufacture the capital invested was $1,013,000; value of raw material, fuel, etc., $1,463,900; products of the year, 8,612,400 yards of cloth, 46,000 pounds of yarn, etc., valued at $2,381,825. Wool consumed, 4,103,870 pounds, and coal, 2,032 tons; hands employed, 1,758—males 987, and females 771; monthly wages paid, $32,139—to males $20,431, and females $11,708. In 1840 there were in the State 45 fulling-mills and 41 woolen factories; capital, $685,350; hands, 961; and value of products for the year, $842,172.

In *tanneries* the capital invested amounted to $42,900; value of hides and skins used, $40,615; hands employed, 38—at a monthly cost of $829; skins tanned, 14,861, and sides of leather tanned, 21,142, together valued at $75,040. In 1840 there were in the State 27 tanneries; capital $72,000; hands employed, 89; products—1,534 sides of sole leather and 50,860 sides of upper leather.

The *iron* manufacture is comparatively a small interest on Rhode Island. No manufactures of pig iron are returned in the census of 1850. In the manufacture of *castings* the capital invested amounted to $428,800; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., used, $258,267; hands employed, 800—at average wages $29 63 per month; pig iron used, 8,918 tons, and min-


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eral coal, 4,670 tons; castings made, 8,558 tons, and other products to the value of $119,500; total value of products for the year, $728,705. The capital invested in the manufacture of *wrought iron* was $248,000; pig metal used, 3,000 tons, and mineral coal consumed, 6,000 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $111,750; hands employed, 220, at wages averaging $26 per month; wrought iron made, 2,650 tons; value of entire annual products, $222,400. In 1840 there were 5 furnaces in the State, producing 4,126 tons of cast iron, consuming 227 tons fuel, and employing 29 men. The capital invested in the manufacture of iron in that year was $22,250.

In the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors*, the capital invested amounted to $17,000; the number of hands employed was 9; and the consumption of barley, 12,500 bushels, and of hops, 6 tons; ale, etc., produced, 3,900 barrels. In 1840, 4 distilleries produced 855,000 gallons of spirits, and 3 breweries 819,600 gallons ale, etc.; hands, 42; and capital invested, $139,006.

Among the manufactures of the State others than those specified above, the most important are those of hardware, machinery, cutlery, etc. There are also considerable investments in the manufacture of jewelry, hats and caps, saddlery, paper, and in the various descriptions of mills.

Foreign Commerce.—The direct foreign commerce of Rhode Island, once considerable, is now comparatively of small amount, and relatively to its population and manufacturing importance, very small indeed. Indirectly, its connection with foreign countries is commensurate with its rank as a manufacturing State. It imports and exports chiefly through the ports of Massachusetts and New York, to which it has easy access by railroads and other means. The value of the exports and imports for the year ending 30th June, 1850, was, according to the treasury report, as follows—*exports:* domestic products, in American vessels, $205,969, and in foreign vessels, $330—total value of domestic exports, $206,299; and foreign products, $9,966, all in American vessels—total value of all exports, $216,265—and *imports:* in American vessels, $251,708, and in foreign vessels, $6,595—total value of imports, $258,303. The statistics of navigation exhibit the entrances and clearances thus:

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	100	17,847	821	94	16,770	833	194	34,617	1,654
Foreign	19	2,075	118	16	1,705	99	35	3,780	217
Total	119	19,922	939	110	18,475	932	229	38,397	1,871
Providence	69	11,786	540	50	8,457	403	119	20,243	943
Bristol	33	5,534	273	43	7,266	402	76	12,800	675
Newport	17	2,602	126	17	2,752	127	34	5,354	253

—of this aggregate, Providence entered 69 vessels (11,786 tons), Bristol 33 vessels (5,534 tons), and Newport 17 vessels (2,602 tons); and Providence cleared 50 vessels (8,457 tons), Bristol 43 vessels (7,266 tons), and Newport 17 vessels (2,752 tons). The total shipping owned in the State at the above date was 40,489 tons. The amount of registered shipping amounted to 26,068 tons, of which 21,497 tons were of permanent register, and 4,571 of temporary register, and of this 5,829 tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and the remainder in the foreign trade. The enrolled and licensed shipping amounted to 13,722 tons, of which 13,178 tons were employed in coasting, 155 tons in the cod fisheries, and 389 tons in the mackerel fisheries, and 432 tons were navigated by steam. The licensed shipping (under 20 tons) amounted to 699 tons, of which 360 tons were employed in coasting, and 339 tons in the cod fishery. Total registered, 26,068 tons; enrolled and licensed, 13,721 tons; and licensed, 699—aggregate tonnage, 40,488 tons. Owned in Providence district, 16,712 tons; in Bristol, 13,198 tons; and in Newport, 10,578 tons. Fourteen vessels, viz., 5 ships, 5 schooners, 3 sloops, and 1 steamer, were built in the State during the year, and of these the burden was 3,587 tons—built at Bristol, 2,191 tons; at Providence, 1,299 tons; and at Newport, 95 tons.

The statistics of the imports and exports of Rhode Island from 1791–1810 exhibit the following movements:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$470,131	$ ———	1811	$1,571,424	$———	1831	$367,465	$562,161
1792	698,109	———	1812	755,187	———	1832	534,459	657,969
1793	616,432	———	1813	236,802	———	1833	485,481	1,042,286
1794	945,599	———	1814	472,434	———	1834	420,885	427,024
1795	1,222,917	———	1815	561,183	———	1835	296,003	597,718
1796	1,589,872	———	1816	612,794	———	1836	228,420	555,199
1797	975,530	———	1817	950,467	———	1837	488,258	523,610
1798	917,327	———	1818	1,027,291	———	1838	291,257	656,613
1799	1,055,273	———	1819	1,281,434	———	1839	185,254	612,057
1800	1,322,945	———	1820	1,072,762	———	1840	206,989	274,534
1801	1,382,773	———	1821	996,828	1,032,968	1841	278,465	339,592
1802	2,423,363	———	1822	862,363	1,884,144	1842	348,696	323,692
1803	1,275,596	———	1823	933,114	1,412,953	1843	105,847	155,758
1804	1,735,671	———	1824	872,899	1,888,336	1844	260,777	269,437
1805	2,572,049	———	1825	678,467	907,906	1845	191,032	274,330
1806	2,091,885	———	1826	781,540	1,185,934	1846	224,364	210,489
1807	1,657,564	———	1827	804,187	1,241,828	1847	192,369	305,489
1808	442,034	———	1828	722,166	1,128,226	1848	221,631	351,590
1809	1,284,532	———	1829	390,381	423,811	1849	178,152	237,478
1810	1,331,576	———	1830	278,950	488,756	1850	216,265	258,303

Internal Improvements.—Rhode Island has several excellent railroads and other improvements. The principal railroads are those connecting it with Boston and Worcester on the one hand, and with the ports of Long Island Sound and New York on the other. The first comprise the Boston and Providence R. R. and the Providence and Worcester R. R., and the latter the Stonington R. R., the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill R. R., and the New York and Boston R. R., the two latter yet incomplete. The Blackstone Canal also extends from Providence to Worcester. The condition of these several works is shown in the "Appendix."

Banks.—In September, 1850, there were in the State 63 banking institutions, the assets and liabilities of which at that date were as follows: *assets*—loans and discounts, $15,492,547; stocks, $151,277; real estate, $283,344; other investments, $13,461: due by other banks, $441,164: notes of other banks, $537,761; and specie, $297,661: and *liabilities*—capital, $11,645,492; circulation, $2,553,865; deposits, $1,488,596; due other banks, $650,560; and other liabilities, $133,733. There are also savings' institutions, and life, fire, and marine insurance companies in all the large cities.

Government.—Until the year 1844 the form of government was that ordained by the ancient royal charter, which was originally one of the most liberal granted to the American colonies. In that year a new constitution was formed and ratified by the people.

Every male citizen of the United States, resident in the State for the last past year, and in the town or city in which he claims to vote, for the six months next preceding an election, and owning real estate in such town or city worth $134 above all incumbrances, or of the clear yearly value of $7, may vote for all civil officers, and on all questions in all legal town or ward meetings, or if the estate lie without such town or city, but within the State, he may vote for all general officers and members of the General Assembly in the town or city of which he is a resident, etc. No Narragansett Indian can vote, etc. The general election is held on the first Wednesday in April annually. In all elections for State officers, a majority of votes is necessary to a choice.

All *legislative power* is vested in the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives—the former consists of senators, one from each town or city, and the lieutenant-governor. The governor presides therein (and in his absence the lieutenant-governor), and has a casting vote only. The house consists of members not to exceed 72 in number, elected in ratio of population, but every town is entitled to at least one representative, and not to more than twelve. The convention of the two houses is styled the Grand Committee, and is presided over by the president of the Senate. There are two sessions of the General Assembly every year, one at Newport, on the first Tuesday of May, and the other at South Kingston, on the last Monday in October, every two years, and the intermediate years alternately at Bristol and East Greenwich, and this session adjourns every year to Providence.

The *executive authority* is vested in a governor. If no governor be chosen by the people, the Grand Committee elects one of the two popular candidates having the highest number of votes, and so in respect of the election of the lieutenant-governor. The governor has not the usual veto on the acts of the legislature, nor may he grant pardons, but except in cases of impeachment he has power to grant reprieves. If the office of governor be vacant, the lieutenant-governor, and after him the president of the Senate *pro tempore*, acts as governor.

Every elector is qualified to hold the office for which he may be qualified to vote.

Judicial powers reside in a Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas. The Supreme Court consists of a chief and three associate judges, who are appointed by the Grand Committee, and hold office until they are removed by a resolution of two-thirds of both houses. On this court alone may chancery powers be conferred. The Courts of Common Pleas, formerly held by a judge of the Supreme Court and two associate justices, elected for each county, are now held by a Supreme Court judge sitting alone—the associate justices of that court dividing the duty among themselves.

The *financial statement* of the treasurer, for the year 1849–50, exhibits the receipts into the public treasury at $161,649, and the expenditures at $161,414—excess of receipts, $235. The chief sources of income are, the bank tax $83,669, the State tax $17,084, public deposits $84 326, etc. The principal expenditures are those for executive, legislative, and judicial support, and several amounts paid for the support of schools, etc. Properly speaking, Rhode Island has no public debt.

The *State militia*, in 1850, consisted of an aggregate of 15,037 men of all arms, of which 71 were commissioned officers, and 14,966 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 6 were general officers, 16 general staff officers, 30 field officers, etc., and 19 company officers. The governor is *ex officio* commander-in-chief, and all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, except those excused from military duty by law, are subject to enrollment.

The State, within its own borders, has no institutions for the support and education of the deaf and dumb, and blind; but an annual appropriation is made for these purposes, amounting to $2,500, which is expended in furnishing facilities for such afflicted persons in the institutions of the adjoining States. The insane are provided for in the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, and the 1st Jan., 1851, there were in the establishment 113 patients—50 males and 63 females.

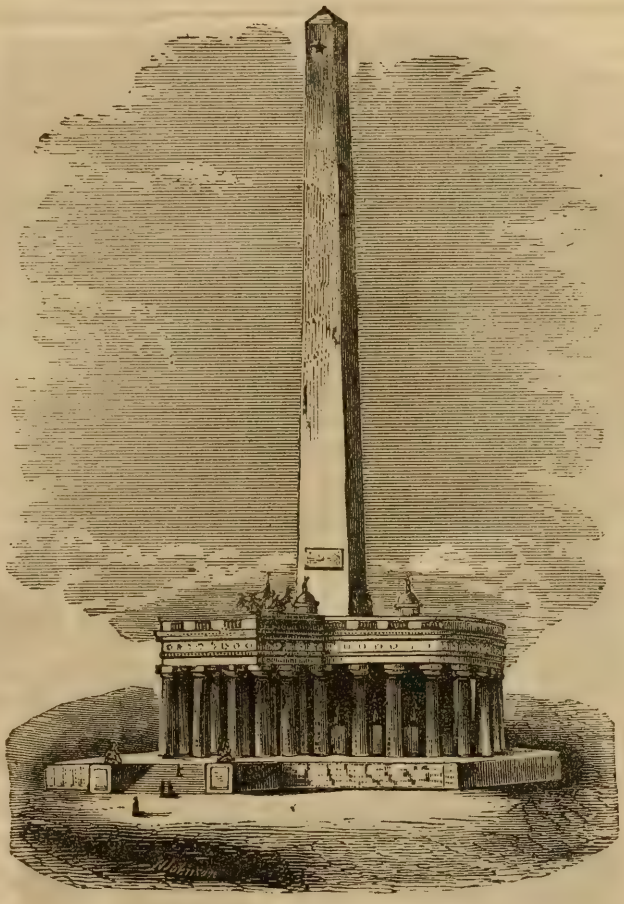
Federal representation.—In accordance with the law of the 23d May, 1850, apportioning representation, Rhode Island sends *two* members to the National Congress.

Education.—The school fund proper, which is invested in bank stock, amounts to $51,300: and besides the interest on this sum, the following are appropriated to the support of common schools: the interest of the State's part of the U. S. deposit fund, and the proceeds of the militia commutation tax collected in the towns. The whole number of school districts in the State, in 1850, was 332, of which 231 owned school-houses. There had been expended on school-houses, in the last past six years, $148,254. Number of persons under 15 years of age, 47,857; number attending school, 24,442, and average attendance, 13,182. Number of teachers, 509—male 239, and female 270. Moneys received from public funds in 1850, $34,348 71; and raised by towns, $50,332 70—total, $96 913 54. Expended for schools, $95,291 16, and for school-houses, $19,070 81. In June, 1851, the school laws were revised and consolidated, and in many respects much improved. Academies, grammar, and other private schools, are numerous. The chief collegiate institution of the State is Brown University (Baptist), at Providence, founded 1764. It is one of the most respectable and flourishing institutions of the State. In 1850 it had 10 professors, 195 students, and 1,765 alumni, of which number 460 were in the ministry. It has valuable libraries of 31,000 volumes, a museum, cabinet, philosophical apparatus, etc. It was originally located in Warren, but in 1770 was removed to Providence. The number of adults in the State who can not read and write is 3,744.

Public Libraries.—5 social libraries—25,104 volumes; 1 college—24,000 volumes; 2 students'—7,600 volumes; 2 scientific and historical—3,000 volumes; 35 public school—19,637 volumes. Total—45 libraries, and 79,341 volumes.—*Report of Libr. Smithsonian Institute*, 1851.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State, in 1850, was 19, of which 8 advocated "whig" principles, and 4 those of the democratic party. Seven were neutral in politics, or devoted to literature, religion, etc., including those the character of which has not been ascertained. Of the whole number, 5 were issued daily, circulating at each issue 9,750 copies, or 3,032,250 copies annually; 2 semi-weekly, circulating 2,000 copies, or 208,000 annually; 12 weekly, circulating 14,225 copies, or 739,700 annually. Total copies at each issue, 25,975, or 3,979,950 copies annually. The papers as published in the counties are—Bristol, 2 weekly; Kent, 1 weekly; Newport, 2 daily and 3 weekly; and Providence, 3 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 6 weekly. The dailies are published in the cities of Newport and Providence.

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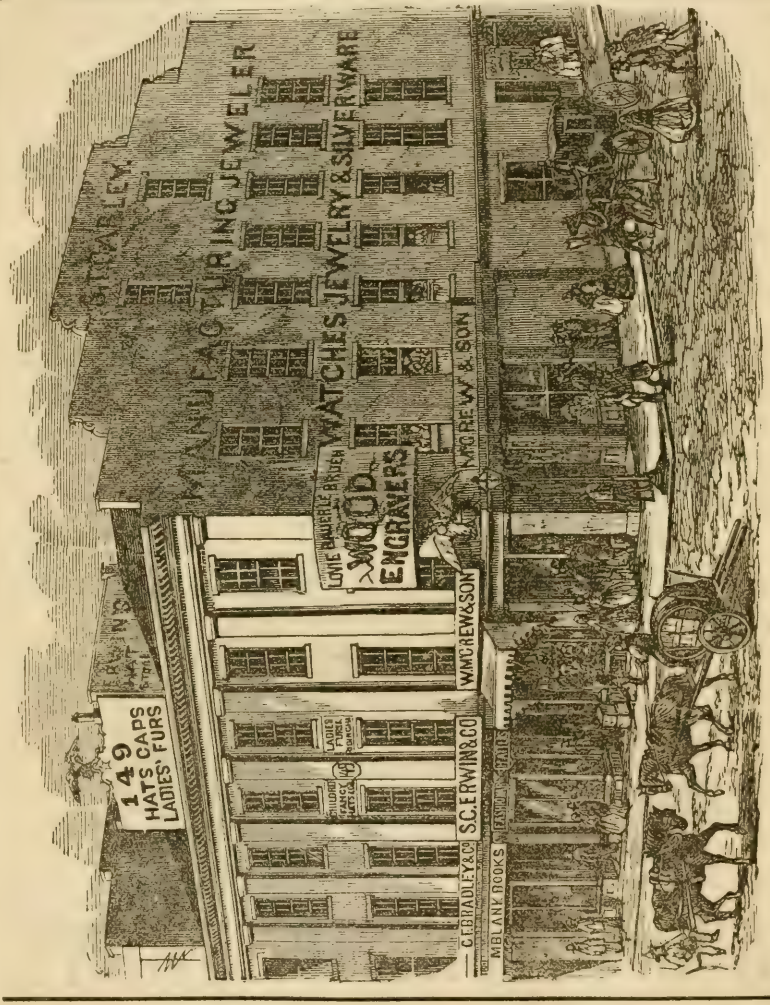
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Christian...	7..	2.500..	24,300	Jewish	1 ..	300 ..	1,000	Swedenb'g ..	2 ..	325 ..	4,400
Congregat'l.	21..	11.703..	178,550	Lutheran...	— ..	— ..	—	Tunker.....	— ..	— ..	—
Dutch Ref..	— ..	— ..	—	Mennonite..	— ..	— ..	—	Union.....	4 ..	2,450 ..	5,000
Episcopal..	26..	11.606..	248.500	Methodist..	23 ..	9,310 ..	102,900	Unitarian...	4 ..	2.950 ..	127,000
Free.....	2..	611..	5,000	Moravian..	— ..	— ..	—	Universalist.	4 ..	2,230 ..	55,000
Friends....	18..	6.370..	57,800	Presbyter'n.	— ..	— ..	—	Minor Sects.	2 ..	950 ..	4,650

—in all 221 churches, accommodating 98,736 persons, and valued at $1,252,900. The State forms the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, and constitutes a portion of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford.

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In 1638, two years after the expulsion of Williams, William Coddington and seventeen others, being persecuted for religious heresies in Massachusetts, followed him to Providence. By his advice they purchased from the Indians the island of Aquetnec, now called Rhode Island, and removed thither. Coddington was chosen their chief magistrate. Pursuing the same liberal policy which distinguished the settlers at Providence, numerous emigrants from the neighboring colonies were attracted to the settlement.

When the New England colonies, in 1643, formed their memorable confederacy, Rhode Island applied to be admitted a member. Plymouth asserting that the settlement was within her limits, it was decided by the commissioners that by submitting to the jurisdiction of that colony she would be entitled to all the advantages of the Union. These conditions were rejected, and Rhode Island continued in separate independence. In this year Williams was sent to England as agent for the two settlements, and the next year obtained a patent from the Parliament, by which the towns of Providence, Newport, and Portsmouth were incorporated, with the power of governing themselves. In 1647 all the freemen met at Portsmouth, enacted a code of laws, and established a civil government. An Assembly was constituted, to consist of six representatives from each town; and the executive and chief judicial power was vested in a president and four assistants. Town courts were established for small causes, with an appeal to the president and assistants.

The Executive Committee of Parliament had given Coddington a commission to govern the islands in the bay. This interfered with the patent which had been granted to Williams, and threatened the dismemberment of the colony. In 1651 he and John Clarke were appointed agents, and sent to England to persuade the committee to revoke the commission. In this they succeeded, through the influence of Sir Harry Vane, who had been of great assistance to Williams in 1643 in procuring the charter. Williams returned to Rhode Island, but Clarke remained in London, and long acted as the faithful agent of the colony.

Upon the application of the inhabitants, the King in 1663 granted a charter, incorporating the colony of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." It declared that no person should be molested or called to account for any difference in matters of religion. For the government of the colony it vested the supreme power in an Assembly, to consist of a governor or deputy governor, ten assistants, and representatives from the several towns, all to be chosen by the freemen.

The benevolent policy of Williams secured to the colony an almost total exemption from Indian hostilities; he continued to reside at Providence, ever active in the service of the people, sometimes their president, and at others as assistant or representative, until the period of his death, in 1683. In his lifetime he was beloved of his people, and in his death his memory is held sacred as the founder of a prosperous State.

When Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of New England in 1685, he dissolved the charter government of the colony, and appointed a council to do his bidding; after he was deposed and sent to England, the freemen met at Newport and re-established the ancient order of things. All the officers who three years before had been displaced, were reinstated, and all accepted but Walter Clarke, who had been re-elected president. In his stead the Assembly appointed Henry Bull, a Quaker, the only one living who came with Coddington in 1638.

From this period to the commencement of the American Revolution, the history of Rhode Island is barren of events. Fortunate in living under a well-regulated government, and possessing great advantages in commerce, the inhabitants, if they played no distinguished part in the drama of life, were prosperous and happy. We find it recorded that in 1730 the population was about 18,000, and that in 1740 it was 35,000. In the last-mentioned year three hundred men were voted for an expedition into Canada, projected by the British government.

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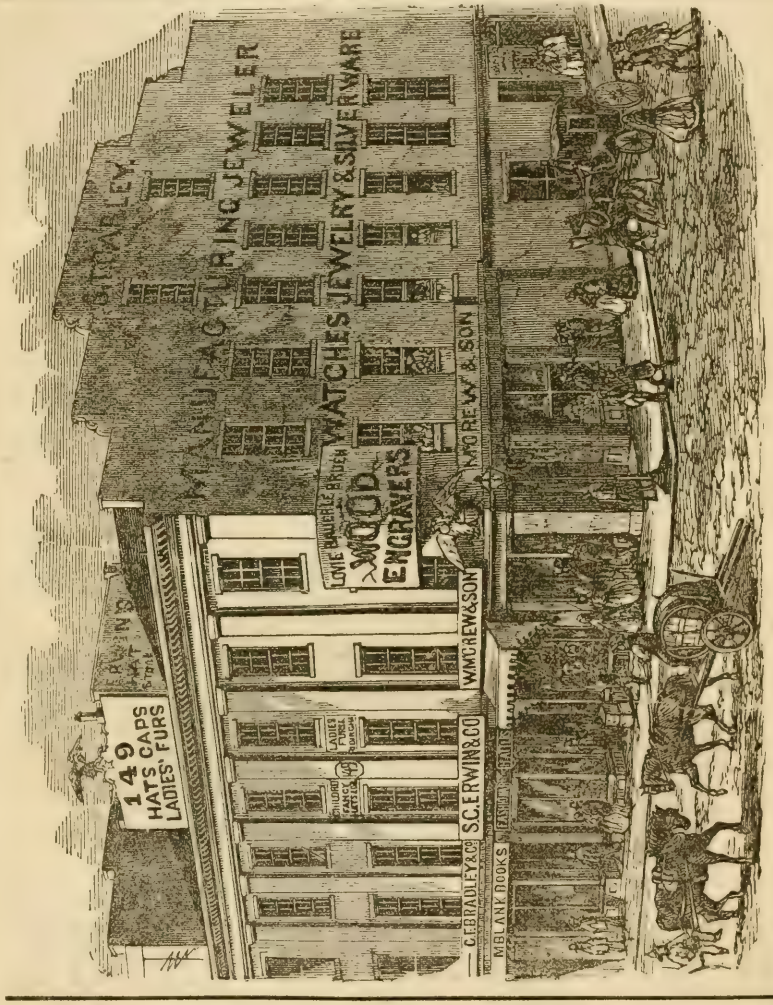
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He found the land on which he had seated himself within the territory of the Narragansett Indians, and in 1636 he purchased it of their chiefs. Many soon settled around him. It was one of the charges against him in Massachusetts that he had avowed the doctrine that "to punish a man for matter of conscience is persecution." In his exile he adhered to that doctrine; he welcomed all that came, and the patriarch of the settlement would allow no interference with religious opinions. The charter of Maryland was the first to secure liberty of conscience to all Christian sects—the charity of Roger Williams embraced Jews, Mohammedans, and all the heathen. His benevolence was not confined to his civilized brethren; he labored to enlighten, improve, and conciliate the savages. He learned their language, traveled among them, and gained the entire confidence of the chiefs. He had often the happiness, by his influence over them, of saving from injury the colony that had proclaimed him an outlaw and driven him into the wilderness.

In 1638, two years after the expulsion of Williams, William Coddington and seventeen others, being persecuted for religious heresies in Massachusetts, followed him to Providence. By his advice they purchased from the Indians the island of Aquetnec, now called Rhode Island, and removed thither. Coddington was chosen their chief magistrate. Pursuing the same liberal policy which distinguished the settlers at Providence, numerous emigrants from the neighboring colonies were attracted to the settlement.

When the New England colonies, in 1643, formed their memorable confederacy, Rhode Island applied to be admitted a member. Plymouth asserting that the settlement was within her limits, it was decided by the commissioners that by submitting to the jurisdiction of that colony she would be entitled to all the advantages of the Union. These conditions were rejected, and Rhode Island continued in separate independence. In this year Williams was sent to England as agent for the two settlements, and the next year obtained a patent from the Parliament, by which the towns of Providence, Newport, and Portsmouth were incorporated, with the power of governing themselves. In 1647 all the freemen met at Portsmouth, enacted a code of laws, and established a civil government. An Assembly was constituted, to consist of six representatives from each town; and the executive and chief judicial power was vested in a president and four assistants. Town courts were established for small causes, with an appeal to the president and assistants.

The Executive Committee of Parliament had given Coddington a commission to govern the islands in the bay. This interfered with the patent which had been granted to Williams, and threatened the dismemberment of the colony. In 1651 he and John Clarke were appointed agents, and sent to England to persuade the committee to revoke the commission. In this they succeeded, through the influence of Sir Harry Vane, who had been of great assistance to Williams in 1643 in procuring the charter. Williams returned to Rhode Island, but Clarke remained in London, and long acted as the faithful agent of the colony.

Upon the application of the inhabitants, the King in 1663 granted a charter, incorporating the colony of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." It declared that no person should be molested or called to account for any difference in matters of religion. For the government of the colony it vested the supreme power in an Assembly, to consist of a governor or deputy governor, ten assistants, and representatives from the several towns, all to be chosen by the freemen.

The benevolent policy of Williams secured to the colony an almost total exemption from Indian hostilities; he continued to reside at Providence, ever active in the service of the people, sometimes their president, and at others as assistant or representative, until the period of his death, in 1683. In his lifetime he was beloved of his people, and in his death his memory is held sacred as the founder of a prosperous State.

When Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of New England in 1685, he dissolved the charter government of the colony, and appointed a council to do his bidding; after he was deposed and sent to England, the freemen met at Newport and re-established the ancient order of things. All the officers who three years before had been displaced, were reinstated, and all accepted but Walter Clarke, who had been re-elected president. In his stead the Assembly appointed Henry Bull, a Quaker, the only one living who came with Coddington in 1638.

From this period to the commencement of the American Revolution, the history of Rhode Island is barren of events. Fortunate in living under a well-regulated government, and possessing great advantages in commerce, the inhabitants, if they played no distinguished part in the drama of life, were prosperous and happy. We find it recorded that in 1730 the population was about 18,000, and that in 1740 it was 35,000. In the last-mentioned year three hundred men were voted for an expedition into Canada, projected by the British government.

When the Stamp Act was attempted to be imposed, Rhode Island was as hostile to the purpose as any other colony; delegates were sent to the Continental Congress in 1765, and a general association was entered into against the use of stamps. The subsequent proceedings of the British were resisted with equal constancy. In 1774, when the British prevented the exportation of military stores from England, Rhode Island seized the cannon in the public batteries, and the Assembly passed resolutions for arming the people. Every action on the part of this province was on the popular side, and from her exposed situation she was made to feel the hate of the common enemy. In December, 1776, Clinton and Parker, with strong forces, sailed from New York for the purpose of occupying Rhode Island. The American forces, unable to resist, withdrew on the approach of the fleet, and the squadron of Commodore Hopkins, and a number of privateers, found themselves blockaded in the harbor of Providence. General Sullivan, aided by the French ships of war, made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the British, and in 1778 laid siege to Newport, but was obliged to abandon the attempt. During the retreat an engagement took place at Quaker Hill, the result of which was indecisive. In October, 1779, the British troops were withdrawn; and in 1780 a body of French, under Rochambeau, arrived at Newport in a squadron under De Ternay. Clinton, on hearing of their arrival, embarked 6,000 men with the hope of surprising them, but the project was ultimately abandoned. From this period Rhode Island was unmolested, and the inhabitants again resumed their commercial pursuits.

Rhode Island was not represented in the convention that formed the Constitution in 1787, and this State evinced for the time a determined hostility to the new frame of government. She was the last of the original States to ratify this instrument; and it was not until the May, 1790, that her acquiescence was secured.

Little is recorded of its history from this period until 1812. During the ensuing contest with Great Britain, the majority of the people were hostile to the policy of the General Government, and adopted the system of action of the neighboring States, lending no aid to the national arms. Delegates were sent to the memorable Convention at Hartford, and united in the report made by that body. With the exception of the occupation of Block Island by the enemy in 1813, this State remained unmolested during the war.

Up to the year 1844, the Charter granted by Charles II. was the only constitution of the State, though for more than twenty years before that date efforts had been made to obtain from the General Assembly permission to form a new and more perfect frame of government, but without effect. In the spring of 1840 an association was formed, the object of which was to secure the right of suffrage to every adult white male citizen of the United States resident in the State; and in 1841 this association took the responsibility of calling a convention to form a State constitution in accordance with their peculiar views. Such convention was held, and such constitution formed and submitted to the people, but on account of the informality under which it was prepared, only a portion of the people recognized or voted on the question. Those who did vote being in its favor, a majority was declared, and the instrument acknowledged by its partisans as the supreme law of the land. The legal government, however, refused to recognize it, and in the mean time had taken measures for the calling of a convention for a similar purpose; and by this convention another constitution was prepared and adopted by two-thirds of the inhabitants. Two separate forms of government were now recognized by two different portions of the people. The Suffrage Party—as the illegal party called themselves—proceeded to elect their governor and public officers, and claiming them as legitimate officers, their government was organized at Providence, under the protection of an armed force, on the 3d May, 1841. Owing to the public excitement, the government under the legitimate constitution had not been able to organize, and consequently the old charter government met as usual at Newport, on the 4th May, 1842. On the 18th of the same month Thomas W. Dorr, the governor elected by the "Suffrage Party," attempted to capture the State arsenal at Providence, but failed in the attempt. Desirous of meeting the views of all parties, the General Assembly provided for another convention to form another constitution; and about the same time another attempt was made to overthrow by force of arms the charter government. The insurgents, led by their *soi-disant* governor, took up a position at Chepachet, from which, however, they were easily dislodged by the State troops, and completely dispersed. The convention last provided for by the charter government, met in September, and on their constitution being submitted to the popular vote, it was almost unanimously adopted, the "Suffrage Party" protesting against it, yet subsequently voting under it.

Succession of Governors.—PRESIDENTS UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER: John Coggeshall, 1647; Jeremiah Clarke, 1648; John Smith, 1649; Nicholas Easton, 1650; Roger Williams, 1655; Benedict Arnold, 1657; William Brenton, 1660; Benedict Arnold;—GOVERNORS UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER: Benedict Arnold, 1663; William Brenton, 1666; Benedict Arnold, 1669; Nicholas Easton, 1672; William Coddington, 1674; Walter Clarke, 1676; Benedict Arnold, 1677; John Cranston, 1679; Peleg Sandford, 1680; William Coddington, 1683; Henry Bull, 1685; Walter Clarke, 1686; (*Charter suspended—Sir Edmund Andros*, 1686) Henry Bull, 1689; John Easton 1690; Caleb Carr, 1695; Walter Clarke, 1696; Samuel Cranston, 1698; Joseph Jenckes, 1727; William Wanton, 1732; John Wanton, 1734; Richard Ward, 1741; William Greene, 1743; Gideon Wanton, 1745; William Greene, 1746; Gideon Wanton, 1747; William Greene, 1748; Stephen Hopkins, 1755; William Greene, 1757; Stephen Hopkins, 1758; Samuel Ward, 1762; Stephen Hopkins, 1763; Samuel Ward, 1765; Stephen Hopkins, 1767; Josias Lyndon, 1768; Joseph Wanton, 1769; Nicholas Cooke, 1775.—*Since the Revolution:* Nicholas Cooke, 1776; William Greene, 1778; John Collins, 1786; Arthur Fenner, 1789; Henry Smith (acting), 1805; Isaac Wilborn (Lt.-Gov.), 1806; James Fenner, 1807; William Jones, 1811; Nehemiah R. Knight, 1817; William C. Gibbs, 1821; James Fenner, 1824; Lemuel H. Arnold, 1831; John Brown Francis, 1833; William Sprague, 1838; Samuel W. King (acting), 1839; Samuel W. King, 1840;—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: James Fenner, 1843; Charles Jackson, 1845; Byron Diman, 1846; Elisha Harris, 1847; Henry B. Anthony, 1850; Philip Allen, 1852.

PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, SOUTH KINGSTON, BRISTOL, and EAST GREENWICH, are the political capitals of the State. There are two sessions of the General Assembly every year: one at Newport on the first Tuesday of May, and the other on the last Monday of October once in two years at South Kingston, and the intermediate years alternately at Bristol and East Greenwich; and this second session adjourns every year to Providence.


SOUTH CAROLINA

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is situate between the latitudes 32° 04′ and 35° 12′ north, and between the longitudes 78° 25′ and 83° 19′ west from Greenwich, or 1° 23′ and 6° 17′ from Washington. Its shape is irregularly triangular. The distance north and south on the meridian of Savannah is 212 miles, and from the head of Tugaloo River, on the west, to the mouth of Little River, on the east, 268 miles. On the south-east the Atlantic forms its boundary for upward of 200 miles; on the south-west, dividing it from Georgia, the Savannah River for 240 miles, of following the windings of the stream, upward of 500 miles; and the north line, separating it from North Carolina, is an irregular conventional boundary. Included within these limits the land area is estimated at 24,500 square miles.

The coast region for 100 miles from the ocean is covered with forests of pitch pine, intersected with swampy tracts, and permeated by sluggish streams. In this respect, it assimilates the whole southern coast region. Beyond this, and parallel to it, is a belt of territory, called the "Middle Country," consisting of low sand hills, resembling the waves of an agitated sea. This tract occasionally presents an oasis of verdure, or a plantation of maize, but otherwise it is forbidding to the agriculturist. The middle country is bounded westward by another belt of land, called the "Ridge," where the country rises by a steep and sudden elevation, and afterward continues gradually to ascend. Beyond, the surface exhibits a beautiful alternation of hill and dale, interspersed with extensive forests, and watered by pleasant streams. There are a few lofty mountains in the western part, belonging to the Blue Ridge. Table Mountain, in this chain, rises to the height of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. King's Mountain, in York District, lies partly in North Carolina, and is an isolated eminence of considerable elevation.

The principal rivers of South Carolina have their sources in the Blue Ridge. The great Pee Dee, which bears the name of Yadkin, in North Carolina, reaches Winyaw Bay, after having received the waters of Lynch's Creek and Black River from the right, and the Little Pee Dee and Waccamaw from the left. It is navigable for steamboats to Cheraw, above which there is a fall of 15 feet in 18 miles. The Santee, the greatest river of the State, is formed by the junction of the Catawba, or Wateree, and the Congaree, and it reaches the sea without receiving any considerable tributary by two mouths. Steamboats ascend it to Camden and Columbia, and by the aid of canals, there is navigation for boats to the mountains. The Congaree is itself formed by the junction of two considerable navigable streams, the Saluda and the Broad rivers. The Edisto, Cambahee, and Coosawatchie, are smaller streams, in the southern part of the State, navigable for some distance by small vessels. Ashley River is navigable by schooners 20 miles, and Cooper's River, which joins it at Charleston, 30 miles to the Santee Canal. Although most of these rivers are navigable, as a general thing the lower parts of their courses are shallow, and obstructed by bars. The harbors of the State are almost valueless, but the coast presents numerous entrances, which are accessible to small vessels, and which afford advantages to an extensive and active coasting trade. The harbor of Charleston is obstructed by a dangerous sand bar, and that of Georgetown will only admit small craft. The harbor of Beaufort, or Port Royal, is the best in the State, and is sufficient to receive a navy, but is little frequented Stone Inlet has nine or ten feet of water, and was used during the blockade of Charleston, in 1775. St. Helena Sound is the most spacious opening for a great distance along the coast, but although about 3 miles wide and 10 miles long, it is too much beset by shoals to be of any great commercial value. The southern part of the coast is skirted by a range of islands, separated from the mainland by narrow channels, which afford an inland steamboat navigation from Charleston to Savannah. These islands, like the neighboring continent, are low and flat, but are covered with forests of live oak, pine, and palmettoes, and they yield the black seed, or Sea Island cotton. Before the cultivation of cotton was commenced, many of them were the haunts of alligators, and their thick woods and rank weeds rendered them impenetrable to man. At present they are under cultivation, and well inhabited, and as the voyager glides by their shores, he is enchanted by the prospect of their lively verdure, interspersed by thick clumps of palmettoes and flowering groves of orange trees. The live oak, which is so called from its being an evergreen, is a noble tree, with a trunk sometimes 12 feet girth—its long branches are spread horizontally, and festoons of moss hang from them, almost sweeping the ground. The laurel is here seen covered with large white blossoms, shaped like a lily, and a foot in circumference. The long sand beaches, which border these islands toward the sea, are covered with thousands of water-fowl.

The mineral resources of South Carolina are by no means insignificant. The primitive region of the western part of the State belongs to the auriferous belt of the Atlantic slope, and for a number of years past the production of gold has been such as to encourage the miner in continuing his pursuits. In several cases large nuggets of native metal have been dug up, but the largest quantities have been obtained from washings. Iron is also abundant in this region, and in quality the ore is not surpassed. Coal is not found within the State; and the rocks which include the coal formation, between the clay slate and the new red sandstone, are entirely wanting. Regarding the minerals used as building material, Prof. Tuomey says, "it is owing to the difference in the facilities for transportation that the granite, marble, and flagstone of Massachusetts and Connecticut are better known in Charleston and other cities, than those of the State (South Carolina), notwithstanding the abundance and quality of the latter. In choosing building materials, strength and resistance to external agents are among the principal requisites." * * * * "The granite and sienite around Columbia are of this character. Among the beautiful granites of the State, the porphyritic granite of Camden and Buffalo Creek, and the red granite near Columbia, are conspicuous. Of the sienites, those found in Abbeville, Fairfield, and Lexington are the most beautiful. The former resembles the Quincy granite, and the latter is remarkable for its white feldspar, contrasting so strikingly with the black crystals of hornblende. The white and variegated marble of Spartanburg and Laurens form excellent materials for building and ornamental purposes." * * * * "Gneiss, besides furnishing an excellent building stone, is often sufficiently slaty in its structure to allow of being split into slabs. A fine quarry of this sort is open at

Pickens. In the lower part of York gneiss is found, having a similar structure: it passes into mica slate, which presents every appearance of making an excellent flagging stone." * * * * "The mica slate found in Fairfield is equally promising." Soapstone of very fine quality is found at some of the above-named localities; and porcelain earth abounds through the primary region, wherever the feldspathic granite is found in a state of disintegration. Localities are so well known as "chalk hills," that they need not be enumerated. A long-known locality occurs above Pendleton, and along the base of the mountains in Pickens it is seen in several places; in Greenville, near where the Pendleton road crosses the Saluda; and in Abbeville, near the village, a remarkable locality is pointed out. This deposit is the result of the decomposition of eurite. A similar deposit is found near Cherokee Ford, where it is used as a fire clay, and it is seen again on the branches of King's Creek. But the finest exposures of this earth are found in the diluvium. A good material for glazing pottery will be found in the undecomposed feldspar of the granites, where it abounds. Sand of fine quality for the manufacture of glass is also abundant. Red and yellow ochres abound in Chesterfield District, of very fine quality, yet they seem scarcely to be used even for domestic purposes. There are many localities where the micaceous and talco-micaceous rocks occur, which answer well for whetstone. A noted locality occurs in York, and another in Chesterfield, and in the upper part of Lancaster. Many of the precious stones are also found in various parts of the State.

In richness, variety, and abundance, perhaps no part of the habitable globe, of the same territorial extent, exceeds South Carolina in agricultural capabilities. Governor Seabrook says, "Of the four great materials for human clothing, cotton, wool, silk, and flax, her climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the first three, and in locations to the last. Of the prominent articles of food, she produces rice, wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, and different varieties of the pea tribe. For the habitation of man, the earth, her quarries, and forests, furnish an inexhaustible supply. Iron, so essential to every class in society, is superior in quality, it has been ascertained, to any found in the country. Gold, not too abundant to divert from other and more profitable pursuits, excites the enterprise, and rewards the labor of a portion of our citizens. In other minerals she is neither deficient in quantity nor value. While the woods abound in game, including the deer and turkey, the ocean, which laves her southern border, and the numerous streams, both salt and fresh, that penetrate every part of her surface, yield almost every variety of the choicest fish. In relation to medicinal and culinary plants, her catalogue is large. To tobacco, indigo, and hemp, which once were staple commodities, fruits and esculent vegetables that everywhere meet the eye, and other productions that minister to the comfort or necessities of her people, it is needless in this place especially to direct your notice. So remarkable, indeed, is her topographical condition, that wheat and the sugar-cane grow profitably side by side, and the olive and orange ripen under the provident care of the same family of cultivators, who extract the saccharine matter of the maple, but essay in vain to secure the maturity of the native corn of America. Wheat is cultivated as low as 32° 30′, and from bleak, cold winds, the northern side of the Glassy Mountains will not produce maize. To comprehend this subject in all its relations a more detailed examination is necessary.

"South Carolina is most favorably situated, not only with regard to the States of the Union, but to the other portions of the globe. Midway between the frozen regions of the north, and the burning heats of the tropics, in her climate, seasons, and productions, it has been fully represented that she enjoys most of the advantages of all. If we except tropical fruits, to which frost is fatal, her capacity successfully to rear all the grains, fruits, and esculent roots, which enrich more southern countries, is nearly certain. Her latitude for cotton enjoys an extraordinary advantage. Much farther south, the forcing nature of a vertical sun develops the plant too rapidly, thereby running it into weed and foliage; it is from the same cause most exposed to the ravages of the caterpillar and other insects. Farther north, the season is too short to mature an abundant crop of bolls, while the staple degenerates, and becomes less valuable. From the Sea Island the best cotton known to commerce is exported. So circumscribed are the lands in which it can be grown, that a half degree (32° 10′ to 32° 40′ north latitudes) of the sea-coast of North America seems to be the precise point where the length, strength, and firmness of the fibre are most happily blended. In reference to rice, our State enjoys almost a monopoly. South Carolina includes an area of 30,213 square miles, or 19,435,680 acres (according to the last census 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres). Of this area there is as little land in one body, the highest authorities assure us, unsusceptible of remunerating culture as the United States can furnish. Undistinguished by mountains with their agricultural disadvantages, it is worthy of remark that the spurs that make out from the great range which separates the waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean, and into the Gulf of Mexico, are capable of profitable tillage to their very summits.

"As a difference of 12 degrees of latitudes exists between the western and eastern hemispheres, the countries of the latter, which are subject to the same atmospherical influences with South Carolina, comprise the most delightful and fruit-bearing portions of France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, Russia, Tartary, and China.

"Between the primitive and alluvial formation the State is nearly equally divided. The soils, though of every kind, may be said to comprehend six varieties, each the best suited to a certain crop, yet all of them capable of advantageously producing three-fourths of the vegetable products grown in its limits. While local differences are everywhere observable, the surface and soil of the upper districts present a great similarity; and this is equally true of the lower districts. In the former the lands are broken and hilly, in the latter level—oak is the natural growth of the one, pine of the other. Clay is the soil of much the largest portion of the State, and, except in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, is almost the universal substratum. A close, stiff land predominates generally in the parishes south-east, and an open sand on the sea islands. The highlands of the country above the falls of the rivers are naturally much superior to those of the pine-covered region, but the alluvial bottoms of the former are greatly surpassed in richness by the river swamps of the latter. In its capacity for permanent improvement, the granite half of the State has been more highly favored by nature than the alluvial. This is mainly ascribable to the open texture permeable to water of its clayey subsoil, and the potash in the soil and subsoil, formed by the decomposition of the feldspar and mica of the granite. In a few localities, however, the depth of the substratum and its proximity to the surface offer serious obstacles to its higher productions. These, among other causes, seem yet to be operating against the cultivation of perhaps the greater part of those peculiar soils known as the 'Flat Woods' of Abbeville; those in the neighborhood of Dutchman's and Wateree creeks, in Fairfield, and the Black Jack lands of Chester. Deriving their fertility from the hornblende disintegrated rocks which lie below the close clay subsoil, it would appear that steady industry, incited and directed by ordinary skill, was alone wanting to preserve and perpetuate the uncommon productiveness which, in spite of long-continued and improvident tillage, still distinguishes these remarkable tracts of land. In reference to the soils of the primitive country, to one more peculiarly only shall I now advert. When the rocks lie horizontally, it is known that the soils derived from clay slates frequently suffer from the impenetrable nature of the subsoil and the position of the underlying rocks. In the regions to which they are confined in this State, they 'are all highly inclined, presenting their edges to the surface, and allowing the water to percolate through the strata.'

"The swamps, covering 2,000 square miles of land of inexhaustible fertility, are capable of thorough and economical drainage and conversion into active and available capital. The pine lands, embracing 6,000,000 of acres, constitute the most neglected portion of the State, while in some quarters they are erroneously regarded as valuable only for the abundance and quality of their timber, in others the belief is equally unsound, that their productive capacity is limited to plants which flourish only in a thin and feeble soil. That in all its relations it is a district of country of immeasurable value to our community, will hereafter be attempted to be shown.

"South Carolina is most bountifully supplied with water. The base of her triangular form is washed by the ocean, and one of her lateral sides rests on a river accessible to vessels more than one-half its length, and small boats 100 miles beyond. Many bold and navigable streams, with numerous tributaries crossing through her territory in every direction, disembogue into the Atlantic at distances from each other, most suitable for the purpose of intercommunication and traffic. Before reaching the point where all traces of their distinctive character are lost forever, by united contributions they form a bold channel between the mainland and the sea islands the entire width of the State. Apart from the creeks and inlets of the sea, there is now an inland navigation equal to about 2,400 miles. Greenville is the only division of our domain without the benefit of navigation. In all the districts, however, water-courses abound which afford remarkably eligible sites for mills. The rocks cross the streams nearly at right angles, and hence form a series of natural dams across their beds, and make falls that vary from five to eighty feet in comparatively short distances. In perhaps no equal extent of territory are there so many advantages of this sort presented. In connection with this subject, it is proper to add that the metropolis of the State (Charleston) is only seven miles from the ocean; that its harbor is spacious, well protected from storms, and at all times accessible.

"Surprising to many as may be the declaration, South Carolina, in reference to her whole population, is a very healthy country, and by no means a sickly one with regard to her white inhabitants. If the alluvial region and a few of the middle districts are subject to fevers in summer, the whole State in winter is comparatively exempt from the diseases to which more northern climates are peculiarly liable. The assertion, too, is with entire confidence made, that even during the hot months, in perhaps one-half of her limits, foreigners may reside, not only with impunity, but with renovated constitutions. In the neighborhood of every locality in which mephitic exhalations show the fatality of their power, there are sites for settlements where vigorous health, under the ordinary safeguards, is always secured. The entire sand hill country and pine lands generally, as well as our towns and villages, furnish the most signal evidence of the salubrity of their atmospheric influence. It may here be appropriately observed, that while from causes, several of which are among the arcana of nature, the lower division is becoming gradually but steadily healthier, a portion of the middle zone is decidedly more liable to maladies of a fatal character. If a better system of drainage and other improvements in the cultivation of the ground do not satisfactorily account for the one, certain agricultural features are perhaps sufficient to explain the other. For the diseases which occasionally clothe, in the habiliments of mourning, the people of Abbeville, Union, Chester, and York, it is supposed that the planters of those districts are competent to the diminution of the sources whence they spring. It is not unworthy of especial remark, that the atmosphere of the swamps and marshes, so poisonous to the white man, is at all times innocuous to his slave. If it were not for this merciful provision of an All-Wise Being, the alluvial region of South Carolina in the immediate vicinity of its water-courses would soon become a dreary waste, and tenanted only by the beasts of the forest. Of the cities of the Union, Charleston, and it may be added Columbia, show a lower mortality among their acclimated inhabitants than any others. With regard to the former, the number of deaths from all fevers (the epidemic of the State), except from yellow fever, for the last 18 years, is 656, and in any one year 81 in a population of between 30,000 and 40,000. From yellow fever, which has prevailed as an epidemic but twice in 22 years, for the same period, the aggregate number of deaths is 646. The average mortality for the last 6 years, all classes included, is 1 in 51; blacks alone 1 in 44, and whites alone 1 in 58."

South Carolina is divided into 29 districts, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Abbeville	3,391	32,318	1,814	156	Abbeville
Anderson	2,440	21,475	1,986	66	Anderson
Barnwell	2,460	26,608	1,558	85	Barnwell
Beaufort	1,385	38,805	842	18	Gillisonville
Charleston	5,213	72.805	682	76	Charleston
Chester	1,541	18,038	844	50	Chester
Chesterfield	1,263	10,790	548	32	Chesterfield
Colleton	1,515	39,505	888	10	Walterboro'
Darlington	1,313	16,880	857	26	Darlington
Edgefield	3,019	39,262	2,030	197	Edgefield
Fairfield	1,282	21,404	675	36	Winnsboro'
Georgetown	575	20,647	550	6	Georgetown
Greenville	2,351	20,156	1,068	55	Greenville
Horry	980	7,646	731	7	Conwaysboro'
Kershaw	928	14,473	883	21	Camden
Lancaster	1,096	10,988	580	20	Lancaster
Laurens	2,182	23,407	1,603	141	Laurens
Lexington	1,312	12,930	837	40	Lexington
Marion	1,856	17,407	1,374	0	Marion
Marlborough	929	10,789	621	23	Bennettsville
Newberry	1,494	20,143	1,045	39	Newberry
Orangeburg	1,513	23.582	1,206	41	Orangeburg
Pickens	2,232	16,904	1,231	23	Pickens
Richland	1,588	20,343	543	87	Columbia
Spartansburg	3,185	26,400	1,555	34	Spartansburg
Sumter	1,908	33.220	1,343	82	Sumter
Union	1,784	19,852	869	72	Unionville
Williamsburg	717	12,447	454	0	Kingstree
York	2,190	19,433	1,252	30	Yorkville

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 52,642; of families, 52,937; and of inhabitants, 668,507; viz., whites 274,623—males 137,773, and females 136,850; fr. col. 8,900—males 4,110, and females 4,790, and sl. 384,984. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 129, fr. col. 1, sl. 15—total 145; *blind*—wh. 152, fr. col. 14, sl. 56—total 222; *insane*—wh. 192, fr. col. 3, sl. 9—total 204; and *idiotic*—wh. 242, fr. col. 3, sl. 50—total 295. The number of free persons born in the United States was 274,813, the number of foreign birth 8,662, and of birth unknown 48. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 68, N. Hamp. 39, Verm. 37, Mass. 407, R. I. 97, Conn. 228, N. York 884, N. Jer. 182, Penn. 362, Del. 14, Md. 320, Dist. of Col. 30, Virg. 1,621, N. Car. 6,173, *South Carolina* 262,160, Ga. 1,504, Flor. 55, Ala. 225, Miss. 60, La. 30, Tex. 1, Ark. 9, Tenn. 188, Ky. 73, Ohio 23, Mich. 2, Ind. 11, Ill. 6, Mo. 3, Ia. 0, Wisc. 0, Calif. 1, Territories 0; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 921, Ireland 4,051, Scotland 651, Wales 10, Germany 2,180, France 274, Spain 30, Portugal 14, Belgium 0, Holland 9, Turkey 0, Italy 59, Austria 11, Switzerland 18, Russia 19, Denmark 24, Norway 7, Sweden 29, Prussia 44, Sardinia 0, Greece 1, China 1,

Asia 4, Africa 9, British America 57, Mexico 4, Central America 0, South America 8, West Indies 177, Sandwich Islands 0, and other countries 50.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	140,178	1,801	107,094	108,895	249,073	—	—
1800	196,255	3,185	146,151	149,336	345,591	96,518	38.7
1810	214,196	4,554	196,365	200,919	415,115	69,524	20.1
1820	237,540	6,726	258,475	265,201	502,741	87,626	21.1
1830	257,863	7,921	315,401	323,322	581,185	78,444	15.6
1840	259,089	8,271	317,088	325,309	594,398	13,213	2.3
1850	274,623	8,900	384,984	393,884	668,507	74,109	12.8

The general statistics of the State regarding its productions, manufactures, commerce, and institutions, according to the census of 1850, and other official returns for that year, were as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 4,072,651 acres, and unimproved lands, 12,145,049 acres—valued together at $82,431,684. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 30th June, 1850, was 29,969. Value of farming implements and machinery, $4,136,354.

Live-Stock.—The number of live-stock or domestic animals for the two periods 1840 and 1850, according to the census of those years, was comparatively:

Description.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Horses	129,921 head	97,171 head	4,733 head, or 3.6 per cent.
Mules and Asses		37,483 "	
Milch Cows	572,608 "	193,244 "	205,075 " or 35.8 "
Working Oxen		20,504 "	
Other Cattle		563,935 "	
Sheep	232,981 "	285,551 "	52,570 " or 22.6 "
Swine	878,532 "	1,065,503 "	186,971 " or 21.3 "

—the value of all live-stock in 1850, was $15,060,015.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 487,233 pounds; butter, 2,981,850 pounds; cheese, 4,970 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year had been $1,302,637. The wool crop according to the census of 1840 amounted to 299,170 pounds; and hence the increase exhibited in 1850, was 188,063 pounds, or 62.8 per cent. The product per fleece in 1840, was 20.1 ounces, and in 1850, 27.3 ounces, showing an increase of 7.2 ounces, or 35.8 per cent.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,066,277 bushels; rye, 43,790 bushels; Indian corn, 16,271,454 bushels; oats, 2,322,155 bushels; barley, 4,583 bushels; and buckwheat, 283 bushels. Comparing the above with the products according to the census of 1840, the following results are obtained:

Crops.	1840.	1850.		Movement.
Wheat	968,354 bushels	1,066,277 bushels	*incr.*	97,923 bushels, or 10.1 per cent.
Rye	44,738 "	43,790 "	*decr.*	3,049 " or 2.1 "
Indian corn	14,722,805 "	16,561,454 "	*incr.*	1,448,649 " or 9.9 "
Oats	1,486,208 "	2,322,155 "	*incr.*	845,947 " or 56.9 "
Barley	3,967 "	4,583 "	*incr.*	616 " or 15.5 "
Buckwheat	72 "	283 "	*incr.*	211 " or 273.0 "

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 159,930,613 pounds; peas and beans, 1,026,900 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 136,494 bushels, and sweet, 4,837,469 bushels. The rice crop of 1840 was 60,590,861 pounds, and the increase in 1850 was 99,339,752 pounds, or 163.9 per cent. About three-fourths of the whole rice crop grown in the United States is produced in South Carolina, the proportions being as 1.599 to 2.153. The crop of potatoes in 1840, amounted to 2,698,313 bushels, and hence the increase over this in 1850 was 1,775,650 bushels, or 66.6 per cent.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 74,285 pounds; cotton, 330,991 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 20,925 tons; clover-seed, 376 bushels; other grass seed, 30 bushels; hops, 26 pounds; flax, 333 pounds; flax-seed, 55 bushels; silk cocoons, 123 pounds; sugar—maple 200 pounds, and cane, 671 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 15,904 gallons; beeswax and honey, 216,281 pounds; wine, 5,880 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products $35,108, and of market-garden products $47,286. The principal of these crops in 1840 and 1850 compare as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.		Movement.
Tobacco	51,519 pounds	74,285 pounds	increase	23,776 pounds, or 46.1 per cent.
Cotton	61,710,274 "	132,396,400 "	"	70,686,126 " or 114.8 "
Hay	24,618 tons	20,925 tons	decrease	3,693 tons or 15.0 "
Sugar	30,000 pounds	671,200 pounds	increase	641,200 pounds, or 2,237.3 "
Wine	643 gallons	5,880 gallons	"	5,137 gallons, or 798.9 "
Silk cocoons	2,080 pounds	123 pounds	decrease	1,957 pounds, or 90.7 "

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $909,525. The same class of goods for the year preceding the census of 1840, were valued at $930,703.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested, $6,060,565; value of all raw material, fuel, etc. consumed, $2,809,584; hands employed —males and females ; monthly cost of labor $ —male $ and female $; value of products for the year, $7,076,077. The number of manufacturing establishments in operation and producing to the annual value of $500 and upward on the 30th June, 1850, was 1,473, distributed to the counties according to the exhibit of the general table. Of this number 18 were cotton factories, 91 tanneries, and 6 iron works. The total capital invested in manufactures in 1840, amounted to $3,216,970.

Capital invested in *cotton manufactures*, $857,200; cotton used, 9,929 bales; value of all raw material, $295,971; hands employed, 919—males 399, and females 620; monthly cost of labor, $10,716—male $5,565, and female $5,151; annual pro-

ducts—sheeting, etc. 6,563,737 yards, and yarn 1,348,343 pounds; value of entire products, $749,338. In 1840, there were in the State 15 cotton factories—capital $617,450; hands, 570; value of manufactures, $359,000.

Capital invested in *tanneries*, $184,335; value of hides and skins used, $131,679; hands employed, 264; monthly cost of labor, $3,667; products of the year, 13,830 skins, and 110,000 sides of leather, valued together at $261,332. In 1840, the capital invested in 97 tanneries was $212,020; hands 281, and products—68,081 sides of upper leather, and 89,586 sides of sole leather.

The *iron manufacture* of South Carolina is confined to the manufacture of castings. In 1850 there were 6 establishments in operation, having an aggregate capital of $185,700. The material used in these was 169 tons of pig iron, 2,800 tons ore, and 405,560 bushels of charcoal and coke, valued as raw material at $29,128. Hands employed 155—males 153, and females 2; average wages per month—to males $13 59, and to females $4; castings manufactured, 1,286 tons; total value of annual products, $87,683. In 1840 there were in the State 4 furnaces, producing 1,250 tons, and 9 bloomeries forges, and rolling-mills, producing 1,165 tons; fuel consumed, 6,384 tons; hands, 248; and capital invested, $133,300.

In the manufacture of *malt and spiritous liquors*, the capital invested amounted to $3,475; Indian corn consumed, 18,100 bushels; hands employed, 33; whisky and high wines produced, 43,900 gallons. In 1840, 251 distilleries employed 219 men, and produced 102,288 gallons; and the capital invested amounted to $14,342.

The manufacturing establishments making up the whole number as ascertained, otherwise than those detailed above, consist chiefly of such as are usual in an agricultural State, as carriages, saddlery, etc., and the mills of various descriptions found in all parts of the country. At least one-half the whole capital is employed in these multifarious interests.

Foreign commerce.—The value of the foreign import and export trade in the year ending 30th June, 1850, was as follows—of exports $11,448,800, and of imports $1,933,785. Of the exports, $11,446,892 was the value of domestic products—carried in American ships $6,467,201, and in foreign $4,979,691; and $908 was the value of foreign goods re-exported; and of the imports $1,813,658 was the value of goods carried in American, and $620,127 that of goods carried in foreign ships. The statistics of the shipping employed in this branch of industry in the year aforesaid, exhibit the annexed aggregates.

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	163	52,711	2,206	205	72,222	2,781	368	124,933	4,987
Foreign	142	44,205	1,947	170	52,830	2,235	312	97,035	4,182
Total	305	96,916	4,153	375	125,052	5,016	680	221,968	9,169
Districts.									
Charleston	303	96,619	4,139	351	121,867	4,859	424	217,986	8,998
Georgetown	2	297	14	24	3,685	157	26	3,982	171

The total amount of shipping owned in the State was 36,072 tons, of which 17,126 tons was registered shipping, 18,926 tons enrolled and licensed, and 69 tons licensed (under 20 tons). Of the registered tonnage 1,116 tons was navigated by steam, and of the enrolled and licensed shipping 6,339 tons. No shipping had been built during the year. The statistics of the value of the foreign commerce for a series of years exhibit the following movements:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$2,693,263	$———	1811	$4,861,279	$———	1831	$6,575,201	$1,238,163
1792	2,428,250	———	1812	2,036,195	———	1832	7,752,781	1,213,725
1793	3,191,867	———	1813	2,968,434	———	1833	8,434,325	1,517,705
1794	3,867,908	———	1814	737,899	———	1834	11,119,565	1,787,267
1795	5,998,492	———	1815	6,675,129	———	1835	11,338,016	1,891,805
1796	7,620,049	———	1816	10,849,409	———	1836	13,684,376	2,801,361
1797	6,505,118	———	1817	10,372,613	———	1837	11,220,161	2,510,860
1798	6,994,179	———	1818	11,440,962	———	1838	11,042,070	2,318,791
1799	8,729,015	———	1819	8,250,790	———	1839	10,387,426	3,086,077
1800	10,668,510	———	1820	8,882,940	———	1840	10,036,769	2,058,870
1801	14,304,045	———	1821	7,200,511	3,007,113	1841	8,043,284	1,557,431
1802	10,639,365	———	1822	7,260,320	2,283,586	1842	7,525,723	1,359,465
1803	7,811,108	———	1823	6,898,814	2,419,101	1843	7,760,809	1,294,709
1804	7,451,616	———	1824	8,034,082	2,166,185	1844	7,433,282	1,131,515
1805	9,066,625	———	1825	1,056,742	1,892,297	1845	8,890,648	1,143,158
1806	9,743,782	———	1826	7,554,036	1,534,483	1846	6,848,477	902,536
1807	10,912,564	———	1827	8,322,561	1,434,106	1847	10,431,517	1,580,653
1808	1,664,445	———	1828	6,550,712	1,242,048	1848	8,081,917	1,485,299
1809	3,247,341	———	1829	8,175,586	1,139,618	1849	9,701,176	1,475,695
1810	5,290,614	———	1830	7,627,031	1,054,619	1850	11,447,800	1,933,785

Coasting Trade, Internal Improvements, etc.—The great bulk of the commercial material of South Carolina and the States westward using its ports, is carried to New York for a market and for exportation, and in like manner these States are supplied with foreign goods from the same mart. This arrangement creates an immense coasting trade, which in South Carolina chiefly centres at Charleston. (*See* CHARLESTON.) With Georgia, Florida, and the Gulf ports a large trade is kept up, and regular lines of steamers and coasting vessels ply between the ports. Navigation on the rivers is also carried on to a great extent, and the heavy products of the interior are mostly brought down to the sea-board through this means. The Santee and other canals in this State are little used as channels of commerce, but are of local utility. The lines of railroad terminating at Charleston also greatly facilitate internal commerce. These railroads, indeed, are to Charleston what the Erie, Central, and other roads in New York are to the sea-board in that quarter, and have done more than all the natural facilities enjoyed by the country to swell the volume of its industry and wealth. These are noticed at length in the APPENDIX. Except Georgia, no other Southern State has in operation such a successful system of railroads, and it was in South Carolina that the American railroad system was first tested as an agent in commercial movements.

Banks, etc.—On the 1st January, 1850, there were 12 banks and 2 branch banks in the State, the condition of which at that date was as follows: *liabilities*—capital, $13,139,571; circulation, $8,741,765; deposits, $3,322,132; due other banks,

$2,047,777; and other liabilities, $642,231; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $20,601,137; stocks, $1,849,463; real estate, $377,571; other investments, $345,530; due by other banks, $2,850,942; notes of other banks, $715,093; specie funds, $239,278; and specie, $1,711,902.

Government, etc.—The first constitution of South Carolina was framed in 1775. The constitution adopted in 1790 is the basis of the government as at present administered.

Every free white citizen of the State, 21 years of age, resident in the State two years, and owning a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot, six months before the election, may vote wherever he so resides or holds such property. The general election is held on the second Monday of October annually.

The *Legislature* consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, 124 in number, are chosen for two years on a mixed basis of population and taxation, and must be free white men, 21 years old, citizens and residents of the State for three years, and if resident in their election district, seized of a freehold estate of 500 acres and ten negroes, or of unencumbered real estate worth £150, and if non-residents, of an unencumbered freehold worth £500. Senators, 45 in number, shall be free white men, 30 years old, citizens and residents of the State for five years next before the election; if residents of their districts, shall own a freehold of the clear value of £300; if non-residents, of the clear value of £1,000; and shall be chosen for four years, one-half the number of senators every two years. The Legislature assembles at Columbia annually on the fourth Monday in November.

The Governor and Lieutenant-governor shall be 30 years of age, residents and citizens of the State for ten years, and owners of a settled estate within the State of the clear value of £1,500 each; and shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature for two years, and shall be ineligible during the succeeding four years. If the office of governor be vacant, it shall be filled by the lieutenant-governor, and after him by the president of the senate, until it is filled by the General Assembly.

The *administrative* officers of the State are, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller-general, two treasurers, the surveyor-general, attorney-general, and the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

The *judiciary* consists of a Law Court of Appeals, and an Equity Court of Appeals, Courts for the Correction of Errors, Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, etc. The *Law Court of Appeals*, consisting of all the law judges, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Law, and the *Equity Court of Appeals*, consisting of all the chancellors, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Equity, are held in the capital, in May and November, and at Charleston, for the determining of facts from the districts of Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Colleton, and Charleston, in the month of January. *Courts for the Correction of Errors*, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions, or questions where the law and equity courts are divided, and which are referred thereto by either of the courts, are held at such times, during the sitting of the Court of Appeals, as the chancellors and judges may appoint. Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where legal rights are involved (except in matters of contract, where the account is $20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from the magistrates' courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. *Courts of Equity* take cognizance of all matters in equity, as contra-distinguished from law, and a term is held annually in each district, except in that of Charleston, in which two are held. The *City Court* of Charleston is an inferior court of both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and is presided over by a Recorder. An *Ordinary's Court* is established in each district. The principal duties of the Ordinary is to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, examining executors' and administrators' accounts, etc., and his office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. Appeal lies from this court in matters of account to the Court of Equity, and in all other cases to the Common Pleas. *Magistrates' Courts* have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract and under $20. *Courts of Magistrates and Freeholders* are established for the trial of slaves and free people of color for criminal offenses. The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of the Legislature, and hold office during good behavior. Sheriffs hold office for four years, and are ineligible for the succeeding four years.

Amendments to the constitution, if proposed by two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature, must be published three months before the next election of representatives, and if agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of the members, at the next session, shall be adopted. No convention of the people shall be called unless by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

Federal Representation.—South Carolina, in accordance with the law of 23d May, 1850, is entitled to *five* representatives in Congress. This State is the only one of the Union in which Presidential electors are chosen by the Legislature.

The *militia force* of the State, as reported by the Adjutant-general of the United States, in 1850, consisted of 55,209 men of all arms, of which 2,591 were commissioned officers, and 52,618 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 19 were general officers, 96 general staff-officers, 452 field-officers, and 2,024 company-officers. The Governor is *ex-officio* Commander-in-chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

Public Finances, Debt, etc.—The whole amount of moneys received into the treasury, during the year ending 30th September, 1850, was—from taxation $313,381 55, and from other sources $286,911 22; total $600,292 87; and the whole amount expended was $540,864 42; leaving in the treasury $69,428 45.

The debt of the State, according to the report of the Legislature, in 1850, is as follows: 5 per cents. issued for the capital of the Railroad Bank, $46,714 34; Randolph Stock, $1,250; Revolutionary debt, $78,810 60; 6 per cents. due 1850, $3,726 84; 6 per cents. due 1852, $175,426 55; 5 per cents. Fire Loan Foreign Debt due 1858, $471,111 12; 5 per cents. *do.* due 1868, $482,222 21; 5 per cents. domestic debt due 1860, $482,222 23; 5 per cents. *do.* due 1870, $325,808 92—total debt, $2,061,292 81.

Since the adjournment of the previous Legislature $193,437 30 of the domestic, and $23,250 80 of the foreign debt had been cancelled by the bank, besides $8,750 of the Randolph Stock paid by the treasury.

The net profits of the State Bank, for the past year, including $95,000 as arrears derived from business of former years, were $364,825 59. From this amount there has been transferred to the Sinking Fund $243,158 91, and been paid $73,453 11 for interest on the debt in Europe, and the balance that the bank was in advance for interest and expenses; also the interest on the 6 per cents. (fire loans), amounting to $48,179 99. The aggregate funds of the bank, on the 1st October, were $6,353,660 06, and the total liabilities $2,770,934 86, leaving as surplus the sum of $3,582,725 20.

The property of the State consists of bank capital $2,933,611 10, sinking fund $653,022 72, and balance due treasurers of State Bank $101,071 15; debt of railroad and canal companies, $523,396 69; shares in South Carolina Railroad Company and South-Western Railroad Bank, $800,000; and sundries, $9,415 61—total $5,020,517 32.

The State is possessed of several highly creditable *charitable institutions*, of which the Lunatic Asylum and the Deaf

and Dumb Asylum are the principal. The State Lunatic Asylum is located at Columbia. On the 5th November, 1850, it had 121 inmates; during the ensuing year 55 others were received, and 49 were discharged—22 cured, 18 improved, and 9 died, leaving in the institution at the end of the year 127. Receipts during the year $26,501 43, and expenditures $123,702 54. The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is situate at Cold Spring, and was instituted in 1849. In November, 1851, it had 27 pupils.

Education.—The number of public schools in this State, in 1849, was 1,023, the number of teachers 1,019, and the number of scholars 9,122. These schools are under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. In 1848, the amount expended from the public funds, on account of public education, was $40,561 53. Throughout the State there are grammar schools, academies, and private establishments, at one class of which, in preference to the public schools of the State, the great majority of young people are educated. The State also supports several military institutes the curriculum of instruction at which is based on that of the West Point Academy. The principal colleges, theological seminaries, and medical schools in the State, and the statistics of each, are as follows:

Names.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Alumni.	Vols. in libr.
Charleston College	Charleston	1785	6	70	124	2,000
South Carolina College	Columbia	1804	8	195		17,000
Southern Theological Seminary (Pres.).	do.	1831	6	32	42	4,600
Furman Theol. Seminary (Bapt.)	Fairfield District	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Theological Seminary (Lutheran)	Lexington	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Med. Coll. of State of S. Carolina	Charleston	1833	8	158		—

Public Libraries.—According to the report of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, in 1851, there were in the State the following libraries: 2 social—28,500 volumes; 2 college—19,000 volumes; 4 students—1,900 volumes; 5 academic and professional—10,264 volumes; 1 public school—250 volumes. Total 14 libraries, and 59,914 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals and newspapers published in the State on the 1st June, 1850, was 47, of which number 7 were published daily, 4 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 25 weekly, 5 monthly, and 1 quarterly. Of the whole, 22 were democratic in politics, and 25 whig, or neutral, or devoted to religion, literature, etc. Of the dailies, the aggregate circulation was 20,700 copies at each issue; of the tri-weeklies, —; of the semi-weeklies, 925; of the weeklies, 25,990; of the monthlies, 5,700; and of the quarterly, 1,600 copies. The number and character of periodicals in each district, was as follows: Abbeville, 2 w.; Anderson, 2 w. and 1 m.; Beaufort, 1 w.; Charleston, 4 d., 1 t.-w., 4 w., 3 m., 1 bi-m., and 1 quarterly; Chesterfield, 1 w.; Chester, 1 w.; Edgefield, 2 w.; Fairfield, 1 w. and 1 m.; Greenville, 1 w. and 1 t.-w.; Georgetown, 1 s.-w. and 1 w.; Kershaw, 1 s.-w.; Laurens, Marion, Newberry, and Pickens, each 1 w.; Richland, 3 d., 2 t.-w., and 3 w.; Spartansburg, 1 w.; Sumter, 2 w.; and York, 1 weekly.

Pauperism.—Whole number of paupers who received relief or support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, 1,642—1,313 natives, and 329 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers at that date, 1,293—1,113 natives, and 180 foreigners annual cost of support, $48,337.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	413	165,805	$293,863	Germ'n Ref.	—	—	$ —	R. Catholic	14	6,030	$73,315
Christian	—	—	—	Jewish	3	2,400	83,700	Swedenb'g	—	—	—
Congregat'l.	1	2,000	70,000	Lutheran	41	14,750	109,500	Tunker	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—	Mennonite	—	—	—	Union	—	—	—
Episcopal	71	28,540	615,450	Methodist	467	159,920	311,168	Unitarian	1	700	30,000
Free	5	1,550	1,700	Moravian	—	—	—	Universalist.	2	650	5,600
Friends	1	500	500	Presbyter'n.	125	64,465	471,125	Minor Sects.	19	6,620	69,425

—making a total of 1,163 churches, having accommodation for 453,930 persons, and valued at $2,140,346. South Carolina is a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also forms a part of the Roman Catholic diocese of Charleston.

Historical Sketch.—South Carolina, for many years after its settlement, was united under the same government as North Carolina; but as early as 1671 it had been set off as the "County of Carteret in Carolina," and in 1715 had a separate legislature. In 1727 it became a royal colony.

The general history of the colony, from its first settlement to the division of Carolina into North and South, is given in connection with the description of North Carolina (which *see*). The germ of the population of South Carolina was planted at Port Royal in 1670, but becoming dissatisfied with the locality, the colony removed the next year to the banks of Ashley River, where they founded old Charleston. A second removal took place in 1680 to Oyster Point, at the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, where the present city of Charleston was commenced.

On the settlement of South Carolina, the proprietors engaged the celebrated John Locke to frame for them a constitution and body of laws. The system of government proposed by the philosopher consisted of 120 articles, and was partly aristocratic and partly feudal in its principles. Three classes of nobility were established, viz., barons, caciques, and landgraves. The first were to possess 12,000, the second 24,000, and the third 48,000 acres of land, which was to remain unalienable in their families. The legislature consisted of only one house, and was composed of the lords proprietors, the nobility, and deputies chosen by the free inhabitants holding heritable property. This plan of government, ill suited to the condition and views of the people, produced discord and anarchy. Its spirit was adverse to a democracy, and encouraged the proprietaries in arbitrary proceedings. Religious disputes, however, at this time, were the great causes of disturbance. The Episcopalians being in a majority, attempted to exclude dissenters from the legislature, and the attempt succeeding, the Church of England was established by law. A train of evil consequences followed; and though the obnoxious law was annulled by the British Parliament, tranquillity was not restored, and soon after (1729) the people preferring a monarchy to an oligarchy, the colony became a royal government, the king purchasing the rights of the proprietaries.

From this period the colony was governed on the same plan as the other royal governments, and its growth became more rapid. Population began to pour in when discord subsided. The Dutch expelled from New York, the French Protestants, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and others fleeing from tyranny and opposition, sought asylum in the young colony These generally settled themselves on the Santee River, and perhaps more by their respectability and character than by their numbers, contributed to the future welfare of the State. The insurrections of 1715 and 1745 in

England also sent numbers to the settlement; many arrived from Germany and Switzerland, and 1,500 French colonists expatriated from Nova Scotia, found sanctuary in South Carolina. The cultivation of rice was commenced about the end of the seventeenth century, and as is well known, to this event (which was purely accidental) the State has derived a lasting source of wealth.

The wars of the Spaniards, French, and Indians, undertaken by each for the extermination of the settlers, greatly impeded the progress of the country during the period commencing with the eighteenth century, and ending with the general peace of 1763. The coasts were ravaged, the frontier settlements broken up, and numbers left the country in despair, and, to add to the misfortunes of this state of matters, the small-pox raged with violence during the latter portion of this calamitous period.

During the thirteen years intervening to the breaking out of the Revolution of 1776, the province enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity, and in that time nearly doubled its population; and the Southern colonies were at that time little inclined to disturb the peaceful order of things, then existing, by joining in the revolt against the mother country. But though this feeling animated the inhabitants generally, there was also a minority favorable to the revolution; and about this time a revulsion was brought about even among the monarchical party, by orders having been given the governor to use immediately and effectually the military in the subjugation of the dissentients. This circumstance seems to have determined the conduct of the colonists. During the long struggle that followed, this State suffered much both from the British and Indians, and the tory interest among themselves. The war in South Carolina was remarkable both for general actions of great importance to the public cause, and for the display of individual bravery and patriotism. The battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs may vie with any in the contest for skill and courage, and the names of Marion, Sumter, and Lee will ever live on the page of history. The city of Charleston was twice besieged—once in 1776, unsuccessfully, and once in 1780, when after a determined resistance its inhabitants and garrison fell into the hands of the enemy. The victory of Eutaw Springs in 1781 relieved the State from the pressure of war, and contributed not a little to the successful issue of the contest. The scenes of the battles and sieges within South Carolina occurred in the following chronological order: *Fort Moultrie*, 28th June, 1776; *Port Royal*, 1779; St. John's, 1779; Monk's Corner, 14th April, 1780; Charleston, 12th May, 1780; Camden, 16th August, 1780; *Broad River*, October, 1780; *Tyger River*, October, 1780; *Cowpens*, 17th January, 1781; *Fort Watson*, 14th April, 1781; Hobkirk's Hill, 25 April, 1781; Ninety-Six, 18th June, 1781; *Eutaw Springs*, 8th September, 1781, the scenes of American success being noted in *italics*.

The history of the State since this period has been one of interest. It notes many phases in politics which have startled the public mind, and though comparatively a small State, its proceedings have occupied a large share of public attention. Its attitude on several important federal questions has been peculiar and independent, and so tenacious of "State rights" have the people appeared, that on several occasions they have even gone so far as to threaten a separation from the Union. In these manifestations of sovereignty, however, the patriotism of the people has not suffered in the general esteem of the world; and it may be added that the influence of the conduct of South Carolina has not been without its benefits to the Union, in restraining the federal aggressions and upholding the rights of States to the management of their own internal affairs. South Carolina, too, has given to its sister States an example worthy of imitation, in its advocacy of Southern industry and improvement. Among Southern States, this is second to none in its public works, and in many of its industrial employments ranks superior to any other in which slave labor is used as a producing power.

Succession of Governors.—Under the Proprietary: William Sayle, 1669; Joseph West, 1671; John Yeamans, 1671; Joseph West, 1674; Joseph Morton, 1682; Joseph West, 1684; Richard Kirk, 1684; Robert Quarry, 1684; Joseph Morton, 1685; James Colleton, 1686; Seth Sothwell, 1690; Philip Ludwell, 1692; Thomas Smith, 1693; Joseph Blake, 1694; John Archdale, 1695; Joseph Blake, 1696; James Moore, 1700; Nathaniel Johnson, 1703; Edward Tynte, 1706; Robert Gibbes, 1710; Charles Craven, 1712; Robert Daniel, 1716; Robert Johnson, 1719; James Moore, 1719;—*Arthur Middleton*, 1719–21, during which a temporary republic existed;—Under the Royal Government: Francis Nicholson, 1721; Arthur Middleton, 1725; Robert Johnson, 1730; Thomas Broughton, 1735; William Bull, 1737; James Glen, 1743; William H. Littleton, 1756; William Bull, 1760; Thomas Boone, 1762; William Bull, 1763; Charles Montague, 1766; William Bull, 1769;—Under the First Constitution: John Rutledge, 1775; Rawlins Lowndes, 1778; John Rutledge, 1779; John Mathews, 1782; Benjamin Guerard, 1783; William Moultrie, 1785; Thomas Pinckney, 1787; Charles Pinckney, 1789;—Under the Second Constitution: Charles Pinckney, 1790; Arnoldus Vanderhorst, 1792; William Moultrie, 1794; Charles Pinckney, 1796; Edward Rutledge, 1798; John Drayton (acting), 1800; John Drayton, 1800; James B. Richardson, 1802; Paul Hamilton, 1804; Charles Pinckney, 1806; John Drayton, 1808; Henry Middleton, 1810; Joseph Alston, 1812; David R. Williams, 1814; Andrew Pickens, 1816; John Geddes, 1818; Thomas Bennet, 1820; John L. Wilson, 1822; Richard J. Manning, 1824; John Taylor, 1826; Stephen D. Miller, 1828; James Hamilton, 1830; Robert Y. Hayne, 1832; George M'Duffie, 1834; Pierce M. Butler, 1836; Patrick Noble, 1838; B. K. Hennegan (acting), 1840; John P. Richardson, 1840; James H. Hammond, 1842; William Aiken, 1844; David Johnson, 1846; W. B. Seabrook, 1848; John H. Means, 1850; John L. Manning, 1852.

Columbia, on the east side of Congaree River, is the political capital of the State.


TENNESSEE
XVI
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE lies in the form of a parallelogram, with Kentucky and Virginia on the north, North Carolina on the east, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the south, and the Mississippi River on the west, which divides it from Missouri and Arkansas, and extends east and west between 81° 37′ and 90° 28′ west from Greenwich, or 4° 35′ and 13° 26′ west from Washington, and between the latitudes 35° and 36° 35′ north. From North Carolina it is separated chiefly by the Alleghanies. Its area is computed at 45,600 square miles.

Tennessee is perhaps more diversified in the character of its surface than any other of the central States. In the east, mountain prevails, and in this section the country is traversed in a north and south direction by several ridges of the Appalachian chain, and in its topography presents much picturesque and beautiful scenery. The middle portion of the State is less bold in its outlines, and the surface imperceptibly declines by gradations from a region overspread by hills and swells of ever-changing and varying elevation and character, to a rolling country of exquisite fertility, and watered by innumerable streams, affluents of its great rivers, the Cumberland and Tennessee. Between the Tennessee and the Mississippi in the west, the surface is nearly level, the general evenness being interrupted only by the courses of the low water-shed dividing the tributaries of the two rivers, or by alternations of woodland and prairie. In all the country, however, there are but few portions so hilly and broken as to interfere with its agricultural capacities; the hills are clothed with wood to their summits, and the soil is everywhere sufficiently fertile for profitable cultivation, or yields nourishing grasses for pasturage to the hill-tops. The east abounds in minerals, the rich deposits of which are only now being disclosed, and the spurs of the mountains contain in the various rocks materials useful for building purposes and ornamental architecture.

The Kittatinny range, under the local name of Stone, Bald, Iron, Smoky, and Unika mountains, forms the dividing line between Tennessee and North Carolina, while the prolongation of the Alleghany chain, of Chestnut Ridge and of Laurel Ridge, traverse the State north and south. The latter, which here takes the name of Cumberland Mountains, spreads out in this State to a breadth of about fifty miles, filling that section of the country which lies between the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, before they take a western course, with long regular ridges of no great elevation. Perhaps none of their summits exceed 2,000 feet in height, but the chains are continuous, interrupted only at great intervals by gaps or passes. In some places they are rocky and rugged, while in others, and generally, they swell gently from their elevated bases and embosom numerous, delightful, and fertile valleys. The valleys of the small rivers are extremly beautiful, and rich beyond any of the same description west of the Alleghanies. The valleys of the great streams—the Tennessee and Cumberland—differ little from the alluvions of the other great rivers of the central region of the Union. In the small valleys are many fine plantations, so lonely that they seem lost among the mountains.

Noble rivers, open to navigation, and fine pure streams, furnishing ample power for economical purposes, are distinguishing features of Tennessee. The Mississippi washes the western border for 160 miles, and its banks within this State afford some of the most valuable commercial sites to be found in its long course. The Cumberland has its sources and its mouth in Kentucky, but runs for about 250 miles in Tennessee, through which is its most southern bend; it enters this State about longitude 85° 40′, and leaves it about longitude 85° 12′, and within 10 miles to the east of Tennessee River. Steamboats have ascended to Burkesville, in Kentucky, but they rarely pass above Carthage, the point where Caney Fork meets the principal stream. To Nashville, the capital of the State, steamboat navigation is easy and convenient. The Tennessee also rises beyond the limits of the State. The Clinch and Holston have their sources in the Alleghany ridge of Virginia, but the Watauga, a tributary of the Holston, the Nolichucky, and Big Pigeon, branches of the French Broad River, the Little Tennessee, and the Hiwassee—all rise in the Blue Ridge. The Little Tennessee is often considered as the main river, but it is much inferior to the Holston, with which it unites, and the confluence of the Holston and Clinch form the Tennessee River. Most of these rivers are navigable by boats, and they receive numerous valuable mill-streams. The junction is effected at Kingston, whence the course of the Tennessee is south and south-west until it enters Alabama, through which State its course is generally west to the Mississippi State line, on which it takes a north direction, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to the Ohio. After re-entering Tennessee, it flows 200 miles within its limits, and is navigable throughout that distance for steamboats. The Elk and Duck rivers are its only considerable tributaries: rising in the same district, on the western slope of the Cumberland Mountains, they reach their common recipient at a distance of 200 miles from each other, and are both navigable for a considerable distance. The Sequatchee is a smaller stream, flowing through a rich and beautiful valley in the Cumberland Mountains. Caney Fork, and Stone's River, the principal tributaries of the Cumberland, are navigable streams: the former rises within the mountains, and the latter on their western slope. Western Tennessee is almost entirely drained by affluents of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources of Tennessee consist of valuable deposits of iron, copper, lead, etc., of which the ores are exceedingly rich; these are mostly located in the eastern and middle divisions of the State. Copper is of recent discovery, and promises to become a rich acquisition to the known resources of the country. Iron is extensively reduced along the borders of Cumberland River. In December, 1852, there were in this region 19 furnaces, 9 forges, and 2 rolling-mills in operation,* and producing in the aggregate 44,500 tons of metal annually. The lead-mines have been partially worked

* The following statistics are from Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine" for May, 1853.

	Number of Works.	Products, 1852.	Value of Products.	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed. Whites.	Negroes.
Furnaces	19	29,200 tons pig metal	$667,000	$756,000	1,045	1,360
Forges	9	10,600 " blooms	583,000	235,000	260	410
Rolling Mills	2	4,700 " bar iron	423,000	225,000	90	140
Total	30	44,500	$1,673,000	$1,216,000	1,395	1,910

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The gold region extends into the north-eastern part of Tennessee, but the metal has not been found in any large quantities. Coal of excellent quality has been mined in the Cumberland Mountains, but, except for local purposes, can be of little value, the means of transportation being inferior, and the coal-fields of the Ohio basin being much more accessible and more cheaply wrought. Formerly this coal was mined to a considerable extent, and carried from Crab Orchard Mountain, near Emory's River, down the Tennessee to New Orleans. The supposed coal of Williamson, Davidson, and Maury counties is, according to Professor Troost, aluminous slate. The State contains quarries of excellent marble and other calcareous formations; gypsum is also abundant; nitrous earths are found in the limestone caverns, and there are a variety of other useful minerals throughout the country; east of the Tennessee salt is abundant. In the eastern section there are numerous sulphur and other mineral springs. Many of the caverns are of great extent—some have been explored for a distance of ten miles, and contain spacious apartments, and are traversed by considerable streams.

The climate of Tennessee is mild and genial, being free from the scorching heats of the South and the chilling blasts of the North. Cattle may graze on the plains throughout the winter. Its salubrity is unquestionable; the low valleys where the waters are stagnant, and the alluvions of the great rivers, being exceptions. The soil of East Tennessee, principally calcareous, is eminently fertile. In the west the soils vary, and the strata descend from the mountains in the following order: first, loamy soil, or mixtures of clay and sand; next, yellow clay; next, a mixture of red sand and red clay; and lastly, white sand. In the southern parts are immense beds of oyster shells, on high table-land, at a distance from any stream. Nearly all the forest trees of the central country are found in this State; juniper, red cedar, and savin cover the mountains. The pine-forests of the eastern section are valuable for their tar, turpentine, etc. The sugar-maple is very abundant. Fruit in all its varieties is raised in great perfection in every part of the State. The agricultural productions are similar to those of the Ohio Valley generally, with the addition of cotton, which is grown chiefly in the south and west. The east is chiefly engaged in cattle-raising, and exports largely to the south. Tobacco and hemp are also staples of Tennessee, and in quality are excellent.

Tennessee is divided into 79 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

EASTERN TENNESSEE—28 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Anderson	1,091	6,938	698	9	Clinton
Bledsoe	854	5,951	325	2	Pikeville
Blount	1,992	12,382	976	38	Marysville
Bradley	1,955	12,259	886	44	Cleaveland
Campbell	916	6,068	521	14	Jacksboro'
Carter	1,002	6,296	565	47	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	1,425	9,369	944	24	Tazewell
Cooke	1,295	8,300	836	85	Newport
Granger	1,894	12,370	723	34	Rutledge
Greene	2,938	17,824	1,346	47	Greenville
Hamilton	1,590	10,075	633	10	Harrison
Hancock	939	5,660	787	17	Sneedville
Hawkins	2,019	13,370	735	21	Rogersville
Jefferson	1,975	13,204	904	72	Dandbridge
Johnson	565	3,705	325	42	Taylorsville
Knox	2,804	18,755	1,403	67	Knoxville
Marion	957	6,314	724	9	Jasper
Meigs	819	4,879	598	1	Decatur
Monroe	1,816	11,874	918	59	Madisonville
Morgan	581	3,430	430	3	Montgomery
M'Minn	2,040	13,906	1,688	115	Athens
Polk	1,012	6,338	561	11	Benton
Rhea	681	4,415	305	2	Washington
Roane	1,812	12,185	842	21	Kingston
Scott	296	1,905	290	—	—
Sevier	1,071	6,920	531	12	Sevier
Sullivan	1,826	11,742	816	15	Blountville
Washington	2,155	13,861	922	120	Jonesboro'

MIDDLE TENNESSEE—32 counties.

Counties	Dwell.	Pop	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Bedford	2,754	21,512	986	28	Shelbyville
Cannon	1,326	9,982	877	7	Woodbury
Coffee	1,179	8,351	485	19	Manchester
Davidson	4,257	38,881	1,348	169	NASHVILLE
Dickson	1,080	8,404	467	14	Charlotte
De Kalb	1,247	8,016	717	24	Smithville
Fentress	707	4,454	499	5	Jamestown
Franklin	1,638	13,768	1,015	67	Winchester
Giles	2,830	25,949	2,075	139	Pulaski
Grundy	435	2,773	263	2	Altamont
Hickman	1,296	9,397	778	46	Centreville
Humphreys	919	6,422	679	46	Waverly
Jackson	2,325	15,673	1,211	4	Gainesboro'
Lawrence	1,364	9,280	993	43	Lawrenceburg
Lewis	599	4,438	394	18	Hampshire
Lincoln	3,010	23,492	1,926	100	Fayetteville
Macon	1,044	6,948	782	3	La Fayette
Marshall	2,061	15,616	1,032	38	Lewisburg
Maury	2,961	29,520	1,501	112	Columbia
Montgomery	2,086	21,045	1,227	59	Clarksville
Overton	1,673	11,211	929	9	Monroe
Robertson	1,995	16,145	1,063	63	Springfield
Rutherford	2,895	29,122	1,507	41	Murfreesboro'
Smith	2,422	18,412	1,310	32	Carthage
Stewart	1,225	9,719	986	33	Dover
Sumner	2,555	22,717	1,335	103	Gallatin
Van Buren	404	2,674	192	5	Spencer
Warren	1,387	10,179	645	6	M'Minnville
Wayne	1,216	8,170	689	10	Waynesboro
White	1,706	11,444	1,341	22	Sparta
Williamson	2,534	27,201	1,355	54	Franklin
Wilson	3,411	27,444	1,988	36	Lebanon

WESTERN TENNESSEE—19 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Benton	984	6,315	706	2	Camden
Carroll	2,105	15,967	1,404	24	Huntingdon
Decatur	941	6,003	443	15	Decaturville
Dyer	824	6,361	515	7	Dyersburg
Fayette	1,951	26,719	1,172	29	Somerville
Gibson	2,529	19,548	2,160	48	Trenton
Henderson	1,798	13,164	973	25	Lexington
Haywood	1,454	17,259	967	13	Brownsville
Hardeman	1,735	17,456	1,027	64	Bolivar
Hardin	1,503	10,328	690	19	Savannah
Henry	2,245	18,233	1,478	51	Paris
Lauderdale	568	5,169	287	4	Ripley
Madison	2,282	21,470	1,408	49	Jackson
M'Nairy	1,895	12,814	1,379	33	Purdy
Obion	1,131	7,633	653	6	Troy
Perry	927	5,822	458	4	Linden
Shelby	2,926	31,157	1,115	129	Raleigh
Tipton	813	8,887	631	16	Covington
Weakley	1,948	14,608	1,467	13	Dresden

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 129,420; of families, 130,005; and of inhabitants, 1,002,625; viz., whites 756,893—males 382,270, and females 374,623; fr. col. 6,271 -males 3,072, and females 3,199, and sl. 239,461. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 335, fr. col. 2, sl. 40—total 377; *blind*—wh. 385, fr. col. 10, sl. 73—total 468; *insane*—wh. 453, fr. col. 4, sl. 21 total 478; and *idiotic*—wh. 789, fr. col. 4, sl. 61—total 854. The number of free persons born in the United States was 655,655, the number of foreign birth 5,740, and of birth unknown 1,759. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 97, N. Hamp. 64, Verm. 179, Mass. 331, R. I. 38, Conn. 261, N. York 1,019, N. Jer. 248, Penn. 2,146, Del. 95, Md. 1,554, Dist. of Col. 101, Virg. 46,631, N. Car. 72,027, S. Car. 15,197, Ga. 4,863, Flor. 369, Ala. 6,398, Miss. 2,137, La. 261, Tex. 100, Ark. 496, *Tennessee* 585,084, Ky. 12,069, Ohio 742, Mich. 7, Ind. 769, Ill. 872, Mo. 920, Ia. 30, Wisc. 8, Calif. 0, Territories 2; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 706, Ireland 2,640, Scotland 327, Wales 17, Germany 1,168, France 245, Spain 3, Portugal 2, Belgium 4, Holland 57, Italy 59, Austria 10, Switzerland 266, Russia 9, Denmark 8, Norway 0, Sweden 8, Prussia 32, Sardinia 2, Greece 2, China 0, Asia 3, Africa 5, British America 76, Mexico 12, Central America 0, South America 0, West Indies 20, Sandwich Islands 0, and other countries 59.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.	Decennial Increase.	
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	32,013	361	3,417	3,778	35,791	—	—
1800	91,709	309	13,584	13,893	105,602	69,811	195.0
1810	215,875	1,317	44,535	45,852	261,727	156,125	147.8
1820	339,927	2,779	80,107	82,886	422,813	161,086	61.5
1830	535,646	4,655	141,603	146,258	681,904	259,091	61.2
1840	640,627	5,524	183,059	188,583	829,210	147,306	21.6
1850	756,893	6,271	239,461	245,732	1,002,725	173,615	20.9

The general statistics of the industry, products, wealth, and institutions of the State, according to the census returns of 1850, and other official documents referring to the same year, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 5,175,172 acres, and unimproved attached lands, 13,808,849 acres—valued together at $97,851,212. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, was 72,710, of which 21,232 were in Eastern, 32,545 in Middle, and 18,933 in Western Tennessee. Value of farming implements, etc., $5,360,220.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 270,636; asses and mules, 75,303; milch cows, 250,456; working-oxen, 86,255; other cattle, 414,051; sheep, 811,591; and swine, 3,114,111. These numbers, compared with the stock in 1840, exhibit the following results:

Description.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Horses	841,409 head	270,636 head	*incr.* 4,530 head, or 1.3 per cent.
Mules and Asses		75,303 "	
Milch Cows	822,851 "	250,456 "	*decr.* 72,089 " or 9.6 "
Working Oxen		86,255 "	
Other Cattle		414,051 "	
Sheep	741,593 "	811,591 "	*incr.* 69,998 " or 9.4 "
Swine	2,926,607 "	3,114,111 "	*incr.* 187,504 " or 6.4 "

—the live-stock in 1850 was valued in the aggregate at $29,978,016.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 1,364,378 pounds; butter, 8,139,585 pounds; cheese, 177,681 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered was $6,401,765. The wool crop according to the census of 1840 amounted to 1,060,332 pounds; and hence the increase exhibited in 1850, is 304,046 pounds, or 19.2 per cent. The product per fleece in 1840, was 22.8 ounces, and in 1850, 26.8 ounces—increase in production 4 ounces per fleece, or 17.6 per cent.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 1,619,386 bushels; rye, 89,163 bushels; Indian corn, 52,279,223 bushels; oats, 7,703,086 bushels; barley, 2,737 bushels; and buckwheat, 19,427 bushels. Comparatively, the crops returned in 1840 and 1850 were as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	4,569,692 bushels	1,619,386 bushels	*decr.* 2,950,306 bushels, or 64.5 per cent.
Rye	304,320 "	89,163 "	*decr.* 225,157 " or 73.9 "
Indian corn	44,986,188 "	52,279,223 "	*incr.* 7,293,035 " or 16.2 "
Oats	7,035,678 "	7,703,086 "	*incr.* 667,408 " or 9.4 "
Barley	4,809 "	2,737 "	*decr.* 2,072 " or 43.1 "
Buckwheat	17,118 "	19,427 "	*incr.* 2,309 " or 13.4 "

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 258,854 (in 1840, 7,977) pounds; peas and beans, 369,321 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 1,060,844 bushels, and sweet, 2,777,716 bushels. The potato crop of 1840 amounted to 1,904,370 bushels, and hence the increase in 1850 was 1,934,190 bushels, or 101.5 per cent. Rice culture may be said to have been commenced within the decade.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 20,148,932 pounds; cotton, 194,532 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 74,092 tons; clover-seed, 6,096 bushels; other grass seed, 9,118 bushels; hops, 1,032 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted 3,913 tons, and water-rotted 1,183 tons: flax, 367,807 pounds; flax-seed, 18,905 bushels; silk cocoons, 1,923 pounds; sugar—maple, 158,557 pounds, and cane, 248 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 7,223 gallons; beeswax and honey, 1,036,572 pounds; wine, 92 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products was $52,894, and of market-garden products $97,183. On comparison with the like products of 1840 the following are the results

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	29,550,432 pounds	20,148,932 pounds	*decr.* 9,401,500 pounds, or 31.8 per cent.
Cotton	27,701,277 "	77,812,800 "	*incr.* 50,111,523 " or 180.9 "
Hay	31,233 tons	74,092 tons,	*incr.* 43,849 tons or 140.4 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	3,344 tons	3,913 "	*incr.* 4,291,167 pounds, or 57.2 "
" water-rotted		1,183 "	
Flax		367,807 pounds	
Sugar—maple	258,073 pounds	158,557 "	*incr.* 148,484 pounds, or 57.5 "
" cane		248,000 "	
Wine	653 gallons	92 gallons	*decr.* 561 gallons, or 85.9 "

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $3,137,710. The same class of goods for the census year of 1840, were valued at $2,886,661. Increase $251,049, or 8.7 per cent.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $7,044,144; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., used and consumed, $4,757,257; hands employed —males and females ; monthly cost of labor $ —male $ and female $; value of the year's products, $9,443,701 The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, was 2,789—in the Eastern District 941, in the Middle District 1,297, and in the Western District 551, and distributed to the counties of each district as exhibited in the general table. Of the aggregate number 33 were cotton factories, 4 woolen factories, 81 iron works—16 making castings, 23 making pig iron, and 42 making wrought iron—and 394 were tanneries. The total capital employed in manufactures, according to the returns of 1840, amounted to $3,731,589.

Cotton manufactures employ a capital of $669,600; consume annually 6,411 bales of cotton, and 3,010 tons of coal, valued at $297,500; hands employed 891—males 310, and females 581; monthly cost of labor, $7,124—male $3,392, and female $3,730; products of the year—sheeting, etc., 363,250 yards, and yarn 2,326,250 pounds; value of entire products, $510,644. In 1840 there were in the State 38 factories, with an aggregate capital amounting to $462,240, employing 1,542 hands, and producing to the annual value of $325,719.

Woolen manufactures have a capital of $10,900; used 6,200 pounds of wool, valued at $1,675; hands employed 17—males 15, and females 2; monthly cost of labor $277—male $265, and female $12; hats manufactured 2,220, valued at $6,310. There are probably other woolen factories producing to a less amount than $500 annually. In 1840, the number of factories was 26, and fulling-mills 4, with an aggregate capital of $25,600, employing 45 hands, and producing to the value of $14,290.

Iron manufactures enumerated in the census of 1850, exhibit the following statistical details:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....*dollars*	1,021,400	139,500	775,050	1,935,950
Iron ore used.....*tons*.....	88,810	5,050	9,151	103,011
Pig Iron used..... "	—	1,682	11,696	13,378
Blooms used ..... "	—	—	325	325
Mineral Coal consumed ..... "	177,167	24,690	6,238	208,095
Coke and Charcoal consumed.....*bushels*....	164,000	13,200	—	178,200
Value of all raw material, etc.....*dollars* ...	254,900	90,035	385,616	730,551
Hands employed—male .....*number*...	1,713	261	731	2,705
" " female ..... " ...	109	8	55	172
Monthly cost of labor—male .....*dollars* ...	21,958	4,687	11,111	37,756
" " " female .... " ...	558	36	275	869
Iron produced..... *tons*.....	30,420	3,384	10,348	44,152
Value of all other products ..... *dollars*...	41,900	—	38,800	80,700
Value of entire products ..... " ...	676,100	264,325	670,618	1,611,043

—in 1840 there were in Tennessee 34 furnaces, producing 16,128½ tons cast iron, and 99 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills, producing 9,673 tons bar iron; fuel consumed,187,453 tons; hands employed 2,266, and aggregate capital invested in the manufacture, $1,514,736.

Tanneries employ a capital of $490,320; value of hides and skins, $396,159; hands employed 921—males 916, and females 6; monthly cost of labor $14,370—male $14,338, and female $32; sides of leather tanned 333,888, and skins tanned 43,429; value of annual products, $746,484. The number of tanneries in 1840 was 454, employing a capital of $484,114, and 909 hands, and producing annually 133,547 sides of sole leather, and 171,324 sides of upper leather.

Malt and spiritous liquors employ in their manufacture $66,125; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley 3,000 bushels; corn 258,400 bushels, and rye 5,480 bushels; hands employed, 159; and whisky and high wines produced 657,000 gallons. In 1840 there were reported 1,426 distilleries, producing annually 1,109,107 gallons, and 6 breweries, producing 1,835 gallons; hands employed 1,341, and capital invested $218,082.

Tennessee has also large manufactories of machinery, hardware, and other metallic ware, brick-yards, tobacco factories, saddlery manufactories, potteries, paper-mills, cordage factories, carriage factories, etc. Grist, saw, flour, and other mills common to agricultural States, employ about one-third the whole capital invested in manufactures. The chief manufacturing centres are Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, etc.., but the great bulk of the manufactures are distributed among the villages, and as yet there are no manufacturing towns such as exist in the Eastern States.

Commerce and internal communication.—Tennessee has no direct foreign commerce. The internal trade carried on through its rivers, railroads, and other channels, however, is extensive, and a large amount of produce, goods, and merchandise is carried to the seaboard at New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston, and much of the produce of the State is brought down the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers to the Ohio, and seeks a northern outlet by way of Pittsburg and the lakes. The shipping owned in the district of Nashville in 1850 amounted to 3,776 tons, all of which was navigated by steam-power. The system of railroads in Tennessee is as yet but partially completed, but great progress has been made, and a magnificent system projected. The centres are Nashville and Knoxville. From Nashville, lines diverge toward every direction—north toward Henderson, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Maysville, east toward Savannah and Charleston, south toward Mobile and New Orleans, and west toward the Mississippi, at Memphis, etc. The great line from Mobile to Cairo also passes through this State. From Knoxville, lines also diverge to Louisville, on the Ohio, to Richmond on the Atlantic, and to the southern Atlantic ports. The Charleston and Memphis Railroad is also in part within this State, but chiefly in Mississippi and Alabama. Tennessee has no canals, but several of the rivers have been improved and rendered navigable. The county roads, turnpikes, etc., are of ordinary construction, and hitherto have been the only available channels of trade to and from the rivers. They are generally good, and, except in wet weather, answer the present demands of the country. The several lines of railroad are detailed in the APPENDIX.

Banks.—On the 1st January, 1851, there were in Tennessee 4 banks and 19 branch banks. The Bank of Tennessee (head quarters at Nashville) has branches at Athens, Clarksville, Columbia, Rogersville, Shelbyville, Somerville, Sparta, and Trenton; the Planters' bank of Tennessee (Nashville) has branches at Athens, Clarksville, Franklin, Memphis, and Pulaski; the Union Bank of Tennessee (Nashville) has branches at Columbus, Chattanooga, Jackson, Knoxville, and Memphis; and the Bank of East Tennessee is located at Knoxville. The condition of the reporting banks at the date

specified was as follows: *liabilities*—capital, $6,881,568; circulation, $6,814,376; deposits, $1,917,757; due other banks, $61,638; and other liabilities, $10,000; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $10,992,139; stocks, $432,902; real estate, $662,520; due by other banks, $1,559,418; notes of other banks, $729,186; and specie, $1,458,778. A free banking law has come into operation since the above returns were made, and several banks have commenced under its provisions.

Government.—The first constitution of Tennessee was adopted at Knoxville in 1796, and amended at Nashville in 1834.

The *right of suffrage* is secured to every free male white citizen, 21 years old, resident in the county where he offers his vote six months next before the election. Every man is to be considered white who is a competent witness in court against a white man. The general election is held every second year on the first Thursday of August.

The *Legislature* consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, in number not exceeding 75, until the population of the State is 500,000, and thereafter not exceeding 99 (now 75), shall have the same qualifications as voters, and have resided in the State three years, and in the county one year next before the election. Senators, in number not exceeding one-third of the representatives, shall have the qualifications of representatives, and shall be 30 years of age. Representatives and Senators are chosen for two years. The sessions commence (every second year) on the first Monday of October. "A census shall be taken and an apportionment made in 1841, and in every tenth year thereafter."

The *Governor* must be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the State for seven years preceding the election, and is chosen by a plurality of votes for two years, but the same person is not eligible for more than six out of every eight years. If the office of Governor become vacant, the Speaker of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall act as Governor.

The *administrative* officers are, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney-general, etc.

The *judiciary* is vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Chancery, and Circuit Courts. The supreme court is constituted of three judges, one of whom resides in each of the three grand divisions of the State. Judges of this court must be at least 35 years of age, and are elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Assembly for 12 years. The court of chancery is presided over by a chancellor, one in each of the four chancery districts of the State. There are fourteen circuit courts, also a special criminal court in Davidson county (Nashville), and a commercial and criminal court of Shelby county (Memphis). The judges of all inferior courts must be at least 30 years of age, and are chosen in the same way as supreme court justices, but only for eight years. All judges receive a fixed compensation, and are removable on a vote of two-thirds of both houses. Justices of the peace are elected in districts for six years; sheriffs in counties for two years, and registrars for eight years.

Among the provisions of the constitution are the following: No person who denies the being of a God or a future state of rewards and punishments, can hold any office; any person directly or indirectly engaged in a duel shall be disqualified for office; no fine exceeding $50 shall be laid on any citizen of the State, unless assessed by a jury; lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are prohibited; the proportion and the proceeds of the sale of the public lands coming to the State shall be applied to education and internal improvement; the General Assembly can not emancipate slaves without the consent of the owners, etc.

Amendments to the constitution, if agreed to by a majority of the members of the two houses, shall be published six months before the next general election, and if approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the next Legislature, shall be submitted to the people, and if ratified by a majority of votes, shall be adopted. But the Legislature shall not propose alterations oftener than ten years.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the law of 23d May, 1850, Tennessee is entitled to *ten* representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Finances, Debt, etc.—There had been paid into the treasury, during the biennial period ending on the first Monday in October, 1851, the sum of $1,004,004 94, and there had been paid out within the same period for all purposes, $933,431 25. Excess of receipts over disbursements for the two years, $70,573 69, which, added to balances from former years, amounting to $152,198 11, makes the resources of the treasury in October, 1851, $222,771 80. The receipts have increased within the last two years from $790,695 53 to $1,004,004 94, and the disbursements from $862,436 66 to the sum of $933,431 25.

The State debt amounted at the date aforenamed to $3,651,856 66, and the annual interest on it to $195,626 37. The amount of productive property held by the State in 1851 was $4,128,725 74; school fund, $1,321,655. Ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of debts and school fund, $290,000.

The principal *benevolent institutions* of Tennessee are, the Lunatic Asylum and Institution for the Blind at Nashville, and the Deaf and Dumb School at Knoxville. The State appropriates about $5,000 annually to each of these institutions.

Tennessee has made no general returns of its *militia force* to the United States Government since 1840. At that date the total number enrolled was 71,252, of which 3,607 were commissioned officers, and 67,645 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 25 were general officers, 79 general staff-officers, 859 field-officers, etc., and 2,644 company-officers. All white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age are subject to military duty; but all free colored men are exempt in time of peace, and exempt also from poll tax.

Education.—The only returns required of the District School Commissioners are of the scholastic population of their several districts. The amount of school fund apportioned among the several counties in July, 1847, was $117,284 12; increased by sums remaining undrawn, in treasury, and otherwise, to $191,241 84. Scholastic population at the same time, 266,078. Amount apportioned in July, 1848, $114,227 18. Scholastic population in 1848, 272,000 and a fraction. There are academies in all the principal towns and villages which receive a portion of the school fund. The principal colleges and professional schools within the State, and the statistics of each, as exhibited by their returns in 1850, are as follows:

Names.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Alumni.	Students.	Vols. in libr.
East Tennessee College	Knoxville	1792	5	122	57	4,500
Washington College	Washington co.	1795	3	116	22	1,800
University of Nashville	Nashville	1806	7	398	75	10,207
Jackson College	Columbia	1833	5	46	26	2,500
Tusculum College	Near Greenville	1847	2	10	36	—
Cumberland University	Lebanon	1844	5	30	63	5,000
Franklin College	Near Nashville	1845	5	26	80	3,000
Union College	Murfreesboro'	1848	5	6	100	1,300
south-western Theol. Sem. (Presb.)	Maryville	1821	2	90	24	6,000

—the Cumberland University has a Law Department, which in 1850 had 3 professors and 58 students, and the University of Nashville has a Medical Department, which at the same time had 7 professors.

Public Libraries.—According to the report of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, in 1851, there were in the State 21 libraries and 47,356 volumes; 1 State library—8,000 volumes; 9 college—20,844 volumes; 8 students'—9,712 volumes; 1 professional—3,500 volumes, and 2 public school—5,000 volumes. Total 21 libraries—47,356 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State on the 1st June, 1850, was 61, and of these 24 were whig, 17 democratic, and 20 neutral in politics, the last named including such as are devoted to literature, religion, science, etc., and of which the political principles were not ascertained. Of the aggregate number 8 were published daily, 2 semi-weekly, 46 weekly, and 4 monthly; and the aggregate circulation of each class was as follows: of the dailies, 14,082 copies; of the semi-weeklies, 1,718 copies; of the weeklies, 41,477 copies, and of the monthlies, 10,600 copies at each issue. Bedford County has 1 w.; Davidson (Nashville), 5 d., 7 w., and 2 m.; Franklin, Gibson, Greene, and Giles, each 1 w.; Hamilton, 2 w.; Henry and Hawkins, each 1 w.; Knox, 1 s. w. and 5 w.; Lawrence and Lincoln, each 1 w.; Montgomery, 3 w. and 1 m.; Marshall, 1 w.; Maury, 2 w. and 1 m.; M'Minn, 1 w.; Rutherford, 2 w.; Shelby, 4 d., 1 s. w., and 6 w.; Sumner, 1 w.; Wilson, 2 w.; White, 1 w.; Weakley, 2 w.; Williamson and Washington, each 1 w.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850, as is shown by the census of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	611	188,815	$269,424
Christian	57	17,800	48,295
Congregat'l.	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	17	7,810	85,300
Free	28	6,900	6,665
Friends	4	1,600	1,300
Germ'n Ref.	—	—	$ —
Jewish	—	—	—
Lutheran	12	3,400	2,600
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	831	240,353	378,511
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyter'n.	357	132,717	365,531
R. Catholic	3	1,300	$45,000
Swedenb'g	—	—	—
Tunker	1	500	300
Union	15	3,900	3,800
Unitarian	—	—	—
Universalist.	—	—	—
Minor Sects.	3	1,600	2,150

—making a total of 1,939 churches, having accommodation for 606,695 persons, and valued as property at $1,208,876. Tennessee forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also the Roman Catholic diocese of Nashville.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 1,005, of which 99 were native born, and 14 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers at the date specified was 591, of which 577 were natives, and 14 foreigners. Annual cost of support, $30,981. Of 195 convicts in the Tennessee Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1847, 56 had been convicted for crimes against life and person; 121 for crimes against property, including larceny, forgery, counterfeiting, burglary, etc., 14 for negro stealing, harboring, etc., 2 for incest, 8 for bigamy, 4 for arson, and 1 for perjury.

Historical Sketch.—Tennessee derives its name from its principal river. On the division of Carolina into two provinces this country fell to the lot of North Carolina. Between 1740 and 1750 the eastern parts of the country were explored, and large grants of land awarded for the service. No settlements however were made at this time. At the commencement of the French War in 1754, about fifty families were located on the Cumberland River, but these were driven off by the Indians. About the same time the Shawnees, who had lived near the river Savannah, emigrated to the banks of the Cumberland and settled near the present site of Nashville, but they also were driven away by the Cherokees. In 1755, a number of persons settled themselves beyond the present limits of North Carolina, and were the permanent colonists of Tennessee. In 1773, population was found to have increased to a very considerable extent. In the succeeding year a war broke out with the northern Indians residing across the Ohio, and terminated by their suing for peace. The year 1776 was rendered memorable by a formidable invasion of the Cherokees, whom the British had incited to attack the infant settlements. The British superintendent had previously made proposals to the Tennesseans to join the British standard, and failing to lure them from the support of the colonies, thus directed against them the savage foe. A strong force from Virginia and the Carolinas, however, soon dispersed the enemy, and peace was again restored. When the constitution of North Carolina was formed in 1776, Tennessee (then the "District of Washington") sent deputies to the convention. In 1780 the mountaineers of the borders of North Carolina and Tennessee distinguished themselves in the southern campaign, at King's Mountain, Guilford, and other battle scenes, and soon after these events they penetrated the Indian country and dispersed the savages. At the peace these brave men again sought their mountain homes, and devoted themselves to the improvement of their settlements. About this time, a small colony of about forty families, under the direction of James Robertson, crossed the mountains, and settled on the Cumberland River, where they founded the town of Nashville. The nearest white neighbors were the settlers of Kentucky, and between them was a wilderness of 200 miles. In 1783 the Legislature of North Carolina laid off a tract of land on the Cumberland River for the discharge of the military bounties and the officers and soldiers of the Continental Line. The district set apart included the colony at Nashville, a small tract having been allotted to the original settlers. After this period population began to increase rapidly. Many to whom military lands had been granted repaired thither with their families, while others sold their warrants to citizens of different States. In 1785, the inhabitants, feeling sensibly the inconveniences of a government so remote as that at the capital of North Carolina, endeavored to form an independent one, to which they gave the title of the "State of Franklin," or Frankland, but the scheme was ultimately abandoned. In 1789, the Legislature of the State of North Carolina passed an act ceding the territory, on certain conditions, to the United States; and in the following year Congress accepted the cession, and by its act of 26th May, 1790, provided for its government under the title of "The Territory of the United States South of the Ohio," which included the present States of Kentucky and Tennessee, the former having been ceded by Virginia. In 1794 Tennessee was constituted a separate territory. Two years afterward Congress passed an act enabling the people to form a State constitution, which, having been adopted, was approved by Congress 1st June, 1796, and Tennessee was admitted as a sovereign State of the Union.

Succession of Governors.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR: William Blount, 1790; and—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: John Sevier, 1796; Archibald Roane, 1801; John Sevier, 1803; Wilie Blount, 1809; Joseph McMinn, 1815; William Caroll 1821; Samuel Houston, 1827; William Caroll, 1829; Newton Cannon, 1835; James K. Polk, 1839; James C. Jones, 1841 Aaron V. Brown, 1845; Neil S. Brown, 1847; William Treusdale, 1849; William B. Campbell, 1851.

NASHVILLE, on the left bank of the Cumberland River, is the political capital of the State.


TEXAS

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Texas is bounded north by New Mexico and the Indian Territories, from the latter of which it is divided chiefly by the Red and Arkansas rivers; east by Arkansas and Louisiana, the Sabine River being its boundary toward Louisiana; south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by Mexico, from which the Rio Grande separates it, and the Territory of New Mexico. It lies between latitudes 26° and 36° 30′ N., and longitudes 93° 30′ and 110° west of Greenwich, or 16° 28′ and 32° 58′ from Washington. Its greatest extent north and south is 700 miles, and east and west 800 miles; but its average extent is much less. The superficies is estimated at 237,321 square miles—an area more than equal to the whole of France, and nearly four times the area of New England.

Texas may be divided into three physical districts or regions of country, each of which, in many respects, is entirely different. These are the level, the undulating, and the mountainous or hilly; or the lower, middle, and upper districts, or, as it may be more convenient, the country may be divided into Eastern, Middle, and Western Texas. Eastern Texas extends from the Sabine to the Trinity; Middle Texas from the Trinity to the Colorado, and Western Texas from the Colorado to the Rio Grande del Norte. The level region occupies the entire coast, extending from 30 to 60 miles into the interior. The undulating succeeds this, and embraces the whole of the interior and the north, and reaches westward to the mountainous tract, which is distant 150 to 200 miles from the boundaries of the level lands. The alluvial lands of the several rivers which make into the Gulf are from 3 to 20 miles in breadth, and are heavily timbered with live-oak, red, black, and white, and other species of oak; with ash, cedar, pecan, elm, hickory, mulberry, and all other varieties of forest trees and growths common in the rich alluvions of the Mississippi. The cane-brakes are of immense extent in the low country, and on the Caney Creek may be seen 70 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide. Here may be grown cotton, sugar, rice, etc.

In the second division are the high, rolling, verdant prairies, the narrow-wooded bottoms, the beautiful islands of timber, the quick-running streams, the cool, refreshing springs, and the healthful clime of Texas. Here the soil, a little broken, is not inferior to that of the alluvial country below, is more easily worked, the products are greater and more varied, and though not so convenient to a foreign market, will have a market at home. This is destined to be the most densely populated part of Texas, if not of America. In this region the planter may raise all the cotton, rice, and tobacco, and the corn and grain he requires, and stock to any extent, without labor and almost without care. The table-lands are yet the home of the hunter and the range of the buffalo. Little is known of them, but they are represented by travelers to rival the table-lands of Mexico, to be rich in soil and climate, to be clothed in constant verdure, beautifully variegated in surface, and watered by streams as clear as crystal—to be, in fine, a perfect paradise. Of the northern portion of Texas still less is known than of the table-lands. This region is said to be intersected by many streams furnishing water-power, and to be rich in the precious metals.

No part of the extensive coast of the Gulf of Mexico presents a greater number of commanding harbors, bays, and inlets, than that of Texas. The interior, intersected by numerous magnificent and navigable streams, in close vicinity to the great western tributaries of the Mississippi, and holding easy communication with the mighty "Father of Waters," furnishes a commercial position very desirable and seldom surpassed. Red River may be considered in part as belonging to Texas. The vast region west of the mountains in which it rises and through which it rolls its turbid waters, has been yet scarcely explored, but it is known to be of great fertility and of surpassing beauty. In this region has the Texan emigrant reared his cottage and planted his cotton, and his corn, and his wheat, which are borne along the current of Red River to the great mart of the South-west. The chief rivers, those which are more or less navigable for steamboats, are the Sabine or Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, and the Rio Grande. Besides these, there are others of less note and magnitude, though navigable to a considerable extent—the Angelina, San Jacinto, Buffalo Bayou, Oyster and Chocolate bayoux, San Bernard, Caney, Navidad, Lavacca, and Nueces. There are no lakes of any importance to be found in the country. A few small ones near the sources of the Guadalupe, and on some of the tributaries of Red River and the Trinity, are all that are worthy of the name, and they are inconsiderable. To a country so well watered, intersected by rivers so numerous and important, and offering such valuable facilities for canal communication, they would be useless. Indeed, its vast water-courses might be united in one great navigable chain, which would render transportation from any section of this wide-spread territory to a commercial emporium at any point on the coast, a matter of the utmost ease and but very little expense.

Texas abounds with minerals, and is interesting in its geology. The silver mine of San Saba is among the richest in the world, and under the dominion of Spain afforded considerable revenue to the crown. Gold has been found on the Atoyac and other streams, especially toward the western hill country, and silver also on the Bedais. Iron ore pervades the greater portion of the country. Lead, copper, alum, etc., are found in several parts, and bituminous coal on the Trinity and Upper Brazos. Salt is exceedingly abundant, and immense quantities are annually taken from a famous salt lake near the Rio Grande. Salt springs and lagoons abound near the Trinity, and a branch of the Brazos has its waters highly impregnated. Soda and potash are found near the salt lagoons in dry seasons. Lime can be plentifully furnished from limestone existing in the undulating and northern sections. In the level districts oyster-shell lime can be substituted. Asphaltum is sometimes found on the coast. Agate, chalcedony, jasper, and some singular petrifactions are found near the mountains. The remains of whole forests are seen on the Trinity and Brazos rivers entirely petrified. Extensive quarries of red and white sandstone, or freestone, abound throughout the country. At Austin there is a quarry of white stone similar to that of the Paris basin, and of which the Louvre is built. It is soft and easily worked with the knife, and may be reduced to any form; but on exposure to the atmosphere it becomes a perfect freestone, and is as hard and compact as granite and marble. The same kind of stone is found on the Trinity and in the vicinity of San Antonio de Bexar.

Mineral springs are numerous. The Salinilla Springs, both white and salt sulphur, in Walker County, are very remarkable. They rise near the salines, in a picturesque valley, and are highly appreciated for their medicinal virtues. Not far from these, and near the Bedais, is a white sulphur spring, supersaturated with magnesia, and possessing all the healing properties of the celebrated Virginia springs. Thirty miles west, in the same county, is a blue sulphur spring. Near Cibolo, and about thirty miles from Bexar, is a mineral spring, the waters of which are in high repute. Besides these, there are others of great value. Near Carolina, in Montgomery County, is a white sulphur spring, the waters of which are efficacious in many distempers.

All who have visited Texas concur in ascribing to it the most delightful of climates. Though varying with location from tropical to temperate, it is remarkably pleasant and salubrious. The average notation of the thermometer in the summer season is about 80° Fahr., and refreshing breezes from the south blow almost without interruption. During the winter ice is seldom seen, except in the northern part of the State. From March to November but little rain falls. The southerly winds are invigorating. In November the strong northers set in, and in the months of December and January the cold north wind sweeps down the plains with near as much regularity as the south wind of the summer. These periodical winds tend to purify the atmosphere, and contribute much to the salubrity which distinguishes Texas from other Gulf States. The climate, indeed, is modified by so many favorable circumstances, as to possess all the genial influences of Louisiana, while it escapes its attendant evils. In the river bottoms, which are periodically overflowed, however, fever prevails to a greater or less extent; but elsewhere the danger of endemic disease is trifling. The prairies are open and admit of a free circulation of air, and the forests, for the most part, are free from undergrowth. Miasmatic marshes and stagnant pools, which so frequently originate endemics, are seldom found in any portion of the country.

Texas, in general, is a prairie country, having all the streams skirted with timber. The sublime and beautiful are blended in these vast natural meadows—sublime in extent and beautiful in prospect. Leagues may be traveled over a continuous plain, with nothing to interrupt the utmost stretch of vision upon the living green, save the beautiful groves and islands of timber which are here and there interspersed, and flowers of every variety, hue, and fragrance, and herds of cattle and deer—delighting the eye with the view of splendid lawns and magnificent parks tastefully laid out by the hand of Nature, and presenting all the order and taste of civilization. Nothing in Nature can surpass the beauty and loveliness of a Texan landscape. Nothing can surpass its beauty in the spring and summer seasons, neither is it possible to form an estimate, even in imagination, of the number of useful domestic animals that are reared on them without trouble or expense. Even in the winter season the pasturage is sufficiently verdant to dispense with feeding live-stock.

Texas in her forests has an infinite variety of timber suitable for building and ornamental purposes. Her forests of live-oak and cedar are unrivaled. The whole coast nearly, including all the bayoux and river bottoms, from the Sabine to the Nueces, is one entire belt of timber. The eastern section probably embraces more woodland than any other. It is heavily timbered with pine, oak, ash, walnut, hickory, pecan, mulberry, cedar, cypress, and other forest trees which extend quite to the Red River, occasionally variegated with beautiful prairies containing from one hundred to several thousand acres. The soil is admirably adapted to grasses and other agricultural staples, and the lumber trade will soon become extensive and lucrative in this section.

Among the productions which may be regarded as naturally adapted to the soil, and which now form a chief and important article of commerce, cotton stands pre-eminent. This is the great crop of Texas, and the source of much of its wealth and power. Its staple is uniformly good, and near the Gulf it equals in length and firmness the Sea Island cotton of Georgia. It is an indigenous plant, and in the western region needs to be planted only once in three or four years to yield an abundant crop. The climate is ever favorable, and the soil, whether upland or lowland, woodland or prairie, is admirably adapted to its culture. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly throughout the whole level region; but its culture, for various reasons, will not be extensive, nor will the production of sugar, unless forced by unexpected circumstances, probably compete with that of Louisiana for many years to come. Tobacco grows almost spontaneously throughout the country. It is an important production, equal in quality to that of Cuba, and will soon become an article of commerce and export. The indigenous indigo of Texas is greatly superior to the plant which is cultivated in the United States. It is manufactured in families for domestic use, and is preferable to the imported article.

Breadstuffs of every description are produced easily and abundantly in every district. Two crops of Indian corn annually is a common thing—the first planted in February, and the last in June. Wheat, buckwheat, millet, rye, oats, barley, and other small grain yield plentiful crops throughout the undulating region. Flax and hemp are well adapted to the soil. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities, and can be grown to any extent.

Fruits of all descriptions are profusely plentiful. The grape and mulberry are indigenous, and grow luxuriantly, indicating that wine and silk, as well as tobacco and cotton, will one day become valuable staples. The vanilla plant grows wild. It can be successfully cultivated as a commercial commodity. This delicious plant is highly esteemed in medicine, as a perfume to flavor the cigar, and in various culinary arts, etc. The nopal, celebrated for the production of the cochineal insect, grows luxuriantly. Its fruit, with the leaves, furnishes food for vast herds of cattle and horses; for building purposes and fencing its timber is superior, and in Texas it also forms a principal article of fuel. The yaupau, or tea-tree, furnishes an acceptable and cheap beverage in lieu of the China product, and is not at all inferior in flavor to the common black tea of that country. Cayenne pepper, or the *chilé* of Mexico, grows exuberantly all over Texas. Many other sources of wealth and enjoyment abound here, and will in all good time be realized by the citizens, who are already industriously exploring the true springs of national greatness and individual prosperity.

The displays of vegetation in Texas are profuse, various, and valuable, presenting on the one hand the stately and magnificent forest, and on the other delighting the eye with the rich and splendid scene of the luxuriant prairie, garnished with an endless variety of fragrant flowers, and forming a landscape of surpassing loveliness. All the varieties of the stellaria, yellow, blue, and purple, display their rich and gaudy tints. The fashionable dahlia, an exotic highly esteemed and carefully raised in foreign hot-houses, is indigenous to the south-west. Geraniums adorn and perfume with their fragrance the wild meadows, and the water lily, trumpet flower, and the cardinal, are common in the fields. The May apple, bearing a delicate flower, is abundant, and violets form a common carpeting for the prairies. The passion flower is frequent in its season, while the perpetual rose, multiflora, and chickasaws, and other varieties, grow without cultivation or care. The chaste and elegant primrose flowers everywhere; while the jonquil and hyacinth, honeysuckle and sweet seringa, form a variegated garland, or are thrown together in most admirable disorder throughout the paradise of flowers. The shrinking mimosa, an object of so much interest to the naturalist and philosopher, is also a native of the wilds, and the traveler, trampling over its drooping and apparently withered leaves, looks back in vain for the path his rude footsteps had marked out, but not a vestige of the invasion remains, but all again is life and verdure.

The total amount of shipping owned within this State, at the date specified, was 3,897 tons, of which 3,309 tons were owned in the district of Galveston, and 588 tons in that of Saluria. The principal ports of the State are Sabine, Galveston, La Salle, and Point Isabel. The serial statistics of the commerce of the State are as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1846	0	17,266	1848	143,610	94,024	1850	24,958	25,650
1847	0	29,826	1849	82,791	16,600	1851	75,422	94,715

Coasting, inland, etc., trade.—In proportion as the direct foreign commerce of Texas is small, the coasting trade is extensive. As before remarked, the great bulk of its commercial material is carried to the other States for export, and hence a coasting trade commensurate with the staple and surplus products of the State is carried on. The interior is chiefly reached by the fine streams which in every direction penetrate it, the principal of which are the Red River, on the northern boundary, and Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Lavacca, Guadalupe, Nueces, and the Rio Grande emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. Most of these are navigable for light-draft steamers, which ply regularly on their waters without interruption on account of season. The rivers are reached from the neighboring settlements by wagon roads, which are good except in the wet season. The railroad is practically unknown in Texas, but many are now in progress of construction, and a few miles of the Harrisburg railroad were brought into use in April, 1853. Texas will be intersected east and west by a Southern Pacific railroad, and many lines are projected between the principal ports and the interior, with lateral lines diverging to the various centres of commerce. It would, however, be immature to mention definitely any of the lines projected, as few are located, and fewer have made any advance toward construction. The great road will probably pass from Providence, on the Mississippi, through Shreveport, *La.*, and Marshall, *Tex.*, and another from New Orleans, *via* Opelousas, etc., westward. A road will also be extended from the Red River to the Gulf. With these improvements the markets will be reached with facility, and immigration and settlement be rapidly directed to the fertile interior. Cotton and sugar are as yet the only available exports of the State, the annual product of which articles has been given on a former page. The imports consist of manufactures of all kinds, groceries, etc.

Banking.—With the exception of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston, there would not appear to be any other recognized banking institution in the State.

Government, etc.—The constitution of Texas was adopted at Austin City, 27th August, and ratified by the people 13th October, 1845.

The *right of suffrage* is conceded to every free white male person, 21 years old, a citizen of the United States, or of Texas, when resident in the State one year, and six months in the district, county, city, or town, where he offers to vote The general election is held on the first Monday of August biennially.

The *legislative* authority is vested in a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives in number not less than 45, nor more than 90 (now 66) are chosen for two years, and they must be qualified voters who have lived two years in the State, and one year in the place where they are chosen. Senators in number not less than 19, nor more than 33 (now 21), chosen for four years, one half leaving office biennially, and they must be qualified voters, 30 years of age, who have lived in Texas three years, and the last year thereof in their district. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and commence on the 1st Monday in November. The fifth biennial session commences in November, 1853.

The *governor* and lieutenant-governor are chosen, by a plurality of votes, for two years, and are not eligible for more than four out of any six years. They must have the qualifications of Senators, and the lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* president of the Senate. The governor's *veto* to a bill is negatived by a subsequent two-thirds vote of both houses.

The *administrative* officers of the State are a secretary, nominated by the governor, and confirmed by the Senate for two years; and a treasurer and a comptroller of accounts, chosen biennially by joint vote of both houses. Other officers are the attorney-general, auditor, adjutant-general, commissioner of the land office, and superintendent of penitentiary.

The *judiciary* consists of the Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, etc. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two associates, who are chosen by the people for six years. Three sessions are held annually: one at Austin, on the second Monday of November; one at Galveston, on the first Monday of January, and one at Tyler, on the first Monday of April. The Court has appellate jurisdiction only; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. The judges of the District Courts are elected for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. District Courts have original jurisdiction in all commercial cases, and in all suits both in law and equity, in which more than $100, exclusive of interest, is at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury. The judges of both courts may be removed by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each house; or, upon impeachment, to be tried by the Senate. There is also in each county a County Court, sitting once a month, as a Court of Ordinary, and once in three months for the transaction of county business. Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction to the amount of $100, are elected in precincts for two years. Among the provisions of the constitution, the following are the most important: Any person concerned in a duel, sending or accepting a challenge, shall be ineligible to any public office; grants of money for private purposes, or for internal improvement, must be made by two-thirds of both houses; a wife's property, both real and personal, acquired before or after marriage, shall be her separate property; a homestead of not more than 200 acres, not included in a town or city, or city and town lots, worth not more than $2,000, shall not be subject to forced sale for any debt hereafter contracted; no corporation shall be created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges; private corporations can only be created by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; the State may not borrow money unless by a like vote, nor contract an aggregate amount of debt of more than $100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection; no law shall be passed to emancipate slaves, except by their owners' consent, and after paying a full compensation for them; emigrants to the State shall not be prevented from bringing their slaves with them, but the importation of slaves as merchandise may be forbidden; laws may be passed obliging masters to treat their slaves with humanity, and to abstain from injuries to them, affecting life or limb. In case of disobedience of these laws, the slaves may be taken away, and sold for the benefit of the owners; slaves accused of higher crimes than petit larceny shall have a fair trial by jury; and any one who maliciously dismembers or deprives a slave of life, shall be punished as if he had committed the same crime on a white person, except in case of insurrection of such slave; one-tenth of the annual revenue derived from taxation shall be set aside as a permanent fund for the support of free public schools, and all public lands granted for such schools shall not be alienated in fee, nor leased for more than 20 years. The constitution may be amended on the proposal of two-thirds of both houses, which propositions shall then be published three months

before the next general election; and if approved of at that election by a majority of the voters, and then ratified by two-thirds of both houses, in the next Legislature, they shall be valid, and form part of the constitution.

Finances, Debt, etc.—According to the Comptroller's report, dated 12th November, 1851, the debt of the late Republic of Texas, which has been recognized and adopted by the State, including interest, amounted ostensibly to $12,436,991, or at par to $6,827,278. Of the debt, $9,647,253, or $4,807,774, par, had been filed according to the act of 20th March, 1848, and $2,789,738, or $2,019,514, had not been filed, and would require further legislative action before its owners could benefit by the act of 1848. The debt is classified as follows:

	Ostensible.	Par value.
First class.—Audited and ascertained claims	$8,587,132 92	$3,817,321 64
Second class.—Sufficiently authenticated to be audited	962,445 12	892,767 63
Third class.—Not sufficiently authenticated to be audited	97,675 10	97,675 10

The first class embraces all consolidated funds, funded debts, treasury bonds, and audited paper, including the claims for naval vessels, loans from United States bank, etc.

The second class embraces claims not audited, but for debts contracted by the government under the sanction of law.

The third class embraces claims not provided for by law, though many of them are highly meritorious. Among them are many claims for losses sustained during the war, from the appropriation or destruction of property by the Texan army or that of the enemy.

The act of Congress of 9th of September, 1850, provided that, as an indemnity for lands ceded by that act, for public property ceded by annexation, and for relinquishment for all claims upon the federal treasury, the United States should pay to Texas $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. stock, redeemable at the end of fourteen years, with interest, payable half yearly; $5,000,000 of this stock was not to be issued "until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, *for which duties on imports were specially pledged*, shall first file in proper form, at the Treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States on account of said bonds or certificates." The executive of the United States has decided "that all the public debt of Texas created prior to the act of Congress of that Republic of the 14th January, 1840, and all the debt of said Republic made receivable for all public dues, are debts of Texas, for which the duties on imports are specially pledged, and that releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of such debts, should be filed in the Treasury Department, before the President will be justified in issuing the second $5,000,000 stock to Texas."

Besides this immense sum, the State owns nearly 200,000,000 acres of lands, and according to the census of the United States, the value of real and personal estate liable to taxation was valued at $52,740,473.

The average annual expenses of the State government are about $100,000, which is raised chiefly by a direct tax on assessments, and a capitation tax.

The *military* force of Texas consists of 19,766 men of all arms, of which 1,248 are commissioned officers, and 18,518 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the officers, 15 are general officers, 45 general staff-officers, 248 field officers, etc., and 940 company officers. Every white male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years, unless exempt by law, is liable to military duty.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the act of 23d May, 1850, apportioning representation, Texas is entitled to two representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Education.—Primary and common schools are established in the chief towns and counties, and education is becoming universal and easy of attainment. The State has a considerable school fund, which is being constantly augmented by grants and donations. The College of Ruterville has been liberally endowed by the State, and is quite flourishing. Galveston University is also in full operation, and is very popular. There are also theological institutions in various towns, supported by the several denominations. Though in respect of educational means the State may at present occupy a secondary rank, the provisions made for its advancement insure the speedy enlargement of the sphere of their influence.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State, in 1850, according to the census of that year, were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	30	8,075	$19,790	German Ref.	—	—	$ —	R. Catholic	13	6,760	$79,700
Christian	1	100	150	Jewish	—	—	—	Swedenbo'n	—	—	—
Congregat'l.	—	—	—	Lutheran	—	—	—	Tunker	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—	Mennonite	—	—	—	Union	2	350	525
Episcopal	5	1,025	15,100	Methodist	88	28,985	56,095	Unitarian	—	—	—
Free	7	1,600	7,100	Moravian	—	—	—	Universalist	—	—	—
Friends	—	—	—	Presbyterian	15	6,100	19,070	Minor Sects	3	1,500	3,000

—making a total of 164 churches, having accommodation for 74,495 persons, and valued as property at $200,530. Texas forms a missionary diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and also the Roman Catholic diocese of Galveston, a suffragan of the ecclesiastical province of New Orleans.

Public Libraries.—According to the report of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1851, Texas contained but 4 public libraries, and 1,631 volumes—one State library, 1,001 volumes; one college library, 300 volumes; and two public school libraries, 330 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the State, in 1850, according to the census, was 37, of which the political principles of three were "whig," and of 11 "democratic," and 23 were neutral in politics, including those devoted to literature, religion, science, etc. Of the whole number (37), 3 were issued tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, and 32 weekly. The aggregate circulation of the tri-weeklies was 2,500 copies at each issue, of the semi-weeklies 1,800 copies, and of the weeklies 14,837 copies. There were published—in Anderson county, 1 weekly; in Bexar (San Antonio), 2 weeklies; in Bowie, 1 weekly; in Cameron (Brownsville), 2 weeklies; in Cherokee, Calhoun, Dallas, Fannin, and Fayette, each 1 weekly; in Galveston (Galveston City), 2 tri-weeklies, 1 semi-weekly, and 1 weekly; in Harris (Houston), 1 tri-weekly and 4 weeklies; in Harrison (Marshall), 2 weeklies; in Jasper, Lamar, and Matagorda, each 1 weekly; in Rusk (Henderson), 3 weeklies; in Red River and San Augustine, each 1 weekly; in Travis (Austin), 2 weeklies; in Victoria, 1 weekly; in Walker (Huntsville), 2 weeklies; in Washington, 1 semi-weekly and 1 weekly.

The fruits of the tropics and of the north alike flourish in Texan soil. The fig is common, the peach unrivaled, the nectarine, quince, and grape luxuriant, and these, side by side, grow in the same sun and soil with the plum, apple, and pawpaw. The orange, lemon, and lime, the pine-apple, and olive ripen together. Berries are in great variety. The mulberry, dewberry, whortleberry, and gooseberry grow wild and in the greatest profusion. The pecan, walnut, and hickory nuts are very abundant. Garden vegetables of every description, and melons, are easily cultivated and yield in the greatest abundance.

Wild animals, formerly numerous and formidable tenants of the forests, are now comparatively strangers to the country. The black bear frequents the cane-brake, and is a favorite object of the hunt. Wolves abound. The peccary, or Mexican hog, and the wild hog, run at large in the woods. These have degenerated from the domestic species, and are very ferocious. Mustangs roam in herds over the north and west. Many of them are of fine figure and spirit, and are highly prized for their fleetness. When domesticated, they are hardy and active, and alike adapted to the saddle or stirrup. Mingled with the herds of mustangs are found jacks, jennies, and mules. The buffalo or bison is found in Texas astonishingly gregarious. Thousands and tens of thousands in a drove are yet seen in the interior roving over the prairies, the luxuriant herbage affording them the means of subsistence. The deer is still more numerous than the buffalo, and the moose, antelope, and mountain goat are also found ranging upon the frontier or far-west. The fox peeps from every bush and brake. Raccoons, opossums, rabbits, and squirrels are in great numbers; and a greater variety of smaller animals serve to stock the forests of Texas with game, and supply the hunter with endless and animated sport.

Wild fowl and game birds are everywhere plentiful, and one accustomed to the use of the fowling-piece may easily keep a table well supplied. Wild turkeys, prairie hens, geese, brant, teal, canvas-backs, partridges, quails, pheasants, grouse, pigeon, plovers, snipes, woodcock, ortolans, cranes, swans, pelicans, king-fishers, crows, blackbirds, starlings, and hundreds of other descriptions of the family "aves" are in endless numbers. The beautiful paroquet, the oriole, whip-poor-will, and cardinal, and the sweet-toned mocking-bird, enliven the woods with the beauty of plumage and melody of voice which belong to them.

The rivers and bays of Texas abound in fish of an excellent quality, in great variety, and some of them of peculiar character. Redfish Bar, in Galveston Bay, takes its name from the number of red fish which are caught there. This fish is very delicious, and often weighs fifty pounds. Yellow, white, and blue codfish are found in the rivers and streams; sheep-head, buffalo, perch, mullet, pike, trout, flounders, suckers, and other fish common in American waters, are found not only in abundance, but of rare size and flavor. The gar is a worthless fish, with a snout of immense length. The alligator gar is very large—several yards in length; its back is covered with scales, and it resembles the alligator, which is very common in the rivers and bayoux, and of enormous size. Beds of oysters line the coasts; crabs, clams, muscles, and various marine animals may be had all along the shore, and turtles are common to all the rivers and bays. Serpents, snakes, lizards, and many other curious, venomous, and vexatious species of crawling things of the earth are found in Texas. But of these few are as dangerous as troublesome. Insects swarm in myriads, some useful, some dangerous, some annoying, but most of them attractive on account of their beautiful forms and magnificent colors. The cantharides and honey-bee are among the first; spiders and the tarantula represent the second; mosquitoes, gad-flies, ticks, and sand-flies the third, and the wonderful variety of beetles, bugs, butterflies, etc., fill up the fourth chapter of insect life. Many of these, if not carefully guarded against, will spoil the beauty of the fairest face in creation beyond the redemption of cosmetics for days to come. Their attachment to suffering humanity is a wonderful instinct of their nature. The traveler, however, has a certain remedy against attacks in liquid ammonia, a small vial of which should at all times be accessible when passing through the brake or river bottom. Its application immediately neutralizes the venom even of the tarantula and renders it harmless.

Texas is divided into 77 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Anderson	375	2,884	206	0	Palestine
Angelina	166	1,165	88	0	Marion
Austin	432	3,841	230	0	Belleville
Bastrop	377	3,099	219	9	Bastrop
Bexar	1,204	6,052	117	13	San Antonio
Bowie	250	2,912	157	5	Boston
Brazoria	296	4,841	134	0	Brazoria
Brazos	81	614	47	0	Boonevill
Burleson	224	1,713	115	0	Caldwell
Caldwell	174	1,329	51	0	Lockhart
Calhoun	182	1,110	22	0	Port Lavacca
Cameron, Starr, Webb	1,554	8,541	11	0	Brownsville, Rio Grande C., Laredo
Cass	558	4,991	365	10	Jefferson
Cherokee	891	6,673	454	8	Rusk
Collin	311	1,950	218	0	M'Kinney
Colorado	283	2,257	116	2	Columbus
Comal	367	1,723	55	8	New Braunfels
Cook	33	220	25	0	Cook C. H.
Dallas	435	2,743	178	1	Dallas
Denton	109	641	81	0	Alton
De Witt	231	1,712	100	3	Cuero
Fannin	548	2,788	331	2	Bonham
Fayette	494	3,756	209	6	La Grange
Fort Bend	199	2,533	109	0	Richmond
Galveston	727	4,529	33	33	Galveston
Gillespie	274	1,240	40	7	Fredericksb'g
Goliad	88	648	30	0	Goliad
Gonzales	188	1,492	123	0	Gonzales
Grayson	295	2,008	171	0	Sherman
Grimes	405	4,008	217	0	Anderson
Guadalupe	216	1,511	101	3	Seguin
Harris	884	4,668	197	42	Houston
Harrison	972	11,822	521	13	Marshall
Hays	41	387	22	3	San Marcos
Henderson	192	1,237	106	0	Athens
Hopkins	435	2,623	121	0	Tarrant
Houston	357	2,721	192	0	Crockett
Hunt	268	1,520	93	0	Greenville
Jackson	114	996	73	0	Texana
Jasper	192	1,767	123	6	Jasper
Jefferson	259	1,836	91	4	Beaumont
Kaufman	170	1,047	94	0	Kaufman C. H.
Lamar	497	3,978	407	7	Paris
Lavacca	203	1,571	139	0	Petersburg
Leon	231	1,946	151	5	Leona
Liberty	312	2,522	149	1	Liberty
Limestone	380	2,608	279	0	Springfield
Matagorda	176	2,124	39	0	Matagorda
Medina	177	909	40	0	Castroville
Milam	414	2,907	152	1	Cameron
Montgomery	260	2,384	180	8	Montgomery
Nacogdoches	631	5,193	287	8	Nacogdoches
Navarro	576	3,843	304	13	Corsicana
Newton	219	1,689	145	5	Burkeville
Nueces	151	698	8	1	Corpus Christi
Panola	456	3,871	209	0	Carthage

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Polk	292	2,849	172	0	Livingston
Red River	420	3,906	166	7	Clarksville
Refugio	56	288	21	0	Refugio
Robertson	132	934	18	0	Franklin
Rusk	1,045	8,148	567	15	Henderson
Sabine	288	2,498	171	12	Milam
San Augustine	350	3,647	158	14	San Augustine
San Patricio	38	200	10	0	San Patricio
Shelby	560	4,239	380	6	Shelbyville
Smith	603	4,292	248	1	Tyler
Titus	548	3.636	269	4	Mt. Pleasant
Travis	423	3,188	146	1	Austin City.
Tyler	267	1,894	137	6	Woodville
Upshur	484	3,894	240	0	Gilmer
Vanzants	246	1,348	138	4	Jordan's Saline
Victoria	317	2,019	84	9	Victoria
Walker	478	3.964	234	0	Huntsville
Washington	600	5,983	306	0	Brenham
Wharton	112	1,752	55	0	Wharton
Williamson	230	1,568	107	1	Georgetown

The whole number of dwellings in the State at the above date was 27,988; of families, 28,377; and of inhabitants, 212,592; viz., whites 154,100—males 84,863, and females 69,237; fr. col. 331—males 171, and females 160; sl. 58,161. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 49, fr. col. 0, sl. 9—total 58; *blind*—wh. 59, fr. col. 3, sl. 14—total 76; *insane*—wh. 39, fr. col. 1, sl. 0—total 40. The number of free persons born in the United States was 137,070, the number of foreign birth 16,774, and of birth unknown 604. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 226, N. Hamp. 97, Verm. 144, Mass. 414, R. I. 56, Conn. 369, N. Y. 1,589, N. Jer. 205, Penn. 1,005, Del. 61, Md. 521, Dist. of Col. 36, Virg. 3,580, N. Car. 5,155, S. Car. 4,482, Ga. 7,639, Flor. 365, Ala. 12,040, Miss. 6,545, La. 4,472, *Texas* 49,177, Ark. 4,693, Tenn. 17,692, Ky. 5,478, Oh. 947, Mich. 125, Ind. 1,799, Ill. 2,855, Mo. 5,139, Ia. 109, Wisc. 42, Calif. 0, Territories 14; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 1,002, Ireland 1,403, Scotland 261, Wales 17, Germany 8,191, France 647, Spain 62, Portugal 5, Belgium 8, Holland 14, Italy 41, Austria 11, Switzerland 134, Russia 10, Denmark 49, Norway 105, Sweden 48, Prussia 75, Greece 0, China 0, Africa 4, British America 137, Mexico 4,459, Central America 3, South America 1, West Indies 22, Sandwich Islands 5, and other countries 60.

The general statistics* of the products, manufactures, wealth, institutions, etc., of the State, in accordance with the census of 1850 and other official returns referring to the same period, are as follows:

Occupied Lands.—Improved farm lands, 639,107 acres, and unimproved lands attached to farms, 14,454,669 acres—valued together at $16,398,748. The whole number of farms under cultivation in the State is 12,198; and the value of farming implements and machinery, $2,133,731.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 75,419; asses and mules, 12,364; milch cows, 214,758; working oxen, 49,982; other cattle, 636,805; sheep, 99,098, and swine, 683,914. Total value of live-stock, $10,266,880.

Animal Products.—Wool, 131,374 pounds; butter, 2,326,556 pounds; cheese, 91,619 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered, $1,106,032.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 41,689 bushels; rye, 3,108 bushels; Indian corn, 5,926,611 bushels; oats, 178,883 bushels; barley, 4,776 bushels; and buckwheat, 59 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 87,916 pounds; peas and beans, 179,332 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 93,548 bushels, and sweet, 1,323,170 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops—Tobacco, 66,897 pounds; ginned cotton, 57,596 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 8,279 tons; clover-seed, 10 bushels; hops, 7 pounds; flax, 1,048 pounds; flax-seed, 26 bushels; silk cocoons, 22 pounds; cane sugar, 7,351 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds; molasses, 441,638 gallons; beeswax and honey, 380,532 pounds; wine, 99 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $12,605, and value of market-garden products, $12,254.

Home-made Manufactures produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, were valued at $255,719.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested $613,238, value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $399,734; hands employed, —males and females; monthly cost of labor, $ —male $ and female $; value of products in the year, $1,202,885. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation, on the 1st June, 1850, was 807, of which number 1 was a woolen factory, 2 iron works, and 22 tanneries.

In the *woolen* manufacture the invested capital amounted to $8,000; wool used, 30,000 pounds; value of all raw material, $10,000; hands employed, 8—males 4, and females 4; monthly cost of labor, $160—male $80, and female $80; annual products—cloth 14,000 yards, and blankets 4,000; value of entire products $15,000.

The *iron* manufacture employed a capital amounting to $16,000; pig iron used, 250 tons; mineral coal consumed, 250 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $8,400; hands employed, 35; entire monthly cost of labor, $1,520; castings made 200 tons; other products valued at $15,000; value of entire products, $55,000.

The *tanneries* had a capital of $33,850; value of hides and skins used, $18,624; hands employed, 64—males 63, and females 1; monthly cost of labor, $1,017—male $1,007, and female $10; skins tanned, 1,750, and sides of leather tanned, 18,700; value of products of the year, $52,050.

The manufactures of Texas, otherwise than those enumerated, consist chiefly of those incident to agricultural countries, as carriages, harness, farming implements, and machinery, etc., and the great bulk of the capital is invested in milling and other like occupations.

Commerce.—The exports direct to foreign countries, for the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $24,958, all carried in foreign bottoms, and the imports were valued at $25,650, of which, to the value of $14,652 were carried in American, and to that of $10,998 in foreign bottoms. The great bulk of the commercial material of the State is carried coastwise to New Orleans, New York, etc., and is thence shipped to other countries. The shipping employed in the foreign carrying trade was as follows:

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	3	494	26	3	591	28	6	1,085	54
Foreign	13	3,177	138	12	3,017	139	25	6,194	277
Total	16	3,671	164	15	3,608	167	31	7,279	331
Districts.									
Galveston	10	2,987	118	9	2,924	121	19	5,911	239
Brazos Santiago	6	684	46	6	684	46	12	1,368	92

* The statistics of the county of Lavacca are not included in the census returns.

incrustations of salt, and abound in salt springs, but are destitute of fresh water. All the streams that have their sources in the eastern declivity of the Sierra Nevada for a distance of 500 miles, soon disappear beneath the surface, and none of them are known to disembogue themselves either into the lakes of the basin or into the Pacific Ocean. There are several small valleys and oases along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, but these are included within the limits of the State of California. By far the most desirable portions of the Great Basin are the valleys on its eastern border, skirted by the Wasatch Range, which extend from near the mouth of Bear River to the Rio Virgin.

An analysis of the facts presented by Dr. Bernhisel and Mr. Snow, exhibits difficulties of significant importance. The whole country is isolated from the States on either side, by mountains impassible except in a few gaps, and even through those during a great portion of the year. Its seclusion in the middle of the continent, indeed, is more complete than if surrounded by waters in the middle of the ocean; and its distance from the settlements in Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, is too great to allow of any commercial connection. As to the latter point, witness the following statement: from Independence (on Missouri River) to Fort Kearny, is 400 miles; from the latter to Fort Laramie, 306 miles; thence to the north fork of the Platte River, 127 miles; thence to Rock Independence, 50 miles; thence to South Pass, 100 miles; thence to Fort Bridger, 118 miles; and thence to Salt Lake City, 113 miles; making a total distance of 1,214 miles. To this should be added, 400 miles between Independence and St. Louis, or in all 1,614 miles from the Great Salt Lake to the first considerable market. *In no part of this vast tract can the rains of heaven be relied upon to any great extent for the cultivation of the soil. The earth is destitute of trees, and in great part also of any vegetation whatever.* Should the Great Pacific Railroad, however, be carried through this territory, the natural obstacles to intercourse would in a great measure be overcome, but at best, Utah must ever remain a country within itself naturally and politically, and as a member of the American Union, will ever be independent of that Union in all but in theory. Nor can the theological system held by the inhabitants of Utah, have the sympathies of the more dogmatic sectaries of the old States. The success of the State, then, depends on no external influences; but on the intelligence and forces of the people within

Utah in 1850 was divided into seven counties,* the general statistics of which and the capitals of each were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Davis	215	1,134	112	1	Miller's Creek
Great Salt Lake	1,288	6,157	505	6	Salt Lake City
Iron	86	360	54	2	Cedar City
San Pete	62	365	51	1	Manti City
Tooele	33	152	27	0	Tooele City
Utah	411	2.000	144	4	Provo City
Weber	227	1,186	33	2	Ogden City

The whole number of dwellings in the Territory was at the above date 2,322; of families, 2,322; and of inhabitants, 11,380; viz., whites 11,330—males 6,022, and females 5,308; fr. col. 24—males 13, and females 12; sl. 26. Of the whole population there were *deaf and dumb*, 0; *blind*, 2; *insane*, 3; and *idiotic*, 2. The number of free persons born in the United States was 9,355; the number of foreign birth 1,990, and of birth unknown 9. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 151, N. Hamp. 123, Verm. 232, Mass. 350, R. I. 21, Conn. 193, N. Y. 1,430, N. Jer. 96, Penn. 553, Del. 17, Md. 27, Dist. of Col. 1, Virg. 99, N. Car. 92, S. Car. 53, Ga. 12, Flor. 4, Ala. 62, Miss. 119, La. 8, Tex. 7, Ark. 7, Tenn. 294, Ky. 256, Oh. 694, Mich. 121, Ind. 303, Ill. 1,285, Mo. 519, Ia. 726, Wisc. 30, Calif. 14, Territories 76, and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 1,056, Ireland 106, Scotland 232, Wales 125, Germany 50, France 13 Norway 32, Prussia 6, British America 338, Mexico 7, West Indies 2, and other countries 23.

The statistics of the industry and wealth of the Territory, as derived from the census of 1850, are as follows:

Occupied Land, etc.—Improved farm land, 16,333 acres, and unimproved, 30,516; valued in cash at $311,799. The number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, was 926. Value of farming implements and machinery, $34,288.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 5,429; asses and mules, 325; milch cows, 4,861; working oxen, 5,266; other cattle, 2,489; sheep, 3,262, and swine, 914. Value of live-stock, $546,968.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 9,222 pounds; butter, 83,309 pounds; cheese, 30,998 pounds, and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $67,985.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 107,702 bushels; rye, 210 bushels; Indian corn, 9,899 bushels; oats, 10,900 bushels; barley, 1,799 bushels, and buckwheat, 332 bushels.

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 289 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 43,968 bushels, and sweet 60 bushels.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 70 pounds; hay, 4,805 tons; clover-seed, 2 bushels; hops, 50 pounds; flax, 550 pounds; flax-seed, 5 bushels; molasses, 58 gallons; bees-wax and honey, 10 pounds, etc. Produce of market-gardens, $23,868.

Home-made Manufactures were produced to the value of $1,302.

Manufactures.—In 1850 there were 16 manufacturing establishments producing to the annual value of $500 and upward. The ascertained value of all property, real and personal, assessed for taxation in 1850 amounted to $986,083.

Government.—The basis of the government of Utah is identical with that of New Mexico, except that in it there is no provision that "no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except by the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land." (*See* NEW MEXICO, p. 552.)

Historical Sketch.—The territory, now called Utah, formerly constituted a portion of the Mexican province of California Alta, and as such passed into the possession of the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2d February, 1848. Previous to the Mexican War, few white men, except those engaged in scientific explorations, had entered the country. About the period that the war had broken out, the Mormons were driven from their city of Nauvoo, in Illinois, by mob violence, and shortly afterward emigrated to the borders of the Great Salt Lake. Their settlements became prosperous and populous, and within two years after the first pioneers had entered the country their numbers had increased to about five thousand. After the ratification of peace, they found themselves without a government, and without protection for person or property. To remedy this anomalous condition of the body politic, a temporary government was organized under the style of "The State of Deseret," and under its sanction the usual government officials were elected. But the ultimate destiny of the country belonged to Congress, and that body, during the session of 1849-50, remanded the State back to a territorial condition under its present title. The increase of its population, however, continues to be so rapid, that it must at no distant period be admitted as a State.

FILLMORE CITY, in Millard County, is the political capital of the Territory.

* To these have since been added the counties of "Desert," extending from the Salt Lake to the Californian boundary—"Green River," in the N. E. part of the territory—"Millard," in the S. W.—"Washington," in width half a degree, and running along the whole length of the S. border and "Yuab," lying immediately N. of Millard County—in all twelve counties.

THE STATE OF VERMONT.

VERMONT, so called from the verdant aspect of its mountains, lies between 42° 44′ and 45° latitudes north, and between 71° 38′ and 73° 26′ longitudes west from Greenwich, or between 3° 36′ and 5° 24′ east from Washington. It is bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. Its eastern boundary is formed by the Connecticut River, and on the west it is separated from New York chiefly by Lake Champlain. The length of the State from north to south is 157 miles, and its breadth from east to west from 40 to 92 miles, its widest part being on the northern State line. The superficial area of the country is estimated to contain 10,212 square miles.

The surface of Vermont, with some slight exceptions, is mountainous. The most striking feature in its topography is the range called the Green Mountains, which traverses the State in a direction north and south. Southward it is continued into Massachusetts, where it is known under the name of the Hoosic Mountains. In the centre of the State this ridge bifurcates: one branch, the Western, and principal, continuing in a northerly direction, sinks down gradually, and terminates near the northern boundary; and the other, or Eastern branch, called also the "Height of Land," strikes a course to the north-east, and, passing into Canada, is lost on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The latter divides the streams of lakes Champlain and Memphremagog from the tributaries of the Connecticut, while the former, though loftier, presents a more broken outline, and is cut through by several rivers. It is a curious fact that this immense barrier has a passage through it, even without any high hills, and the southern branch of the Onion River, which passes through it and flows into Lake Champlain, has its source very near to, if not in, the same swamp with the head waters of White River, which flows into the Connecticut. The Vermont Central Railroad also passes along these streams without any considerable elevations or depressions, although near the base of Camel's Rump, one of the highest peaks of the range. The part of the mountains which traverses the southern portion of the State forms the watershed between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers. The base of these mountains varies from ten to fifteen miles in width. Beautiful and fertile valleys intersect them everywhere, and the slopes are covered with growths of small evergreen trees and shrubs, and the summits with green mosses and winter grasses. There are many fine farms among the hills, and much of the land upon them is excellent for grazing. Before the mountain bifurcates, the highest summit is Killington Peak, 3,675 feet above the level of the sea; but there are two higher culminations after it divides, and which are in the western range: these are Camel's Rump, on the south side of Onion River, which is 4,188 feet high; and Mansfield Mountain, the highest of all, which is 4,279 feet high. Ascutney is an isolated mountain in the town of Windsor, near the Connecticut, the apex of which is 3,320 feet above tide-water. In the neighborhoods of Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River the country is only moderately uneven, and in many places extensive level tracts are found, which form a striking contrast to the general features of the country.

The Connecticut River washes the eastern borders of the State, the watershed, or dividing ridge already mentioned being nowhere more than thirty-five miles from the river, and throughout most of its course not more than half that distance; its tributaries in this State, viz., the Deerfield, White, Black, and Passumpsic rivers are scarcely more than mountain torrents. On the western side of the ridge the streams have chiefly a north-westerly course, and are considerably longer; but as they force their way through the westerly branch of the mountain ranges, their courses are also rapid and much broken by falls. The Missisqui, Lamoille, Onion, and other creeks flowing into Lake Champlain, are the principal, and these afford navigation for lake craft to their lower cascades, from five to six miles up. The Battenkil and Hoosic rivers have their rise in the S. part of the range, but soon pass into New York. The whole State is abundantly watered by pure running brooks, many of which, as also the larger streams, are turned to use in operating numerous mills.

Lake Champlain extends along the western border a distance of 140 miles, and varies in width from one to sixteen miles, covering an area of 600 square miles. It is sufficiently deep for the largest class of shipping; it is, however, usually navigated by vessels of 80 or 100 tons, to which the rivers and canals are accessible, and several fine steamboats ply to and from different points on its shores. It receives the surplus waters of Lake George, and discharges itself by the Sorrelle or Richelieu, which, by means of some canals round its rapids, affords a navigable communication with the St. Lawrence. At its southern base it is connected by canal with the Hudson River and the New York and Erie Canal. There are several large islands in the northern part of the lake, which, together with Alburg Peninsula, divide it in its broadest part into two unequal proportions. There are also some fifty or sixty smaller islands. The aspect of its shores is varied and pleasant; the peaks of the Green Mountains are visible in the distance, and well-cultivated farms line its shores. The harbors on the Vermont side of the lake are generally good, and the principal of these are Burlington, St. Albans, and Vergennes. Lake Memphremagog is partly in this State, but mostly in Canada; it is thirty miles long, and discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence through the channel of the St. Francis River. Between the mountains and New York State line there are several smaller lakes, which are known under the names of Bombazine Lake, Austin Lake, Great Trout Pond, etc., which are remarkable for the purity and clearness of their waters and the bland scenery that surrounds them.

The minerals produced in this State are iron, copper, zinc, and a great variety of rocks. Iron occurs in great abundance. Sulphuret of iron, or pyrites, is found at Strafford and Shrewsbury, from which an immense quantity of copperas is annually manufactured. Copper has been discovered near Brandon, and a few miles south-east of that place a bed of silver and copper. The ore of the latter is incorporated with milk quartz and argillaceous slate; an average specimen, analyzed by W. H. Shepherd, mineralogist, yielded 31.13 per cent. of pure silver and 17.09 of copper. Lead, zinc, and manganese are also found. At Monckton, near Burlington, there is also an extensive bed of kaolin, or porcelain earths Granite, however, is the great staple, and marbles of fine quality are extensively quarried at Middlebury, Swanton, Ben-


UTAH TERRITORY
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Pauperism.—The whole number of paupers relieved or supported within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 7, all natives, and the whole number of paupers at that date was 4. Cost of support, etc., $438.

Historical Sketch.—The first settlements in Texas were made by the French at Matagorda; but the settlers were soon after expelled by the Spaniards, who, in 1690, extended their cordons from New Spain over the whole territory. Previous to this time the Indians held undisputed sway over this fine country. Spanish forces were stationed at Goliad, Bexar, Nacogdoches, etc., and held military possession until the revolution which overthrew the Spanish power in Mexico. On the consummation of Mexican independence, Texas became, in connection with the adjoining State of Coahuila, a province of the Republic. Soon after this period, several colonies of Americans, who had been invited into the territory by the Mexicans, settled in the eastern section, and were for a long time secured from the onerous burdens of Mexico Proper. Previous to 1835, however, serious complaints against the central government, now a consolidated republic, were uttered, and in the following year open rebellion was rife. The Mexican President invaded Texas with a large army, and was successively victorious and defeated in numerous skirmishes. The American settlers declared their independence in March, 1836, and the defeat of the Mexicans and capture of Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, 21st April, 1836, secured to the patriot party the acknowledgment of their assumption by that leader, and the whole of the country east of the Rio Grande was acceded to them. The acts of Santa Anna, however, were never confirmed by the Senate, and of course their authority was, to say the least, equivocal. No serious attempts having been made by the Mexicans to regain Texas for eight or nine years, the political nationality of the country was considered as consolidated, and in 1845, the United States of America admitted the young republic as a State of the Union. The consequences of this act was war with Mexico—a war which the United States virtually assumed by the annexation, at a time when Texas was in a state of war with Mexico. The history of this war is recent and well known. The arms of the United States were everywhere victorious; and when peace returned, not Texas alone, but New Mexico and California Alta were parceled off to the Americans, and forever lost to the Mexican Republic. The joint resolutions of Congress, admitting Texas into the Union, were signed by the President of the United States, on the 1st March, 1845, and ratified by the Congress of Texas, on the 4th July of the same year. The State Government was organized on the 19th Feb., 1846. The boundary between New Mexico and Texas, the latter of which claimed the line of the Rio Grande, was adjusted by compromise in 1850.

Succession of Presidents and Governors.—PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC: Samuel Houston, 1836; Mirabeau Lamar, 1838; Samuel Houston, 1841; Anson Jones, 1844; and—GOVERNORS OF THE STATE: J. Pinckney Henderson, from 19th February, 1846, to 21st December, 1847; George T. Wood, to 21st December, 1849; P. Hansborough Bell, to 21st December, 1851; P. Hansborough Bell (re-elected), to 21st December, 1853.

AUSTIN CITY is the political capital of the State.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Utah, originally a portion of California Alta, lies between latitudes 37° and 42°, and longitudes 106° and 120° west from Greenwich, or about 29° and 43° west from Washington. It is bounded north by Oregon, east by Nebraska and New Mexico, south by New Mexico, and south-west and west by California. In extreme length east and west 740 miles, and in breadth 340 miles, it contains an area estimated at 187,923 square miles.

This territory occupies the great basin lying between the Rocky Mountains on one hand, and the Sierra Nevada on the other; and with the exception of its eastern portion, drained by the Colorado and its tributaries, forms a distinct geographical region, having mountains, rivers, and lakes all its own, and which originate and terminate within its natural limits. It is one of the most peculiar countries of the world; and in many respects assimulates the topography of Palestine, and like that country has its Dead Sea, its mountain borders, its peculiar people as Palestine of old, and on its west the maritime Philistines of California. The characteristics, historical, geographical, and theocratical, of the two might be compared indefinitely; nor is the resemblance less striking in form of government, in manners, and in customs. The physical elements of the countries are the same, and the moral and religious, modified, however, by external associations, only distinct in the perceptions of the sectarian.

The Great Basin, in which the larger portion of Utah lies, says Dr. Bernhisel, is about 500 miles long east and west, by 265 miles breadth. It has never been fully explored; but so far as it has been, a portion of it is found to consist of arid and sterile plains, another of undulating table-lands, and a third of elevated mountains, a few of whose summits are capped with perpetual snow. Some portions of the basin abound in rich and nutritious grasses. There are within its limits many streams and lakes, and of the latter, the most remarkable is the Great Salt Lake, which is about 70 miles in length, and 30 to 35 miles in breadth. Its waters are a saturated solution of muriate of soda or common salt. Indeed, they contain more salt than they are capable of holding in solution; and when low, considerable quantities of it are precipitated to the bottom of the lake, or rather are there crystallized. No living creature can exist in this lake. A striking feature in the topography of this region is, that none of the streams or lakes have any visible outlet either to the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean. The sources of the Colorado are in the Rocky Mountains, lying in Oregon and New Mexico, and the country in their vicinity is unfit for cultivation.

No portion of that vast extent of country between the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains is habitable excepting the valley of the Uintah, and perhaps that of Green River. The valleys known in the Great Basin are the Great Salt Lake Valley, Bear River Valley, Utah Valley, Yuab Valley, South Valley, Sevier Valley, and Sand Pitch Valley. The Great Salt Lake Valley, which is much the largest, is about 115 to 120 miles long, and from 20 to 40 broad, but the Salt Lake occupies the greater part of the northern portion of it. The surface of the centre of the valley is level, but ascends gently on either side toward the mountains. There is in the immediate vicinity of the city bearing the name of this lake, a warm saline mineral spring issuing from the base of a mountain, the temperature of which is 108°, and two miles north of this is a similar spring, whose temperature is 125° Fahr. The character of the best soil in the valleys that are inhabitable, is as follows: one portion of it is a vegetable loam, another a marly loam, and the third a gravelly shale containing some silica. The latitude of Great Salt Lake City is 40° 45′ 44″ north. The altitude is 4,300 feet. The climate is milder and drier in general than it is in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast. The temperature in the Salt Lake Valley in the winter season is more uniform than that of the Atlantic States in the same season, the thermometer rarely descending to zero. There is but little rain except on the mountains between the 1st May and the 1st October, and hence the necessity for irrigation in most places which are susceptible of it. The other valleys bear a general resemblance to the Salt Lake Valley, except that they are much smaller; South Valley being 30 miles long, by 20 broad; Utah Valley about 60 long, by 20 broad, and Sand Pitch Valley some 40 or 50 long, and perhaps 20 wide. The only timber to be found in this region is in the cañons, on the banks of a few of the streams, and along the bases of some of the mountains. Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, and Indian corn are its chief agricultural products; and all the garden vegetables peculiar to the Middle and Western States are produced in great perfection. Cotton, sugar, and rice, are not susceptible of cultivation in the region described; tobacco and sweet potatoes can be produced in limited quantities. Only a few portions of the valleys are well supplied with water, and upon the rest but limited crops can be raised, as artificial irrigation in agriculture is indispensable to success. There are tracts of land of considerable extent in each of these valleys which are not susceptible of cultivation, because they can not be irrigated.

But limited portions, therefore, adds Erastus Snow, even of the most fertile and warmest valleys in this region, can ever be made available for agricultural purposes, and only such as are adjacent to streams, and are well located for irrigation. Small valleys, surrounded by high mountains, are the most abundantly supplied with water, the streams being fed by the melting snow and summer showers. Broad extended plains, whether level or broken, are generally arid and unproductive. Such is the whole eastern portion of Utah, including the valley of Green River, and those of its tributaries, which extend from the Sierra Madre on the east, to the Bear River divide on the west, and from the Wind River Chain, and Cascade mountains on the north, to a point at the south where Green River passes through the mountains, descending over rapids and cataracts, to the plains of the lower Colorado. Green River Valley is about 150 miles square; and though larger than several States of the Union, yet its elevation is such, and it is so badly watered, that it is doubted whether a single spot in it is adapted to agriculture. There is, however, a small valley on the Uintah River, about 60 miles south of Fort Bridger, which is, perhaps, the warmest and most inviting in this portion of Utah.

The Great Basin, although warmer than the eastern section, is, to a great extent, as arid and unproductive. A portion of a large desert, extending through the centre of the basin from north to south, and from the western shore of the Great Salt Lake toward the Sierra Nevada, was evidently once the bed of the lake, for various portions of it are covered with


VERMONT
FREEDOM AND UNITY

nington, etc. The novaculite, or oil-stone, sold under the name of magog oil-stone, is found on one of the islands in Lake Memphremagog, and quarries of slate are wrought near Brattleboro'. Vermont has also several mineral springs, containing iron and sulphur, which are resorted to for relief in many cutaneous and chronic complaints.

The climate assimilates that of New Hampshire, and is variable and cold, but extremely salubrious. Snow lies on the ground from the middle of November to the end of April, and on the hill-sides it is often six or eight feet deep. The mean annual range of the thermometer is about 120°, the temperature in winter sinking sometimes to 25° or 30° below zero, and in summer rising to 90° or 100°. Trees commence to bud early in April, and flowers unfold themselves in May. The first frosts appear about the middle of September, but are light until November. The summer season is fair and serene, and although the heat of the day is sometimes excessive, the nights are always cool. Through September and October the finest weather prevails, with gentle winds and a blue sky.

The natural growths of Vermont are hemlock, spruce, and fir, which flourish on the mountain sides; the lower tract, abound with elm, oak, hickory, butternut, pine, beech, sugar-maple, and birch, and the cedar grows luxuriantly in the swamps. The indigenous animals are wolves, foxes, and others, similar in a great measure to those which are spread over Canada and the North-eastern States generally. The lakes and rivers abound with excellent fish.

The soils of Vermont are generally rich and loamy. On the borders of the rivers are fine tracts of valley land, which consist of a deep black alluvial deposit—these are sometimes a mile in width, and very productive in grain, grass, and garden vegetables. The uplands are in many places scarcely inferior to the intervales, and are in general sufficiently free from stone to admit of easy cultivation. The hills and mountains, that are not arable on account of their steepness or the rocks, yield the best of pasturage. There is hardly any part of the country better adapted to the rearing of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, than the mountain regions of this State. Wheat is raised more abundantly on the western than on the eastern side of the mountains. The soils and climate of all parts are favorable to the growth of the apple and most other kinds of garden trees; but the peach seldom comes to perfection anywhere. The greater part of the State is better suited to grazing than to tillage. Springs and brooks are very numerous.

Vermont is divided into 14 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Addison	4,679	26,549	2,292	157	Middlebury
Bennington	3,404	18,589	1,397	147	Manchester
Caledonia	4,231	23,086	2,754	245	Danville
Chittenden	4,805	29,036	1,908	201	Burlington
Essex	846	4,650	602	32	Guildhall
Franklin	4,827	28,586	2,172	108	St. Albans
Grand Isle	691	4,145	339	8	North Hero
Lamoille	2,022	10,872	1,082	42	Hyde Park
Orange	5,192	27,296	2,677	86	Chelsea
Orleans	2,780	15,707	2,055	68	Irasburg
Rutland	6,661	33,059	2,668	275	Rutland
Washington	4,442	24,654	2,104	77	MONTPELIER
Windham	5,374	29,062	3,863	197	Fayetteville
Windsor	7,373	38,320	4,274	192	Woodstock

The whole number of dwellings in the State at the above date was 56,327; of families, 58,475; and of inhabitants, 313,611; viz., whites 312,902—males 159,374, and females 153,528; fr. col. 709—males 366, and females 343. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 143, fr. col. 1,—total 144; *blind*—wh. 138, fr. col. 0—total 138; *insane*—wh. 552, fr. col. 0—total 552, and *idiotic*—wh. 280, fr. col. 1—total 281. The number of free persons born in the United States was 280,966, the number of foreign birth 32,831, and of birth unknown 323. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 835, N. Hamp. 19,609, *Vermont* 232,086, Mass. 15,059, R. I. 801, Conn. 4,551, N. Y. 7,218, N. Jer. 171, Penn. 138, Del. 1, Md. 23, Dist. of Col. 5, Virg. 21, N. Car. 7, S. Car. 5, Ga. 18, Flor. 9, Ala. 6, Miss. 5, La. 12, Tex. 1, Ark. 2, Tenn. 6, Ky. 7, Oh. 166, Mich. 86, Ind. 15, Ill. 34, Mo. 10, Ia. 5, Wisc. 32, Calif. 0, Territories 1; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 1,546, Ireland 15,377, Scotland 1,045, Wales 57, Germany 218, France 40, Spain 3, Portugal 5, Belgium 0, Holland 2, Italy 7, Austria 0, Switzerland 2, Russia 1, Denmark 1, Norway 8, Sweden 0, Prussia 6, Greece 0, Asia 7, Africa 0, British America 14,470, Mexico 0, Central America 0, South America 3, West Indies 6, Sandwich Islands 4, and other countries 23.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total.	Decennial Increase Numer.	Per cent.
1790	85,144	255	17	272	85,416	—	—
1800	153,908	557	—	557	154,465	69,049	80.8
1810	216,963	750	—	750	217,713	63,248	40.8
1820	234,846	918	—	918	235,764	18,051	8.2
1830	279,771	881	—	881	280,652	44,888	19.0
1840	291,218	730	—	730	291,948	11,296	4.0
1850	312,902	709	—	709	313,611	21,563	7.4

The general statistics of the wealth, industry, productions, manufactures, and institutions of Vermont, as ascertained by the census of 1850, and other official reports made in the same year, afford the following results:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands 2,591,379 acres, and unimproved lands 1,525,368 acres—together valued in cash at $59,727,731. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, was 29,687. Value of farming implements and machinery $2,790,237.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 61,057; asses and mules, 218; milch cows, 146,146; working oxen, 48,497; other cattle, 154,025; sheep, 919,992, and swine, 66,278. Compared with the live-stock in the State in 1840, the following movement is shown:

Live-Stock.	1840.	1850.	Decrease.
Horses, Asses and mules	62,402 head	61,057 head, 218 "	1,127 head, or 1.8 per cent.
Milch cows, Working oxen, Other cattle	384,341 "	146,146 ", 48,497 ", 154,025 "	35,673 " or 9.3 "
Sheep	1,681,819 "	919,992 "	761,827 " or 45.3 "
Swine	203,800 "	66,278 "	137,522 " or 67.4 "

—in 1850 the aggregate value of live-stock in cash was $12,640,243.

Products of Animals.—Wool 3,410,993 pounds, butter 11,871,451 pounds, cheese 8,729,834 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year had been $1,871,468. The quantity of wool returned in the census of 1840 was 3,699,235 pounds, or 288,242 pounds more than in 1850, and hence the decrease shown in the latter year amounts 7.8 per cent. The production in relation to the number of sheep, however, has been much larger at the latter than at the former period; in 1840 it was 35.2 ounces per fleece, and in 1850, 59.3 ounces. In the production of butter only five States surpass Vermont, and of cheese only two—New York and Ohio, and of the latter article it produces one-twelfth the quantity made in the Union.

Grain Crops.—Wheat 525,925 bushels, rye 176,207 bushels, Indian corn 2,032,016 bushels, oats 2,307,714 bushels, barley 42,147 bushels, and buckwheat 208,699. The crops of 1840 and their comparative quantities, with those of 1850, are as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	495,800 bushels	525,925 bushels	*incr.* 30,125 bushels, or 6.1 per cent.
Rye	230,993 "	176,207 "	*decr.* 54,786 " or 23.7 "
Indian corn	1,119,678 "	2,032,016 "	*incr.* 912,338 " or 81.5 "
Oats	2,222,584 "	2,307,714 "	*incr.* 85,130 " or 37.8 "
Barley	54,781 "	42,147 "	*decr.* 12,634 " or 23.1 "
Buckwheat	228,416 "	208,699 "	*decr.* 19,717 " or 8.6 "

Other Food Crops.—Beans and peas 104 bushels; potatoes, Irish, 4,947,351 bushels. The potato crop reported in the census of 1840 amounted to 8,869,751 bushels, and hence the decrease between the returns of 1840 and 1850 has been 3,922,400 bushels, or 44.2 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Hay, 866,989 tons; clover-seed, 760 bushels; other grass-seed, 14,996 bushels; hops, 258,513 pounds; flax, 20,752 pounds; flax-seed, 939 bushels; silk cocoons, 268 pounds; Maple sugar, 5,980,955 pounds; molasses, 5,997 gallons; beeswax and honey, 249,432 pounds; wine 659 gallons, etc. Value of orchard products, $315,045, and of market-garden products, $18,858. A comparison of the principal productions of 1850 with those returned in 1840, gives the following result:

Productions.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Hay	836,789 tons	866,989 tons	*incr.* 30,250 tons, or 3.6 per cent.
Hops	48,137 pounds	258,513 pounds	*incr.* 210,376 pounds, or 434.9 "
Flax	66,080 "	20,752 "	*decr.* 45,328 " or 68.6 "
Maple sugar	4,647,934 "	5,980,955 "	*incr.* 1,333,021 " or 28.6 "
Wine	94 gallons	659 gallons	*incr.* 565 gallons, or 601.1 "

Home-made manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $278,331. The same class of goods produced in the year represented in the census of 1840, were valued at $674,548.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $5,001,377; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $4,172,552; average number of hands employed, —males and females; monthly cost of labor, $ — male $ and female $; total value of manufactures for the year $8,570,920. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and producing to the annual value of $500 and upwards, was 1,835, and these were distributed among the counties in proportion, as shown in the general table before given. Of these 9 were cotton factories, 72 woolen factories, 37 iron factories—3 making pig iron, 26 making castings, and 8 making wrought iron; and 152 were tanneries. The manufacturing establishments others than those named were various, but chiefly such as are incident to an agricultural region, or such as the immediate wants of the people demand. The total capital invested in manufactures, in 1840, amounted to $4,326,440.

In the *cotton* manufacture, the capital employed is $202,500; cotton used, 2,243 bales; value of all raw material, etc., consumed, $114,415; hands employed, 231—males 94, and females 147; entire wages per month, $3,321—to males $1,460, and to females $1,861; products of the year—sheeting, etc., 1,651,000 yards, and yarn 53,050 pounds, valued at $196,100. In 1840, there were in the State 7 factories—capital $118,100; hands 262, and value of products $113,000.

In the manufacture of *woolen goods*, the capital employed is $886,300; annual consumption of wool, 2,328,100 pounds; value of all raw material, etc., consumed, $830,684; average hands employed, 1,393—males 683, and females 710; entire monthly wages, $25,100—to males $16,712, and to females $8,388; products for the year, 2,830,400 yards of cloth, valued at $1,579,161. The number of factories in 1840 was 95, which, with 239 fulling mills, employed a capital of $1,406,950; hands 1,450; annual value of products, $1,331,953.

The statistics of the *iron* manufactures, in 1850, were in accordance with the annexed table:

Specifications.	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested.....dollars....	62,500	290,720	62,700	415,920
Ore used.....tons.....	7,676	—	2,625	10,301
Pig iron used..... "	—	5,279	750	6,029
Blooms used..... "	—	—	525	525
Old metal used..... "	—	274	—	274
Mineral coal consumed..... "	150	1,066	--	1,216
Coke and charcoal.....bushels...	326,437	198,400	337,000	961,837
Value of raw material...dollars....	40,175	160,603	66,194	266,972
Hands employed.....number...	100	381	57	538
Monthly cost of labor.....dollars....	2,208	10,771	1,719	14,748
Iron produced.....tons.....	3,200	5,000	2,045	10,245
Value of other products.....dollars....	—	87,770	—	87,770
Entire value of products..... "	68,000	460,881	168,936	692,817

—in 1840, there were in the State 26 furnaces, producing annually 6,743 tons cast iron, and 14 bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills, producing 655 tons bar iron; fuel, etc., consumed, 888,407 tons; hands, 788; capital invested, $664,150.

The *tanneries* employ a capital of $346,250; value of hides and skins, $357,946; hands employed 397; monthly wages, $8,807; skins tanned, 44,330, and sides of leather tanned, $250,104; value of products $587,466. In 1840, there were 261

tanneries in the State, employing a capital of $403,093, and 509 hands, and producing annually 102,763 sides of sole leather, and 102,937 sides of upper leather.

The capital invested in the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* is $7,000; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley 2,500 bushels, and hops 1 ton; hands employed, 2; ale manufactured, 800 barrels. No spirits are returned, and probably none is now manufactured as an article of commerce. In 1840, there were two distilleries, producing annually 3,500 gallons, and one brewery producing 12,800 gallons—the whole employing 5 men, and a capital of $8,850.

Internal Improvements, etc.—The lines of railroad from Boston and the coast of New England, generally toward Canada and the north-west, pass through Vermont, and the lines from New York also form connection with those of the western districts of the State. Locally these roads have tended greatly to the development of the resources of the towns through which they pass, and have opened sea-board markets to the great body of the State. The bulk of the merchandise and travel on the Vermont roads, however, is from and to places beyond the limits of the State, which has no large manufacturing towns or aggregated populations, beyond a few thousands in number. The several lines are noted in the "APPENDIX." On the 1st January, 1853, the railroads in operation had a total length of 427 miles, and there were some 50 miles additional in course of construction. There are no canals in Vermont, with the exception of three short cuts to overcome river falls, viz.: that around White River Falls, that at Bellows Valley, and that at Waterqueechy Falls. The macadamized and ordinary roads of the State are generally well kept, and in sufficient number for all purposes.

Foreign Commerce.—The commerce of Vermont is carried on chiefly at Burlington on Lake Champlain, and finds an outlet by the Chambly river to Canada, and transmarine countries. The exports in this direction, in the year ending 30th June, 1850, were valued at $430,906, of which $404,749 was the value of domestic products exported, and $26,157 that of foreign re-exports, and the value of imports amounted to $463,002. The shipping employed in carrying the merchandise above represented, was as follows:

Nationality of Shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	330	86,828	3,535	322	81,073	3,201	652	167,901	6,736
Foreign	174	12,607	716	20	1,783	97	194	14,390	813
Total	504	99,435	4,251	342	82,856	3,298	846	182,291	7,549

—the shipping owned in the State at the above period amounted to 4,530 tons, all of the class enrolled and licensed, and of this, 3,097 tons was navigated by steam. The commercial movement for a series of years had been as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1799	$20,480	$——
1800	57,041	——
1801	57,267	——
1802	31,479	——
1803	117,450	——
1804	191,725	——
1805	169,402	——
1806	193,775	——
1807	204,285	——
1808	108,772	——
1809	175,782	——
1810	432,631	——
1811	$571,104	$——
1812	138,647	——
1813	0	——
1814	0	——
1815	161,002	——
1816	892,594	——
1817	913,201	——
1818	240,069	——
1819	585,596	——
1820	395,869	——
1821	263,330	15,987
1822	257,694	60,897
1823	$236,140	$62,242
1824	208,258	161,854
1825	396,166	109,021
1826	884,202	228,650
1827	1,259,441	144,078
1828	239,610	177,539
1829	808,079	205,392
1830	658,256	140,059
1831	925,127	166,206
1832	349,820	214,672
1833	377,399	523,260
1834	334,372	322,806
1835	$328,151	$217,853
1836	188,165	456,846
1837	138,693	342,449
1838	132,650	258,417
1839	193,886	413,513
1840	305,150	404,617
1841	$277,987	$246,739
1842	557,509	209,868
1843	169,971	88,000
1844	413,367	97,183
1845	542,607	81,997
1846	$403,820	$127,223
1847	514,298	239,641
1848	534,102	306,005
1849	688,869	147,721
1850	430,906	463,092

Banks.—The returns of August, 1850, report 27 banks, and their condition as follows—*Liabilities:* capital, $2,197,249; circulation, $9,856,027; deposits, $546,703; and debts to banks, $32,984; and *assets*, loans and discounts, $4,423,719; stocks, $40,500; real estate, $94,497; due by other banks, $1,001,789; notes of other banks, $127,637; specie fund, $2,376; and specie, $127,825.

Government.—The first Constitution of this State was formed in 1777; the one now in operation was adopted on the 4th July, 1793, but has since been modified at various periods. It secures to every man on attaining his 21st year, the right of suffrage, provided he has been a resident of the State for the next preceding year, and is of a quiet and peaceable behavior. The annual elections are held on the first Tuesday of September.

The *Legislature* consists of a Senate (established in 1836), and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 30 members, chosen by a plurality of votes, apportioned in ratio of the population, but each county is entitled to at least one. The House of Representatives, at present, consists of 230 members, one from each town. Representatives shall be persons noted for wisdom and virtue, resident in the State for the last two years, and for one year in the town. Two-thirds of the members elected are required to form a quorum, when a State tax is voted. The Legislature is renewed annually. The Lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, otherwise the officers of both houses are chosen by the members thereof respectively

The *chief executive* is vested in a Governor, chosen annually by a majority of votes. In case of no choice being made, the three candidates having the highest poll numbers are presented to the Legislature, which in joint ballot elects one of their number to be governor. The Lieutenant-governor and Treasurer are elected in like manner. No one is qualified for these offices unless he has resided in the State for the preceding four years. Twelve Councilors, assistants to the executive, are chosen annually by general ticket, and by a plurality of votes. The Governor and Council appoint to offices and fill vacancies, and may grant pardons for all crimes excepting treason and murder, in which they may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, and excepting also impeachments, which can be reversed only by act of the Assembly. The Governor presides in the Council and has a casting vote only. He may veto a bill, but two-

thirds of both houses may pass it again, and it thus may become law notwithstanding. He is allowed a Secretary of civil and military affairs, chosen by himself and paid by the State.

Judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief and two assistant justices; in County Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas comprising four circuits, each County Court being composed of one Judge of Circuit, elected by the Legislature, who is *ex-officio* chief justice of the County Courts of his Circuit, and two assistant judges for each county, elected by the people; and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court sits in each county once, and the County Courts twice in each year; an additional term of the Supreme Court is also held once a year in each district, at such time and place as the court may order. Each Judge of the Supreme Court is Chancellor of a Circuit. The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually in each county, and is always in session for all purposes, except the final hearing of a cause. An appeal from a decree of the Chancellor lies to the Supreme Court. Judges of the Supreme Court, county and probate Courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace, are elected by the General Assembly in joint ballot.

The Constitution prohibits slavery, and permits imprisonment for debt only in cases of fraud. It abolishes perpetuities. Every alien of good character coming to settle in the State, and swearing allegiance thereto, is permitted to hold land. By a law of 1850, a homestead of the value of $500 is secured from attachment or execution.

Once in seven years, 13 censors are chosen on one ticket by the people, whose duty it is to inquire whether the Constitution has been observed in every particular, etc., and also to call a convention for amending the Constitution within two years, six months' public notice being given of the amendments proposed.

The *financial condition* of this State is in an enviable condition—the expenses of government are small, and its liabilities insignificant. For the year ending 31st August, 1850, the receipts into the treasury, including a balance from 1849 of $8,330, amounted to $125,375, of which $94,309 was raised from taxes. The disbursements for the same year amounted to $122,253, leaving a balance of $3,122. The principal sums paid out, were the expenses of the Legislature, $36,043; executive expenses, $2,618, and pay of judiciary and for prosecuting crime, $49,738. The minor items of expense were those on account of elections, pauper relief, common schools, agricultural societies, militia, etc. The expenses of 1850 exceed those of 1849 by $7,767, but they embrace about $15,000 of extraordinary expenditure.

Vermont has no public debt. It has some temporary liabilities, which at the above-named date amounted to $58,036.

Among the *benevolent institutions* of the State, the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro', is the most conspicuous. Since the opening of the asylum there have been admitted to August 1st, 1850, 1,609 patients, and 1,281 have been discharged, and 328 remained in the institution. Of the discharged, 745, or 46.3 per cent. had been recovered. Of those placed in the asylum within six months from the attack, nearly nine-tenths have recovered. During the year ending as above, the whole number of patients was 468; admitted 150, and discharged 140. Of those discharged, 79 were cured, 26 died, 16 were improved, and 19 not improved. Income $34,240 12, and expenditures $33,868 92. There is connected with the asylum a library of over 1,200 volumes, and a large number of periodicals and newspapers are taken. The deaf and dumb and the blind are supported at institutions in other States, for which purpose the Legislature appropriates a large sum of money annually.

Federal representation.—In accordance with the provisions of the law of 23d May, 1850, Vermont sends *four* representatives to the federal Congress.

Education.—In 1850 there were 2,594 school districts in the State, and the whole number of scholars was 90,110; average length of schools 24 weeks; average of scholars in each district, 39; expense of each scholar, $2 20; average wages to teachers—male $1.355, and female $554 per month; whole wages—to males $65,759 16, and females $61,312 65; total $127,071 81; cost of board, $70,492 87; cost of fuel, $19,837 64; cost of wages, board, fuel, etc., $217,402 33. Public money divided for support of schools, $90,893 91. Vermont has no school fund.

The collegiate institutions of the State are—the University of Vermont at Burlington, founded 1791; Middlebury College, founded in 1800; and Norwich University, founded in 1834. The University of Vermont in 1850 had 7 professors, 95 students, and 416 alumni, and a library of 10,000 volumes; Middlebury College, 6 professors, 63 students, 877 alumni, and 5,000 volumes; and Norwich University had 4 professors, 60 students, and 133 alumni, and 1,400 volumes. Medical schools are established at Castleton and Woodstock. The Castleton Medical College was founded in 1818, and in 1850 had 7 professors, 104 students, and 555 graduates, and the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock was founded in 1835, and in 1850 had 7 professors, 90 students, and 332 graduates.

Academies are established in all the larger towns and villages, and throughout the State there are private schools of high reputation.

Public Libraries.—According to a report of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in 1851, there were in Vermont 1 State library—3,500 volumes; 3 college libraries—13,032 volumes; 6 students' libraries—8,667 volumes; and 13 public school libraries—9,100 volumes; total 23 libraries, and 34,299 volumes.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in Vermont in 1850 was 36—14 whig, 7 democratic, and 15 neutral in politics. In the latter class are included religious, literary, and other general issues. Of the whole number 2 were published daily, 1 semi-weekly, 31 weekly, and 2 monthly. The dailies had an aggregate circulation of 550 copies, the tri-weeklies of 2,200 copies, the weeklies of 41,206 copies, and the monthlies of 2,000 copies. The counties in which issued are as follows: Addison, Bennington, and Caledonia, each 2 weeklies; Chittenden (Burlington), 2 dailies and 3 weeklies; Franklin, 1 weekly and 1 monthly; Orange, 2 weekly and 1 monthly; Orleans, 1 weekly; Rutland, 4 weeklies; Washington, 6 weeklies; Windham, 5 weeklies; Windsor, 4 weeklies.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850, will be found by reference to the table annexed:

Denominations.	No. of Churches	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	88	31,937	$153,842
Christian	7	2,220	12,000
Congregat'l	168	76,122	451,084
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—
Episcopal	25	10,525	81,500
Free	1	100	300
Friends	7	2,550	5,500
German Ref.	—	—	—
Jewish	—	—	$ —
Lutheran	—	—	—
Mennonite	—	—	—
Methodist	123	45,010	221,850
Moravian	—	—	—
Presbyterian.	10	4,100	17,500
R. Catholic	8	4,805	$42,200
Swedenbo'n	—	—	—
Tunker	—	—	—
Union	88	34,550	122,800
Unitarian	2	1,000	32,000
Universalist	34	13,825	71,750
Minor Sects	3	700	800

—making a total of 564 churches, with accommodation for 226,444 persons, and valued at $1,213,120. Vermont forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is included in the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers relieved and supported within the year ending 1st June, 1850 was 3,654, of which 2,043 were native, and 1,611 foreign born; and the whole number of paupers at the date specified was 1,879, of which 1,565 were natives, and 314 foreigners. Cost of support, etc., $120,462. The total number of convicts sent to the State Prison in the year ending 1st September, 1850, was 33, and at that date 76 were undergoing sentence. The convicts are chiefly employed in snath-making and shoe-making.

Historical Sketch.—The distance of Vermont from the coast prevented any settlement being made within its borders, either by the French or English, until the colonies of the latter extended themselves into its vicinity. The governments of New York and Massachusetts made large grants in the direction of this State, but it was not until 1724 that any actual possession was taken of lands within its present bounds. In that year Fort Durance, or Dummer, was built on the Connecticut River. On the other end of the State, in 1731, the French built a fort at Crown Point, and began a settlement on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. Vermont, however, attracted little attention until the reduction of Quebec. After that event, New Hampshire, supposing the territory to fall within its limits, made large grants to settlers; but New York also claiming it, the matter became involved in serious controversy. Having been referred to the crown, a decision was made confirmatory of the title of the latter to all the country west of the Connecticut, and in this determination New Hampshire seems to have acquiesced, with the understanding, that the titles of the lands purchased from her by the settlers should not be disturbed.

Had New York contented itself with the possession of the unsold lands and jurisdiction over those which had been fairly purchased from New Hampshire, Vermont would probably have been to this day an integral portion of that great State: a violent and impolitic course, however, was pursued. The New Hampshire grants were declared invalid, and the settlers were required to take out new patents. The refusal to do this was nearly general, and in consequence decrees of ejectment were issued by the courts at Albany. At the head of the Vermonters was Ethan Allen, a bold and determined man, without mental cultivation, but of great natural powers. Under his guidance and counsel they resolved to maintain what they conceived to be their rights, at the risk of being treated as outlaws. The militia of New York was called out, but effected nothing. Appeal was now made by the inhabitants to the crown, and the government of New York was forbidden to make any grant of the lands in question. The order was evaded, however, and the same state of affairs continued as before. The battle of Lexington was fought, and more important objects then occupied the attention of the government of New York.

The attempts of the British ministry upon the liberties of the colonies excited as much indignation in Vermont as in those provinces which were more immediately obnoxious to the royal power. On the news that hostilities had commenced, Ethan Allen collected a body of about three hundred settlers, and, joined by some officers from Connecticut and New Hampshire, surprised the British post at Ticonderoga. The fort at Crown Point was surrendered soon afterward. These enterprises, executed with address, redounded greatly to the success of the revolutionary cause, and operated strongly on the public mind in favor of the Vermontese. In a bold attempt on Montreal, Allen was shortly afterward taken prisoner, and carried to England in irons. In the following year the British succeeded in defeating the colonial navy on Lake Champlain, and on the advance of Burgoyne's army in 1777, Ticonderoga fell again into their possession. War now pressed heavily upon Vermont; the northern settlements were broken up, and the whole frontier subjected to savage incursion. Submission to the British, however, was never thought of. A force was raised and united with that of General Starke. The battle of Bennington, where upward of one thousand regular troops were assaulted in their intrenchments and compelled to surrender, will be long remembered as a proof of what an undisciplined militia are capable, when warmed by patriotism and animated by hatred to the oppressor. The surrender of Burgoyne's army restored the country to comparative tranquillity.

While thus fighting in favor of the general cause, the people of Vermont were placed, as regards their civil government, in an anomalous situation. At the commencement of hostilities they found themselves even without a form of government. The jurisdiction of New York was disclaimed, and the authority of the crown was thrown off. In this state of matters every thing was effected by voluntary agreement. Application was made to Congress for its interference, but that body recommended submission to New York. Resolute in their determination not to submit, the people saw no alternative than to establish an independent State. In January, 1777, a general convention met, and proclaimed that the district of territory, previously known by the name of the New Hampshire grants, was of right a free and independent jurisdiction, to be thenceforth called by the name of "New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont." The convention now addressed Congress, and claimed admission into the confederation.

The petition for admission was met by a counter-memorial from New York, and Congress refused to recognize its separate existence. Embarrassment increased, and other circumstances soon after involved the Vermontese in a contest with the government of New Hampshire. The charter of the latter State circumscribed it by a line drawn at a distance of sixty miles from the sea. All the lands west of this line to the Connecticut were derived from royal grants; and the inhabitants of the towns within this strip, conceiving that the royal authority expired with the Declaration of Independence, imagined they had a right to determine to what State they would be attached. Under this impression they applied to the Vermontese requesting a union with them. The assembly of Vermont acceded to the application, but the vote of union was subsequently rescinded on a representation that Congress would, on the connection with the revolted towns of New Hampshire being dissolved, admit Vermont as a separate State. This action was followed by great discontent within the State. The inhabitants of that part which lies near the Connecticut River determined to unite with the New Hampshire towns, and to form a State government. Encouraged by these dissentions, New Hampshire now advanced a claim before Congress for the whole of Vermont. New York did the same, and Massachusetts endeavored to obtain a part by reviving an antiquated title.

Menaced from so many quarters, the Vermontese gave up their local dissentions, and united in their own defense. Ethan Allen, who had returned from captivity, was placed at the head of a body of militia, and made prisoners of the officers who were acting under the authority of New York. Complaint was made to Congress, but the discussion of the subject was postponed from time to time, as the Vermontese refused to become parties to it, and no decision was pronounced. The British were naturally attentive to the progress of the contest, and flattered themselves that the people of Vermont, exasperated and neglected by Congress, would place themselves under their protection. Negotiations were actually opened for this purpose in 1780, and were continued without any open result until 1783. Whatever the intentions of the leading men of Vermont were, there is no doubt but that the body of the people were still warmly attached to the revolutionary cause. The consequences of the negotiation in one respect, however, were favorable to Vermont, as she remained unmolested by the British during the remainder of the war.

The peace of 1783 found Vermont a sovereign and independent State *de facto*, and the Vermontese felt little desire to join in a confederation, the rulers of which had pursued such an evasive policy toward her during the war. New York still claimed a jurisdiction over the State, but was unable to enforce it, and the State government was administered as regularly as in any other part of the United States. Affairs remained in this singular condition until after the formation of the constitution in 1787, the advantages of which, under the administration of Washington, inclined the people of Vermont again to attempt an admission into the Union. The only obstacle arose from the opposition of New York, which was finally withdrawn in 1789. In that year commissioners from the two States met, and effected an amicable arrangement. The sum of $30,000 was agreed to be paid to New York as a compensation for lands belonging to its citizens, which had been re-granted by Vermont, and New York consented that her claims to jurisdiction should cease. A convention was immediately called, by which it was resolved to join the Union. The consent of Congress was given, and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont became one of the United States.

During the war of 1812-15 with England, the vicinity of this State was the seat of a warm contest. On the invasion of New York, volunteers poured from the mountains and valleys of Vermont, and by their patriotism and valor proved that they had not degenerated from, or forgotten the prowess of, their fathers. The repulse of the British from Plattsburg, and the capture of their squadron on Lake Champlain, delivered the soil of this district from the presence of an enemy. Aside from this interruption the prosperity of the State has been onward, but its history furnishes no event of sufficient importance to require detail.

Succession of Governors.—Before Admission into the Union: Thomas Chittenden, 1778; Moses Robinson, 1789; Thomas Chittenden, 1790; and—Since Admission into the Union: Thomas Chittenden, 1791; Isaac Tichenors, 1797; Israel Smith, 1807; Isaac Tichenors, 1808; Jonas Galusha, 1809; Martin Chittenden, 1813; Jonas Galusha, 1815; Richard Skinner, 1820; C. P. Van Ness, 1823; Ezra Butler, 1826; Samuel C. Crafts, 1828; William A. Palmer, 1831; Silas H. Jenison, 1835; Charles Paine, 1841; John Mattocks, 1843; William Slade, 1844; Horace Eaton, 1846; Carlos Coolidge, 1849; C. K. Williams, 1850; Erastus Fairbanks, 1852.

Montpelier is the political capital of the State.


VIRGINIA

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA, perhaps, in natural resources, as well as in geographical position, one of the most important States of the Union, lies generally between the latitudes 36° 30′ and 39° 43′ north, and extends east and west between longitudes 75° 40′ and 83° 33′ west, and is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio. With the exception of the long tongue of land between Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, and the peninsular projection between the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, the State has an average length of 355 miles, and a breadth of 218 miles, and comprises an area computed at 61,352 square miles.

Virginia is naturally divided into east and west by the Blue Ridge, a division which obtains also in the distribution of the federal judiciary; but according to the State constitution, it is divided into four districts or sections—the *Tide Water*, below the lower falls of the rivers; the *Piedmont*, between those falls and the Blue Ridge; the *Valley*, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany; and the *Trans-Alleghany*—the latter comprising all the country west of the mountain ranges. The first mountains are found in the Piedmont section, which is traversed by a low ridge, under the local names of White Oak, Southern, etc., and running nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, at a distance of 25 or 30 miles. The Blue Ridge, although pierced by the Potomac, James, and Staunton rivers, constitutes a well-marked and continuous chain of more than 250 miles in length. In general, it forms rounded, swelling masses, but in several places, and especially the Peaks of Otter, shoot up in projecting summits to the height of 4,260 feet. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountain, enters the State farther west, under the name of Great North Mountain, and forming the centre of the great plateau or table-land of Virginia, is continued, under various local names, until it takes the name of Iron Mountain, and enters North Carolina. It is pierced by the Potomac and James rivers running eastwardly, and by the New River running westwardly. West of this great ridge lie several detached masses, bearing the local names of Sideling Hill, etc. Still farther west is the great Alleghany chain, which is broken through by New River and other streams to the north. Powell's Mountain appears to be an out-lier of this chain, and reaches to the height of 4,500 feet. Westward of the Alleghany there is a general slope toward the Ohio; but several other considerable chains traverse this section, the principal of which is Laurel Mountain, of which Greenbrier, Great Flat Top, and the Cumberland Mountains appear to form a part. With the exception of Pennsylvania, Virginia is the only other State of the Union that has territory on both sides of the Alleghany Mountains.

Virginia has noble rivers and streams, useful as channels of commerce or for industrial purposes. With few exceptions, the Ohio River west, and Chesapeake Bay east of the mountains, are the recipients of the waters of the whole State: those of Eastern Virginia flow, with an almost uniform south-easterly course, into the bay, carrying with them also the waters of the great valley, excepting only those of New River and the Holston, on the extreme southern part.

The Potomac rises in the Great Back Bone, but a few miles from the Youghiogeny, and pursuing a devious course, forces its way through the several intermediate mountain chains to the Piedmont section, where it is broken by falls nine miles above Georgetown, at which place it meets the tide-water, and about 100 miles below, after a course of 350 miles, it reaches the Chesapeake. At Alexandria, 290 miles from the ocean, it is 1¼ miles wide, and below the city gradually expands, till at its mouth it forms a broad estuary, 10 miles in breadth. Ships-of-the-line ascend to the navy-yard at Washington; above this it is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids. The principal tributaries of the Potomac are its South Branch, which rises near the head-streams of James River, the Great Cacapon, and the Shenandoah, the latter of which flows about 120 miles along the western base of the Blue Ridge, and joins the main river at Harper's Ferry. "The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge," says Mr. Jefferson, "is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature."

The *Rappahannock* rises in the Blue Ridge, and receives the Rapid Ann from the same ridge, and falling over the primary ledge of Fredericksburg, 100 miles from its mouth, there reaches tide-water. Vessels of 140 tons ascend it to this point. York River, formed by the union of the Pamunky and Mattapony, partakes rather of the character of a long narrow bay than of a river; to the junction, 40 miles from the bay, it is from two to four miles wide, and large vessels pass to Yorktown—smaller ones ascend some distance above the bifurcation.

James River, the principal river of Virginia, rises in the Alleghany Mountains in several head streams, of which Jackson's River must be considered the main constituent; after having received the Cow Pasture and the Calf Pasture rivers from the north, it forces its way through the Blue Ridge, and falling over numerous pitches, meets the tide 100 miles from its mouth at Richmond, which is accessible to vessels of 140 tons. The only considerable tributary of this river below the Blue Ridge is the Appomattox, which carries seven feet of water to Petersburg, 12 miles. The James River and Kanawha Canal, now complete to Balcony Falls, at the passage of the Blue Ridge, is constructed along the valley of the river, and is one of the most stupendous and important works in the United States.

The *Meherrin* and *Nottoway* are small rivers, which unite in North Carolina, and form the Chowan. The Roanoke is formed in Virginia by the junction of Dan River and Staunton River, two rapid mountain streams which rise, the former in the Blue Ridge, and the latter in the North Mountain. The larger part of the Roanoke is through North Carolina, which State it enters about 40 miles below the union of its constituent rivers.

The great rivers of Western Virginia, flowing to the Ohio River are—the Monongahela, one of the constituents of that river; the Kanawha; the Guyandotte; the Big Sandy, etc. The Monongahela is formed in Virginia by the junction of the West Branch and Tygart's Valley River, and beyond the Pennsylvania line it receives Cheat River, which descends from Greenbrier Mountain, and which is navigable for boats for a considerable distance. Little Kanawha River rises in the same district with the west branch of Monongahela River, and enters the Ohio at Parkersburg. The Kanawha, the

principal river of Western Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, and bears the name of New River until it unites with Gauley River, a small affluent from Greenbrier Mountain. The Greenbrier, above the latter, and the Elk and Coal rivers below it, are its principal tributaries. It is navigated by steamboats to Charleston, 60 miles from its mouth. The Covington and Ohio R. R., and the James River and Kanawha Canal traverse the valley of this river. The Guyandotte and Big Sandy enter the Ohio below the Kanawha—the latter forming part of the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. The Holston and Clinch, which drain the south-western section of the Great Valley of Virginia, pass into Tennessee, and uniting at Kingston in that State, form the Tennessee River.

Virginia is an almost boundless field of mineral wealth, and within its limits, not only the useful, but also the precious metals are found in one part or the other. Gold, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt, lime, marls, gypsum, magnesian and alum earths, marbles, granites, soap-stones, and sand-stones are among the treasures, as yet for the most part lying unheeded in the bowels of the earth. Mining industry, however, has been commenced, and within the past few years has been wonderfully developed.

The first coal-field is found at the junction of the Tide-Water and Piedmont sections, and this extends from the Pamunky by Richmond to the Appomattox, a distance of about thirty-five miles, with a breadth of from one or two to eight miles. The coal is bituminous, in seams of enormous thickness, being 30, 40, and even 60 feet thick, and of excellent quality. Coal has also been found on both sides of the Upper Appomattox. The coal of the Richmond basin is now extensively mined, and a railway to the principal mines has been built to facilitate its transportation to tide-water. Anthracite of great purity is found in the valley from the Potomac to the James River, south of which it contains a considerable portion of bitumen. Beyond the Alleghanies there are some of the most extensive and valuable deposits of bituminous coal in the United States, which derive additional value from their being associated with not less important beds of iron and salt. At Wheeling, on the Ohio, and for fourteen miles down the river, the bank presents an uninterrupted bed of highly bituminous coal, upward of 16 feet thick. The Wheeling basin, indeed, extends for 30 miles up and down the river in Ohio and Virginia. Another vast field stretches above Clarksburg, on the Monongahela to Pittsburg, and far beyond to the north-east in Pennsylvania. There is also a valuable coal-field on the head-waters of the north branch of the Potomac. Thus we have five tiers of coal seams, with an average thickness of from 30 to 35 feet. There are also coal seams associated with salt springs on the Little Kanawha, and springs of petroleum, or rock oil, occur in the same tract. On the Great Kanawha is also a very rich and extensive coal-field; and on Coal, Gauley, and other rivers in this portion of Western Virginia, the beds of this mineral are frequently brought to view, and in fact no better general description can be presented of its extent than that it is almost continuous with the vast beds of sandstone which spread in nearly horizontal planes over nearly the whole of this broad region.

The salines of Virginia are almost wholly in the west. Salt-springs occur on the Holston, on the New River, and on the Greenbrier; but the most important works are on the Great and Little Kanawha rivers. The brine is raised by steam-power, and evaporated in large cast-iron pans over furnaces. The brine of the Kanawha wells contains very little gypsum or sulphuret of lime, and the process of crystalization is therefore attended with fewer difficulties than usual. The average yield of salt is about one bushel from every 65 or 70 gallons of brine.

The mineral springs of Virginia have long been noted for their efficiency in numerous chronic complaints, and as the resort of the fashionable world in the summer season. The State abounds with these, but the best known are the White and Blue Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier county, the Salt and Red Sulphur, and the Sweet in Monroe county, Hot and Warm in Bath, Berkley in Morgan, Fauquier White Sulphur in Fauquier, Shannondale in Frederick, Alum in Rockbridge, Jordan's White Sulpnur in Frederick, Red in Alleghany, Grayson in Carroll, Botetourt in Roanoke, Holston in Scott, Augusta Springs and Daggus Springs in Botetourt.

Of the metalic products of Virginia, gold is at present perhaps the most important. It is found on both the North and Rapid Ann rivers, of the North and South Anna near their sources, of the Rivanna, in the lower part of its course, and of James River, above and below the mouth of the Rivanna. Within the past few years, several rich mines have been opened and worked successfully in these and other sections of the State. We believe that Commodore Stockton was one of the first who introduced into Virginia effective machinery for reducing on a large scale the quartz-rock, and demonstrating that a profitable business could be done in this branch of mining. The Stockton mines are located in Fluvanna county. Among other at present productive mines are those of William M. Mosely & Co., and of the Garnett Mining Company, in Buckingham county. There are also mines more or less productive in Spottsylvania, in Stafford, in Fauquier, in Culpepper, in Orange, in Louisa, and in Goochland counties.

"It is a matter of not less mortification," says a Report of the Manufacturers' Convention, 1851, "than astonishment, that Virginia, with an area of coal measures covering not less than 21,000 square miles, very much of which lies on or near navigable waters, and capable of yielding all the varieties of British coal, and of equal quality, should be reduced to the actual production of less than 200,000 tons, of the value of $650,000, while Great Britain with little more than half the extent of coal measures, produces annually 37,000,000 tons, of about the value of $37,000,000 at the mines, and $180,000,000 at the market of sale. And in regard to the iron-trade, while Virginia has an unlimited supply of the finest ores, easily accessible for use and transportation, with the greatest abundance of coal, wood, and limestone for their manufacture, yet under the operation of the present revenue laws of the country, her production, in spite of all the efforts of the State to encourage it, has shrunk to an almost inconsiderable amount, and is in danger of utter ruin."

The soils of Virginia are naturally of a most fertile nature, but in the old settlements they have been exhausted by a vicious system of tillage. In many parts, however, a renovation has been effected by the application of proper fertilizers, and the adoption of a more scientific mode of culture. The Eastern and Piedmont sections are chiefly engaged in the production of Indian corn and tobacco, the latter of which is one of the great staples of the State. Cotton is also produced in these sections. In the valley, the crops are much the same, excepting that wheat takes the place of cotton, and the system of agriculture is superior to that followed in the lower country. Beyond the mountains, and westward to the Ohio river, is a fine country, adapted in soil and climate to the successful culture of all the grains, roots, and products of the Middle States, and equally propitious to the breeding and rearing of cattle and other domestic animals. It is not only a great agricultural district, but it is alike rich in minerals and metals of the greatest importance and value, and will eventually become the workshop of the State, as it is now the granary.

Bold scenery is one of the distinguishing features of Virginia; and no other State presents so many or so magnificent results of Nature convulsed. At Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge, the disruption has left behind it indelible marks of its force. The "Natural Bridge" below Lexington, according to Jefferson, is "the most sublime of Nature's works. It is an arch reaching across a narrow ravine, which extends for some distance above and

below, at the height of 215 feet above the stream which flows under it, 80 feet wide and 93 feet long;" and again he says, "so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven! the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable." These are but a moiety of the magnificent scenes of the country; everywhere in the Great Valley, and among its mountain borders, are found spectacles of grandeur and sublimity. Virginia has also numerous caves and caverns, of which Madison's Cave and Weir's Cave, both in the vicinity of Staunton, are those best known. Madison's Cave extends about 300 feet into the earth, branching into subordinate caverns, and terminating in two basins of water, of about 30 or 40 feet in depth. Weir's cave is much more extensive, and its numerous halls and chambers are pillared with an astonishing profusion of stalactites, which in some places resemble stiffened water-falls, in others hanging in rich festoons and folds like tapestry, or seem to rise from the floor like columns, thrones, towers, or statues; it extends 1,260 feet into the ground, and contains upward of 20 large rooms, besides numerous passages and galleries. One of these halls is 260 feet in length, 33 feet high, and from 10 to 20 feet wide; and another is 153 by 15 feet, with a height of 60 feet.

Virginia is divided into 137 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

EASTERN VIRGINIA—69 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Accomac	2,540	17,890	1,007	17	Accomac
Albemarle	2,022	25,800	935	102	Charlottesville
Alexandria	1,484	10,008	94	89	Alexandria
Amelia	568	9,770	354	5	Amelia
Amherst	1,127	12,699	728	0	Amherst
Appomattox	785	9,193	502	10	Appomattox
Bedford	2,396	24,080	1,364	16	Liberty
Brunswick	1,051	13,894	655	4	Lawrenceville
Buckingham	1,062	13,837	616	5	Buckingham
Campbell	2,203	23,245	758	119	Campbell
Caroline	1,451	18,456	715	51	Bowling Green
Charlotte	903	13,955	563	6	Charlotte
Charles City	486	5,200	199	6	Charles City
Chesterfield	1,757	17,489	564	30	Chesterfield
Culpepper	1,034	12,282	504	53	Culpepper
Cumberland	640	9,751	398	9	Cumberland
Dinwiddie	2,745	25,118	703	71	Dinwiddie
Elizabeth City	456	4,586	173	12	Hampton
Essex	725	10,206	328	17	Tappahannock
Fairfax	1,380	10,682	610	8	Fairfax
Fauquier	1,839	20,868	889	62	Warrenton
Fluvanna	878	9,487	454	51	Palmyra
Franklin	2,024	17,430	1,299	47	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	1,000	10,527	573	53	Gloucester
Goochland	876	10,352	405	49	Goochland
Greene	494	4,400	301	24	Stannardsville
Greenville	885	5,639	242	3	Hicksford
Halifax	2,152	25,962	1,309	21	Halifax
Hanover	1,327	15,153	603	32	Hanover
Henrico	5,317	43,572	454	230	RICHMOND
Henry	936	8,872	528	41	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	1,200	9,353	629	13	Smithfield
James City	396	4,020	129	0	Williamsburg
King George	526	5,971	279	8	King George
King William	625	8,779	388	10	King William
King & Queen	892	10,319	502	6	King & Q. C. H
Lancaster	426	4,708	299	4	Lancaster
Loudon	2,834	22,079	1,256	139	Leesburg
Louisa	1,254	16,691	838	22	Louisa
Lunenburg	820	11,692	548	13	Lunenburg
Madison	827	9,331	513	38	Madison
Mathews	711	6,714	293	3	Mathews
Mecklenburg	1,500	20,630	666	25	Boydtown
Middlesex	401	4,394	280	14	Urbanna
Nansemond	1,523	12,283	731	32	Suffolk
Nelson	1,217	12,758	638	70	Lovingston
New Kent	535	6,064	313	12	New Kent
Norfolk	3,906	33,086	648	75	Norfolk and Portsmouth
Northampton	693	7,498	371	11	Eastville
Northumberl'd.	639	7,346	492	3	Northumberl'd
Nottoway	492	8,437	342	17	Nottoway
Orange	756	10,067	335	48	Orange
Patrick	1,248	9,609	748	27	Patrick
Pittsylvania	2,804	28,796	1,524	109	Competition
Powhatan	517	8,178	312	0	Scottsville
Prince Edward	805	11,857	421	86	Prince Edward
Prince George	661	7,596	312	0	Prince George
Princess Anne	893	7,669	712	8	Princess Anne
Prince William	998	8,129	579	28	Brentsville
Rappahannock	990	9,782	472	34	Washington
Richmond	805	6,448	336	4	Warsaw
Southampton	1,572	13,521	722	6	Jerusalem
Spottsylvania	1,416	14,510	429	15	Spottsylvania
Stafford	922	8,044	360	14	Stafford
Surry	650	5,679	301	5	Surry
Sussex	751	9,820	472	23	Sussex
Warwick	132	1,546	91	0	Warwick
Westmoreland	869	8,080	443	5	Westmoreland
York	442	4,460	161	0	Yorktown

WESTERN VIRGINIA—68 counties.

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Alleghany	464	3,515	216	11	Covington
Augusta	3,207	24,610	1,264	181	Staunton
Barbour	1,467	9,005	1,075	0	Philippa
Bath	410	3,426	261	17	Bath
Berkeley	1,668	11,771	570	81	Martinsburg
Boone	495	3,237	361	3	Boone
Botetourt	1,803	14,908	712	38	Fincastle
Braxton	679	4,212	408	10	Braxton
Brooke	839	5,054	284	29	Wellsburg
Cabell	976	6,299	498	33	Cabell
Carroll	996	5,909	115	11	Carroll C. H.
Clarke	636	7,352	271	48	Berryville.
Doddridge	525	2,750	240	2	West Union
Fayette	593	3,955	428	7	Fayetteville
Floyd	987	6,458	444	16	Floyd
Frederick	2,325	15,975	1,155	89	Winchester
Giles	919	6,570	539	0	Giles
Gilmer	571	3,475	325	2	Glenville
Grayson	1,001	6,677	604	0	Greenville
Greenbrier	1,419	10,022	603	0	Lewisburg
Hampshire	2,035	14,036	1,063	57	Romney
Hancock	690	4,050	306	26	Hancock.
Hardy	1,327	9,543	723	49	Moorefield
Harrison	1,866	11,728	1,093	34	Clarkesburg
Highland	651	4,217	389	7	Monterey
Jackson	1,034	6,544	602	16	Ripley
Jefferson	1,960	15,357	447	165	Charlestown
Kanawha	2,110	15,353	777	110	Kanawha
Lee	1,536	10,267	595	5	Jonesville
Lewis	1,533	10,031	878	27	Weston
Logan	572	3,620	469	0	Logan
Marion	1,786	11,552	904	44	Fairmount
Marshall	1,668	10,138	847	19	Marshall
Mason	1,151	7,539	568	9	Point Pleasant
Mercer	655	4,222	472	2	Princeton.
Monongalia	2,124	12,387	727	57	Morgantown
Monroe	1,576	10,204	910	30	Union
Montgomery	1,121	8,359	546	0	Christiansburg

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Morgan	606	3.557	300	9	Berkley Spr'gs
Nicholas	602	3.963	418	1	Nicholas C. H.
Ohio	3.097	18.006	376	143	Wheeling
Page	1,089	7.600	526	28	Luray
Pendleton	891	5.795	693	56	Franklin
Pocahontas	553	3.598	358	14	Huntersville
Preston	1,664	11.708	1,019	5	Kingswood
Pulaski	585	5.118	301	19	Newbern
Putnam	788	5.385	455	21	Putnam
Raleigh	296	1,765	216	0	Raleigh
Randolph	844	5.243	379	0	Beverly
Ritchie	649	3,902	385	3	Ritchie
Roanoke	925	8.477	405	5	Salem
Rockbridge	1.908	16,045	666	57	Lexington
Rockingham	3,047	20.294	1,218	167	Harrisonburg
Russell	1,786	11.919	942	14	Lebanon
Scott	1.523	9,829	614	32	Estillville
Shenandoah	2.143	13.768	554	7	Woodstock
Smyth	1,146	8,162	460	22	Marion
Taylor	818	5.367	519	19	Pruntytown
Tazewell	1,449	9.942	726	12	Tazewell
Tyler	949	5.498	417	15	Middlebourne
Warren	828	6.607	397	84	Front Royal
Washington	2,137	14.612	1,148	112	Abingdon
Wayne	749	4,760	478	9	Wayne
Wetzel	716	4.284	423	8	Wetzel
Wirt	528	3.353	309	7	Wirt
Wood	1,554	9,450	640	24	Parkersburg
Wyoming	248	1.645	188	0	Wyoming
Wythe	1,631	12,024	668	22	Wytheville

The whole number of dwellings in the State, at the above date was, 165,815; of families, 167,530; and of inhabitants, 1,421,661; viz., whites 895,304—males 451,552, and females 443,752; fr. col. 53,829—males 25,843, and females 27,986, and sl. 472,528. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 581, fr. col. 18, sl. 112—total 711; *blind*—wh. 536, r. col. 121, sl. 339—total 996; *insane*—wh. 922, fr. col. 46, sl. 58—total 1,026; and *idiotic*—wh. 945, fr. col. 120, sl. 220—total 1,285. The number of free persons born in the United States was 925,795, the number of foreign birth 22,394, and of birth unknown 585. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 271, N. Hamp. 239, Verm. 231, Mass. 1,193, R. I. 100, Conn. 556, N. York 2,934, N. Jer. 11,447, Penn. 6,823, Del. 542, Md. 10,328, Dist. of Col. 1,184, *Virginia* 872,823, N. Car. 7,343, S. Car. 281, Ga. 93, Flor. 26, Ala. 92, Miss. 78, La. 93, Tex. 7, Ark. 150, Tenn. 1,501, Ky. 2,029, Ohio 5,206, Mich. 33, Ind. 288, Ill. 126, Mo. 223, Ia. 37, Wisc. 11, Calif. 4, Territories 3; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 2,998, Ireland 11,643, Scotland 947, Wales 173, Germany 5,511, France 321, Spain 29, Portugal 51, Belgium 7, Holland 65, Italy 65, Austria 15, Switzerland 83, Russia 8, Denmark 15, Norway 5, Sweden 16, Prussia 36, China 3, Asia 4, Africa 3, British America 235, Mexico 4, Central America 1, South America 7, West Indies 72, Sandwich Islands 1, and other countries 76.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first census of the State, taken by the United States authorities:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	442,115	12,766	293,427	306,193	748,308	—	—
1800	514,280	20,124	345,796	365,920	880,200	131,892	17.6
1810	551,534	30,570	392,518	423,088	974,622	94,422	10.7
1820	603,087	37,139	425,153	462,292	1,065,379	90,757	9.3
1830	694,300	47,348	469,757	517,105	1,211,405	146,026	13.7
1840	740,958	49,852	448,987	498,839	1,239,797	28,392	2.3
1850	895,304	53,829	472,528	526,357	1,421,661	181,864	14.6

The aggregate statistics of the resources, wealth, productions, manufactures, and institutions of the State, according to the census of 1850, and other official returns referring to the same period of time, are as exhibited in the following summary:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 10,361,155 acres, and unimproved lands, 15,792,176 acres—valued in cash at $216,401,441. The whole number of farms under cultivation on the 1st June, 1850, was 77,013—in the Eastern District 37,741, and in the Western District 39,272. Value of farming implements and machinery, $7,021,772.

Live-Stock.—Horses, 272,403; asses and mules, 21,480; milch cows, 317,619; working-oxen, 89,513; other cattle, 669,137; sheep, 1,310,004; and swine, 1,830,743. The live-stock of 1840, and the comparison of that with the live-stock of 1850, exhibit the following results:

Description.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Horses	326,488 head	272,403 head	*decr.* 32,555 head, or 9.9 per cent.
Asses and Mules		21,480 "	
Milch Cows		317,619 "	
Working Oxen	1,024,148 "	89,513 "	*incr.* 52,121 " or 5.1 "
Other Cattle		669,137 "	
Sheep	1,293,772 "	1,310,004 "	*incr.* 16,232 " or 1.3 "
Swine	1,992,155 "	1,830,743 "	*decr.* 161,412 " or 8.1 "

—in 1850, the total value of live-stock was estimated at $33,656,659.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 2,860,765 pounds; butter, 11,089,359 pounds; cheese, 436,298 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered during the year was $7,503,006. The wool crop accounted for in the census of 1840 amounted to 2,538,374 pounds; and hence the increase in the crop of 1850 was 322,391 pounds, or in the ratio of 12.7 per centum. In 1840, the average clip per fleece was 31.4 ounces, and in 1850, 34.9 ounces—making an increase in 1850 of 3.9 ounces per fleece, or 12.4 per centum.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 11,232,616 bushels; rye, 458,930 bushels; Indian corn, 35,254,319 bushels; oats, 10,179,045 bushels; barley, 25,437 bushels; and buckwheat, 214,898 bushels. The several yields compared with those returned in the census of 1840 give the following results:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Wheat	10,109,716 bushels	11,232,616 bushels	*incr.* 1,122,900 bushels, or 11.1 per cent.
Rye	1,482,799 "	458,930 "	*decr.* 1,023,869 " or 69.7 "
Indian corn	34,577,591 "	35,254,319 "	*incr.* 676,728 " or 1.9 "
Oats	13,451,062 "	10,179,045 "	*decr.* 3,272,017 " or 24.3 "
Barley	87,430 "	25,437 "	*decr.* 61,993 " or 70.9 "
Buckwheat	243,822 "	214,898 "	*decr.* 28,924 " or 11.8 "

Other Food Crops.—Rice, 17,154 (in 1840, 2,596) pounds; peas and beans, 521,581 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 1,316,938 bushels, and sweet, 1,813,671 bushels. The potato crop of the census of 1840 amounted to 2,944,660 bushels, and hence the increase in 1850 is 185,944 bushels, or at the rate of 6.3 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 56,803,218 pounds; cotton, 3,947 bales of 400 pounds; hay, 369,098 tons; clover-seed, 29,727 bushels; other grass seed, 23,428 bushels; hops, 11,506 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted 90 tons, and water-rotted 51 tons; flax, 999,450 pounds; flax-seed, 52,318 bushels; silk cocoons, 517 pounds; maple-sugar, 1,227,665 pounds; molasses, 40,322 gallons; beeswax and honey, 880,767 pounds; wine, 5,408 gallons, etc. The value of orchard products $177,137 and of market-garden products $183,047. The principal crops exhibited in the censuses of 1840 and 1850 are comparatively as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Movement.
Tobacco	75,347,106 pounds	56,803,218 pounds	*decr.* 18,538,888 pounds, or 24.6 per cent.
Cotton	3,494,483 "	1,578,800 "	*decr.* 1,915,683 " or 54.8 "
Hay	364,708½ tons	369,098 tons	*incr.* 4,390½ tons or 1.2 "
Hops	10,597 pounds	11,506 pounds	*incr.* 909 pounds, or 8.6 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	25,594½ tons	90 tons	*decr.* 56,015,720 " or 97.7 "
" water-rotted		57 "	
Flax		999,450 pounds	
Silk cocoons	3,191 pounds	517 "	*decr.* 2,674 " or 83.9 "
Maple-sugar	1,541,833 "	1,227,665 "	*decr.* 314,168 " or 20.3 "
Wine	13,911 gallons	5,408 gallons	*decr.* 8,503 gallons or 61.1 "

"The correctness of the returns as to hemp, in the seventh census, has not yet been perfectly verified. There has been some doubt, whether, in a number of instances, the marshals have not written *tons* where they meant *pounds*. (Has not the reporter in this instance written *tons* where HE meant *pounds*, and *vice versa*?—Ed. of Gaz.). If, however, the returns are allowed to stand without reduction, it would appear that the cultivation of hemp or flax has materially changed since 1840. In the returns of that year as stated above, both of these articles were included under the same head. In 1840, those of Virginia gave 25,594 tons of hemp and flax together. In 1850, only 141 tons of hemp, and 500 tons of flax were returned. Such a falling off would amount to almost an abandonment of the culture of hemp in that State, which there is no reason to suppose has taken place."—*Report of Superintendent of the Census, Dec. 1st*, 1852.

Home-made Manufactures were produced in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $2,156,312. The same description of manufactures returned in the census of 1840 were valued at $2,441,672.

Manufactures.—Total capital invested, $18,103,793; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed in the year, $18,103,433; average number of hands employed —males and females ; monthly cost of labor $ — male $ and female $; value of manufactures produced in the year, $29,592,019. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and producing to the value of $500 and upward annually, was 4,433—in the Eastern District 2,293, and in the Western District 2,140, and these were distributed to the several counties as exhibited in the general table. Of the whole number 27 were cotton factories; 121 woolen factories; 122 iron manufactories—29 making pig iron, 54 making castings, and 39 making wrought iron; 341 tanneries, etc. The total capital invested in manufactures, in the year represented in the census of 1840, amounted to $11,360,861.

In the manufacture of *cotton goods*, the capital employed is $1,908,900; cotton consumed 17,785 bales, and coal 4,805 tons; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., $828,375; hands employed 2,963—males 1,275, and females 1,688; monthly cost of labor, $24,774—male $12,983, and female $11,791; products of the year—sheeting, 15,640,107 yards, and yarn 1,755,915 pounds, valued at $1,486,384. In 1840 there were in the State 22 cotton mills, and 1 dyeing and printing establishment together employing 1,816 hands, and a capital of $1,299,020, and producing in the year, goods to the value of $446,063.

In the manufacture of *woolen goods*, capital to the amount of $392,640 is invested; wool consumed in the year, 1,554,110 pounds, and coal 357 tons, valued together at $488,899; hands employed 658—males 478, and females 190; monthly cost of labor $10,571—to males $8,688, and to females $1,883; products of the year—cloth 2,037,025 yards, and yarn 398,705 pounds, valued at $841,013. The capital invested in the woolen manufacture in 1840, was $112,350, hands employed 222; value of yearly manufactures $147,792; which statements include also the statistics of fulling-mills.

The condition of the iron manufacture is exhibited in the following statistical aggregates:

Specifications.		Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.	Total.
Capital invested	*dollars*	513,800	471,160	791,211	1,776,171
Ore used	*tons*	67,319	—	—	67,319
Pig Iron used	"	—	7,114	17,296	24,410
Blooms used	"	—	—	2,500	2,500
Old metal used	"	—	205	—	205
Mineral Coal consumed	"	39,982	7,878	66,515	114,375
Coke and Charcoal consumed	*bushels*	1,311,000	71,600	103,000	1,485,600
Value of all raw material, etc.	*dollars*	158,307	297,014	591,448	1,046,769
Hands employed—male	*number*	1,115	810	1,295	3,220
" " female	"	14	9	—	23
Monthly cost of labor	*dollars*	14,328	16,312	30,469	61,109
Iron produced	*tons*	22,163	5,577	15,328	43,068
Value of year's products	*dollars*	521,924	674,416	1,254,995	2,451,335

—in 1840, Virginia had in operation 42 furnaces, that in the preceding year had produced 18,810½ tons of cast iron, and 52 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills, which had produced 5,886 tons of bar iron.

The *tanneries* employ a capital of $676,983; hands employed 906—males 900, and females 6; monthly cost of labor $13,705—male $13,643, and female $62; sides of leather tanned 378,400, and skins tanned 74,573, together valued at $894,876. In 1840 there were in the State, 660 tanneries employing 1,422 hands, and a capital amounting to $838,141; and which had produced during the preceding year, 135,782 sides of sole leather, and 206,216 sides of upper leather.

The capital invested in the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* amounts to $100,915. Quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley 20,000 bushels, corn 250,700 bushels, rye 62,680 bushels, oats 450 bushels, and hops 14 tons;

hands employed 123; quantities of liquor produced—ale, etc., 5,500 barrels, and whisky, etc., 879,440 gallons. In the census year 1840, Virginia had 1,454 distilleries, producing in the year 865,725 gallons; and 5 breweries, producing 32,960 gallons; hands employed 1,631, and capital invested $187,212.

The manufactures, others than the above specified, consist of a great variety of important productions, as machinery of all kinds, carriages, harness, etc., and Virginia has also a large number of merchant and other mills. As a flour-producing State it stands first in its brands, and is only behind one or two other States in the extent of production. It has also large and valuable tobacco manufactories.

Foreign Commerce.—Virginia, in respect of foreign commerce, holds a seventh or eighth rank among the States of the Union. According to the official returns for the year ending 30th June, 1850, the value of its exports to foreign countries amounted to $3,415,646, and of its imports to $426,599. This would indicate that the great bulk of its commercial material is carried to the ports of other States for exportation, and the foreign merchandise consumed within the State is brought through the same channels. That such is the case is well known, and hence we find that the coasting trade is unusually extensive, chiefly carried on by the shipping of northern ports. This was not always so, for at one time Virginia stood at the head of the commercial States, and its shipping held the same rank in foreign ports as that now occupied by the mercantile marine of New York. Of the total exports in 1850, $3,413,158 was the value of domestic products, and of these to the value of $2,365,241 was shipped in American and $1,047,917 in foreign vessels—the remainder of the aggregate value ($2,488) was foreign produce re-shipped in American vessels. Of the imports $172,878 was the value of merchandise landed from American and $253,721 from foreign vessels. The shipping employed in the carrying trade consisted as follows:

Nationality of shipping.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
American	69	12,190	564	187	42,091	1,710	256	54,281	2,274
Foreign	88	18,775	828	98	23,367	956	186	42,142	1,784
Total	157	30,965	1,392	285	65,458	2,664	442	96,423	4,058
Alexandria	59	10,638	442	64	11,534	474	123	22,172	916
Norfolk	74	14,281	684	140	26,765	1,163	214	41,046	1,847
Petersburg	9	3,517	131	5	1,946	63	14	5,463	194
Richmond	8	1,811	76	69	24,321	908	77	26,132	984
Tappahannock	7	718	42	7	892	44	14	1,610	86

The shipping owned in the several districts of the State in 1850, amounted to 74,071 tons; of this 18,043 tons was "registered" shipping—7,092 permanent, and 10,591 temporary; 52,535 tons was "enrolled and licensed"—51,514 tons permanent, and 1,021 temporary; and 3,493 tons was "licensed under 20 tons." The tonnage of the districts was as follows—Alexandria, 8,738 tons; Norfolk, 24,135 tons; Petersburg, 2,708 tons; Richmond, 8,458 tons; Yorktown, 4,807 tons; Tappahannock, 5,824 tons; Accomac, 4,083 tons; East River, 4,869 tons; Yeocomico, 3,284 tons; Cherrystone 1,232 tons, and Wheeling, 5,934 tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, all of which is employed in the coasting and river trade, 8,726 tons are navigated by steam-power—in the Atlantic districts, 2,792 tons, and in Wheeling district, on Ohio River, 5,934 tons. Within the year specified there were built in the State—1 ship, 1 brig, 27 schooners, and 5 steamers—total, 34 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 3,584 tons. The serial statistics of the foreign commerce from 1791 to 1850, are comprised in the following table

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$3,130,865	$—	1811	4,822,307	—	1831	4,151,475	488,522
1792	3,552,825	—	1812	3,091,112	—	1832	4,510,650	553,639
1793	2,987,098	—	1813	1,819,722	—	1833	4,467,587	690,391
1794	3,321,636	—	1814	17,581	—	1834	5,469,240	837,325
1795	3,490,041	—	1815	6,676,976	—	1835	6,064,063	691,255
1796	5,268,655	—	1816	8,212,860	—	1836	$6,192,040	$1,106,814
1797	4,908,713	—	1817	5,628,442	—	1837	3,702,714	813,862
1798	6,113,451	—	1818	7,016,246	—	1838	3,986,228	577,142
1799	6,292,986	—	1819	4,392,321	—	1839	—	—
1800	4,430,689	—	1820	4,557,957	—	1840	4,778,220	545,685
1801	5,655,574	—	1821	$3,079,209	$1,078,490	1841	$5,630,286	$377,237
1802	3,978,363	—	1822	3,217,389	864,162	1842	3,750,386	816,705
1803	6,100,708	—	1823	4,006,788	681,810	1843	1,957,165	187,062
1804	5,790,001	—	1824	3,277,564	639,787	1844	2,942,279	267,654
1805	5,606,620	—	1825	4,129,520	553,562	1845	2,104,581	267,658
1806	$5,055,396	$—	1826	4,596,732	635,438	1846	$3,529,299	$209,004
1807	4,761,234	—	1827	4,657,938	431,765	1847	5,658,374	386,127
1808	526,473	—	1828	3,340,185	375,238	1848	3,681,412	215,081
1809	2,894,125	—	1829	3,787,431	395,352	1849	3,373,738	241,935
1810	4,822,611	—	1830	4,791,644	405,739	1850	3,415,646	426,599

Internal Communication, etc.—The railroads and canals of Virginia, which are among the most magnificent works of the kind in the Union, extend generally from the Atlantic ports to the West, and are continued through Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, to all the chief places in the north-west, west, and south-west. Alexandria, Richmond, and Norfolk are the initial points on the Atlantic; from Alexandria diverge the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Manassas Gap R. R.—the one directed toward Gordonville, where it joins the Central road, and the other crossing the first mountains, and passing down the valley to Harrisburg and Staunton, there unites with the same line; the Central Railroad, starting at Richmond, passes through Gordonsville, Staunton, etc., to Covington, and there unites with the Covington and Ohio Railroad, extending westward to Point Pleasant, on the Ohio, there uniting with the Ohio system, and to the mouth of Big Sandy River, where it joins the Kentucky lines to Maysville, Lexington, and Louisville, and through them connects with the lines stretching to the north and toward Nashville and New Orleans, and from Norfolk

and Petersburg a line extends through the southern counties to the Tennessee line, whence it is continued to Knoxville, connecting at that point with numerous lines directed to every important central station in the south-west, etc. These railroads furnish to the State ample means of transportation, and will carry to and from the seaboard an immense commercial material. They will also be the means of reviving the general commerce of the State, and of furnishing an outlet at Virginian ports for much of the produce of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which now finds its way to more northern markets. In the north-west several lines are being built to connect the systems of Pennsylvania and Maryland with those of Ohio and the West, and of these the North-western Railroad is, perhaps, the most important, as it will furnish the shortest route from Cincinnati to Baltimore. In the south-east the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad furnishes an important route from the seaboard into North Carolina. The great southern line of railroads also passes through Virginia, having Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg in its route, and being continued south and south-west to Wilmington, Columbia, etc. This is the route of the great southern mail. There are, besides these, numerous short lines, branches, etc., diverging from the main lines to several important points. The whole extent of completed railroad in the State on the 1st January, 1853, was 624 miles, and about 800 miles more were in course of construction.

The canals of Virginia are—the James River and Kanawha Canal, the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the Alexandria Canal. The Baltimore and Ohio Canal, though in Maryland, is to all intents and purposes as much a canal of Virginia as of that State, being only separated from it by the channel of the Potomac River. The Alexandria Canal, which is a continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Alexandria, is 7¼ miles long, and is carried over the Potomac on a splendid aqueduct. The James River and Kanawha Canal, second only in extent and importance to the Erie Canal of New York, is carried through the valley of James River, and is now complete to Balcony Falls, from which point it will be continued along the valley of Kanawha River to the Ohio. This great work has been of vast advantage to the interior of Virginia, and on an average transports about $12,000,000 valuation of merchandise. "Without the Erie Canal," says Governor Floyd, "the city of New York would have been second still to Philadelphia. Great as the advantages of this work unquestionably are, those of the James River and Kanawha Canal are undoubtedly superior. It possesses the striking advantage of lying five degrees south of the great northern work, and is therefore free from the ice which obstructs the navigation there for so large a portion of the year. It touches the Ohio River far south of any water communication from the Atlantic whatever, and at a point south of which there can be across the country no other water connection. It will command all the trade of a great part of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and most probably those regions lying still higher up toward the sources of the Missouri after that period it is unsafe to send produce north. We will see," says the governor, "canal boats laden at the Falls of St. Anthony or Council Bluff discharging their cargoes at Lynchburg, Richmond, and Norfolk," etc. This work is now rapidly progressing to completion. The Dismal Swamp Canal connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, extending from Deep Creek to Joyce's Creek, 23 miles. At present it is chiefly valuable as an avenue for the transportation of the lumber, naval stores, etc., of the region through which it passes. With such works as the above, who can not but foresee that Virginia will, at no distant day, be one of the most successful commercial States of the Union, and its ports, so long forsaken, the marts of a trade not surpassed by that of the present great emporia of the country.

Banks.—In October, 1850, Virginia had 6 banks and 31 branch banks. The condition of these establishments, at that date, was as follows: *liabilities*—capital, $9,814,545; circulation, $10,256,967; deposits, $4,717,732; due other banks, $338,841; and *assets*—loans and discounts, $19,646,777; stocks, $269,914; real estate, $764,282; other investments, $210,498; due by other banks, $1,925,652; notes of other banks, $552,153; and specie, $2,928,174. Since the date of these returns several banks have been established in accordance with the new banking law, depositing security for the redemption of their notes. The returns above given are those of the old chartered banks, which enjoy a high credit at home and abroad. These are—the Bank of the Valley, at Winchester, with branches at Charlestown, Leesburg, Romney, Staunton, and Christianburg; the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, with branches at Buchanan, Charlestown, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Portsmouth; the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, with branches at Abington, Alexandria, Clarkesville, Petersburg, Richmond, Salem, and Weston; the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, with branches at Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Winchester, and Wythesville; the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, at Wheeling, with branch at Morgantown; and the North-western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, with branches at Jeffersonville, Parkersburg, and Wellsburg.

Government, etc.—The present constitution of Virginia was adopted in convention on the 1st of August and ratified by the people on the 25th of October, 1851. It superseded the constitution of 1776 and the amendments of 1831.

The *right to vote* is given to every white male citizen 21 years old, resident of the State two years, and of the county, city, or town one year next preceding an election. The exceptions are those common to other States. Votes are given *viva voce*, and not by ballot; but dumb persons may so vote. The general election is held on the fourth Thursday of October biennially.

The *Legislature* is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a House of Delegates and a Senate. The house consists of 152 members, chosen biennially, apportioned on the basis of the white population. The Senate is based on population and taxation combined, and consists of 50 members, elected in districts by the voters therein for the term of four years, one-half the number being chosen biennially. Delegates must have attained the age of 21 and senators that of 25 years, and none but qualified voters are eligible for election. Persons holding lucrative offices, ministers of the Gospel, salaried officers of banks, and attorneys of the Commonwealth are ineligible. Any elective officer removing from his district vacates his office. In 1865, and decennially thereafter, there shall be a re-apportionment. The sessions of the Legislature commence on the second Monday of January biennially, and continue not more than 90 days, unless a prolongation be concurred in by three-fifths of all the members, nor in any case shall a session be extended beyond the ordinary term for more than 30 days. Bills may originate or be amended in either house.

The *executive power* is vested in a Governor, elected by the people for four years, commencing from the 1st January succeeding election. The governor is ineligible for any other office during his term, and can be elected for two successive terms. He must be 30 years of age, a native citizen of the United States, and for 5 years a citizen of the State. He must reside at the seat of government. A Lieutenant-governor, with like qualifications, etc., is elected for a like term, and is the constitutional successor of the governor in case of death or disability; he is also *ex-officio* president of the Senate.

The principal administrative officers are—a Secretary of the Commonwealth, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Public Accounts. These are elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for two years. For the purpose of electing the

Board of Public Works, the State is divided into three districts, each of which shall elect one commissioner. Their term is six years, and they are so classified that one of their number shall retire every two years. The General Assembly by a three-fifths vote may abolish the board.

The *judiciary* is vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals, District Courts, and Circuit Courts. In each circuit (21 in number), a judge is elected by the voters for the term of eight years, and who holds two circuit courts in the counties of his circuit annually. In each district (10 in number), a district court is held by the judges of the circuits constituting the District, and the Judge of the Supreme Court for the Section, any three of whom may hold a court. Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals are also elected by the voters for 12 years, each section (5 in number), electing 1 Judge. The 5 judges so elected constitute the Supreme Court, any three of whom may hold a circuit. It has jurisdiction only where the matter in controversy is not less in value than $500, except in certain specified cases. Special Courts of Appeal may be organized. Circuit Judges must not be less than 30, nor Supreme Court Judges less than 35 years of age, and no election for judges shall be held within 30 days of the time of holding the election for President, for Congressmen, or for members of the State Legislature. Officers of the Supreme and District Courts are appointed by the Judges thereof; but Clerks of Circuits are elected by the voters for six years. When a Governor is elected, an Attorney-general is also elected for the term of four years.

County Courts are held monthly by not less than three, nor more than five Justices. Each county is divided into districts, and each district elects 4 Justices for the term of 4 years. The Justices so elected choose one of their own body to attend each term of the Court, and classify the rest for the performance of their duties. The voters of each county elect also a Clerk of the County Court, and a Surveyor, for 6 years, an Attorney of the Commonwealth for 4 years, and a Sheriff, and Commissioner of the Revenue, for 2 years. Constables and overseers of the poor are elected by the voters.

Among the *miscellaneous provisions* of the constitution are the following: the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, nor shall any bill of attainder be passed, nor any *ex-post-facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or taking private property without just compensation, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or establishing any religion, or prescribing any religious test, or conferring any privileges or advantages on any one sect or denomination; no law shall embrace more than one object, and when amended, shall be reënacted at length; provision may be made, rendering ineligible for office those who fight or are engaged in a duel; the Senate shall try impeachments made by the House, and may sit for this purpose during recess; slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than 12 months; restrictions may be imposed upon emancipation, but the General Assembly shall not emancipate; it may relieve the State from the free negroes by removal or otherwise; yeas and nays shall be taken on all tax and appropriation bills; no incorporated company shall be released from its liability to the State, nor shall the faith of the State be pledged for the debts of any company; *seven per cent.* of the State debt existing, 1st January, 1852, shall be annually set apart as a sinking fund to redeem said debt; no loans shall be contracted for a longer period than 34 years; whenever a debt is contracted, there shall be set apart annually for 34 years, a sum exceeding by one per cent. the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid thereon at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be a part of the sinking fund; stocks held by the Commonwealth may be sold, but the proceeds must be applied to the payment of the public debt; no charter shall be granted to any church, but title to church property may be granted to a limited extent; no lottery shall be authorized, and the buying and selling of tickets shall be prohibited; no new county shall be formed with an area less than 600 square miles; powers shall be conferred on the Courts exclusively to grant divorces, to change the names of persons, and direct the sale of infants' estates; there shall be a periodical registration of voters, and of births, marriages, and deaths, annually; a census shall be taken every five years after the national census.

Federal Representation.—In accordance with the act of 23d May, 1853, Virginia elects *thirteen* representatives to the Congress of the United States.

The *militia force* of the State, in 1851, consisted of 125,128 men of all arms, of which number 6,494 were commissioned officers, and 118,634 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers 32 were general officers, 66 general staff-officers, 1,423 field-officers, etc., and 4,973 company officers. All white persons between the ages of 18 and 45 are subject to military duty.

The *principal benevolent* institutions of the State are the Lunatic Asylum, at Staunton, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at the same place. These institutions are liberally supported by annual legislative appropriations.

Public Finances, etc.—The aggregate debt of Virginia, on the 1st April, 1851, was as follows: Revolutionary War debt (6 p. c.), $24,039 17; war debt of 1812 (7 p. c.), $319,000; internal improvement debt (6 p. c.), $9,364,916 04; internal improvement debt (5 p. c.), $1,065,600; internal improvement debt (5½ p. c.), $25,300; debt for subscription to banks, $450,107—total debt, $11,248,962 21; but of this there was held by State agents, under the control of the Legislature—by Literary Fund $1,125,606 50, and by Board of Public Works $375,912 41, or in all $1,501,518 91, leaving an actual outstanding debt of $9,747,443 30. The State is also liable conditionally for guaranteed bonds for internal improvements $3,947,894. The State holds assets, consisting of stocks and debts due—productive of $7,060,565 48, and—not now productive, $6,052,266 53: total $13,112,832 11. The valuation of property, real and personal, assessed for taxation, in 1850, amounted to $381,376,660. The valuation of the same, according to the U. S. census of that year, was $430,701,082. The valuation for taxes in May, 1852, amounted to $415,542,189 70, being an increase of over $34,000,000 in two years, and it was estimated that there was other property not taxed to the value of $50,000,000.

The chief sources of *income* for the year were as follows: ordinary revenue and taxation, $676,256 09; dividends on bank stock, $286,542 94; bonus on bank dividends, $46,093 36; internal improvements, $64,029; interest on loans to internal improvement companies, $90,771 61; militia fines $13,509 76; annuity from Old James River Company, $21,000; loans obtained to pay subscriptions to joint-stock companies, etc., $1,238,395 19; temporary loans, $100,000; Washington Monument Fund, $22,115 69; and sales of articles made at the Penitentiary $11,000. The *expenditures* were as follow: expenses of General Assembly, $103,867 25; officers of government, $93,647 45; criminal charges, $39,554 82; contingent expenses of Courts, $32,931 65; militia, $19,344 55; Virginia Military Institute, $20,710; public guard at Richmond, $21,340 18; comm. of revenue, $32,106 90; lunatics and lunatic asylums, $100,390 71; deaf and dumb, and blind asylums, $18,901 29; interest on public debt, $559,634 47; contingent fund, $16,672 40; public roads, $5,601 50; general appropriations, $27,162 02; revision of laws, $28,801; penitentiary, $27,502 84; redemption of public debt, $239,500; advance to Board of Public Works, $197,000; Washington monument, $29,860 25; dividends to stockholders of Old James River Company, $20,895; surveys, $3,500; subscriptions to internal improvement companies out of loans received, $1,185,527 28; primary schools, $45,674 03; and annuity to University of Virginia, $150,000.

Educational Statistics.—The number of schools reported in 126 counties and towns, for the year 1850–51, was 3,904, and the number of poor children 72,876, of which 31,655 had attended schools during the year. Amount expended for tuition, including books, compensation of officers, and all other expenses $68,135 93. Average actual attendance of each child at common schools, 52¾ days. Average cost per annum of each scholar, $2 15. The permanent capital of the Literary Fund amounted, on the 1st October, 1850, to $1,533,710 82; and the revenue derived therefrom, for the year, amounted to $97,883 66. Academies, seminaries, and private schools, are numerous in all the cities and towns, and many of these are institutions of favorable reputation. The statistics of the collegiate establishments and professional schools, in 1851, are as follow:

Collegiate Institutions.	Location.	Founded.	Professors.	Alumni.	Students.	Vols. in libr.
William and Mary Coll. (Episc.)	Williamsburg	1692	7	—	36	5,000
Hampden-Sidney College	Prince Edward's co.	1783	6	1,500	25	8,000
Washington College	Lexington	1789	6	600	50	4,950
University of Virginia	Charlottesville	1819	10	3,500	383	16,000
Randolph-Macon College (Meth.)	Boydton	1832	7	147	80	8,000
Richmond College (Baptist)	Richmond	1832	5	5	50	1,200
Emory and Henry College (Meth.)	Emory	1838	5	65	100	7,807
Rector College (Baptist)	Pruntytown	1839	3	—	50	2,500
Virginia Military Institute	Lexington	1839	6	107	120	2,000
Bethany College	Bethany	1841	6	80	141	3,500
Professional Schools:						
Episcopal Theol. School of Virginia	Fairfax county	1822	4	229	38	5,000
Union Theol. Seminary (Presb.)	Prince Edward co.	1824	3	175	20	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary	Richmond	1832	3	—	67	1,000
Law Department, Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville	—	1	—	70	—
" " Will. and M. Coll.	Williamsburg	—	1	—	32	—
Medical School, Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville	1825	3	—	95	—
Medical Depart., Hamp.-Sidney Coll.	Richmond	1838	7	40	90	—
Winchester Medical College	Winchester	—	5	—	—	—

William and Mary College is, with the exception of Harvard University, the oldest literary institution in the country, and is distinguished for its large proportion of graduates who have risen to eminence, some of whom have held the highest stations in the nation. Thomas Jefferson was a graduate of this college. It was founded on a donation of land, 20,000 acres, granted in the reign of William and Mary. The buildings are of brick, and sufficient to accommodate 100 students. It was formerly allowed a representative in the General Assembly. Hampden-Sidney College was established in 1774, and named after those martyrs, who perished in the good old cause—John Hampden, and Algernon Sidney. It was chartered in 1783. More instructors have emanated from this college than from any other Southern institution. Connected with the college is a Literary and Philosophic Society, and an Institute of Education. There are also several societies among the students. The university owes its origin and peculiar organization to Mr. Jefferson. It possesses philosophical and chemical apparatus, together with a fine cabinet of minerals and fossils, and an anatomical and miscellaneous museum. The observatory, a short distance from the university, is furnished with the requisite astronomical instruments. The organization of the university differs materially from that of any other institution in the Union. The students are not divided into four classes, with a course of studies embracing four years, but the different branches are styled "schools," and the student is at liberty to attend which he pleases, and graduate in each when prepared. In order to attain the degree of M. A., the student must graduate in the several schools of mathematics, ancient languages, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and in some two of the modern languages. This institution is in every respect organized, and justly regarded as a university of the first class. The Virginia Military Institute is conducted on the plan of instruction observed at West Point, and is a highly valued institution, and has been liberally encouraged by State appropriations.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850 were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.
Baptist	639	241,689	$687,918	Germ'n Ref.	9	3,800	$16,200	R. Catholic.	17	7,930	$126,100
Christian	16	4,900	7,595	Jewish	1	600	4,000	Swedenb'g	—	—	—
Congregat'l.	—	—	—	Lutheran	50	18,750	52,445	Tunker	8	4,400	8,200
Dutch Ref.	—	—	—	Mennonite	6	2,250	5,550	Union	47	13,250	24,025
Episcopal.	167	73,884	527,150	Methodist	1,002	315,763	721,003	Unitarian	—	—	—
Free	107	35,025	61,900	Moravian	8	1,500	2,550	Universalist.	1	200	500
Friends	14	6,300	18,825	Presbyter'n.	236	101,625	567,165	Minor Sects.	8	2,825	18,050

—making a total of 2,336 churches, with accommodation for 834,691 persons, and valued at $2,849,176.

Virginia forms a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and comprises the Roman Catholic Dioceses of Richmond and Wheeling, and also a portion of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, the last being that portion of the District of Columbia retroceded in 1846.

Public Libraries.—The Report of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution made in 1851, states the public libraries of Virginia as follows: one State library—14,000 volumes; 4 social—3,313 volumes; 9 college—45,790 volumes; 8 students'—10,466 volumes; 5 academic and professional—12,951 volumes; 1 scientific and historical—1,200 volumes; 2 public—1,460 volumes. Total—30 libraries, and 89,180 volumes.

Periodical Press.—Virginia, on the 1st June, 1850, had 100 periodical issues—in politics 31 were whig, 22 democrat, and 47 neutral, the latter including those devoted to literature, science, religion, and all the character of which had not been ascertained. Of the whole number 20 were published daily, 6 tri-weekly, 7 semi-weekly, 60 weekly, 4 monthly, and 1 quarterly; and the circulation of the dailies was 32,750 copies at each issue; of the tri-weeklies, 700 copies; of the semi-weeklies, 6,500 copies; of the weeklies, 41,936 copies; of the monthlies, 13,150 copies; and of the quarterly, 1,000 copies. There were published in Augusta County (Staunton), 3 weekly; Albemarle (3 in Charlottesville), 3 w. and 1 m.; in Alexandria, 1 d. 1 t.-w., and 1 w.; in Botetourt, Berkeley, and Brooke, each 2 w.; in Campbell (Lynchburg), 3 s.-w.; in

Dinwiddie (Petersburg), 2 d. and 1 t.-w.; in Fauquier, 2 w.; in Fairfax, 1 w.; in Frederick (Winchester). 2 w.; in Greenbrier, 1 w.; in Harrison, 2 w.; in Hardy, 1 w.; in Hampshire, 2 w.; in Henrico (Richmond), 6 d., 1 s.-w., 2 w., 5 m., and 1 quarterly; in Jefferson, 3 w.; in Kanawha, 1 w.; in Loudon, 2 w.; in Lewis, Marshall, and Monroe, each 1 w.; in Monongalia, 3 w.; in Marion and Nansemond, each 1 w.; in Norfolk (Portsmouth 6, and Norfolk 7), 7 d., 4 t.-w., and 2 w.; in Ohio (Wheeling), 3 d. and 2 w.; in Preston, Prince Edward, and Pittsylvania, each 1 w.; in Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Shenandoah, each 2 w.; in Spottsylvania (Fredericksburg), 1 d., 2 s.-w., and 3 w.; in Tazewell, 1 w.; in Washington, 2 w.; and in Wood and Wythe, each 1 weekly.

Pauperism.—The whole number of paupers relieved and supported within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 5,118, of whom 4,933 were native born and 185 foreigners; and the whole number of paupers at the date specified was 4,458, of whom 4,356 were natives and 102 foreigners. Cost of support, etc., during the year $151,722.

Historical Sketch.—The name of Virginia, though now belonging only to the present State of that name, was originally given to the whole extent of country afterward divided into the thirteen colonies. It was bestowed upon the country, which he attempted to colonize, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in honor of Elizabeth, England's *virgin* queen. The settlement within the limits of the present State were not, however, effected until April, 1607, and this was the first permanent settlement by the English in America. Previous to this many ineffectual efforts had been made to plant colonies on the Atlantic coast. At length the matter was undertaken by a company, to which a patent was granted by James I., and which was called the London Company, to distinguish it from the Plymouth Company, which subsequently settled New England. Three ships, with 105 persons, sailed from London in December, 1606, and after a tedious and circuitous passage entered the Bay of Chesapeake in April, 1607. On a peninsula a little distance up James River, a settlement called Jamestown was begun. The colonists soon experienced the difficulties of their new position, and to the great exertions of Captain John Smith, distinguished among the adventurers of the age, the colony was indebted to its preservation. An incident which occurred at this period has lent to his history the attractions of romance. While on a foraging expedition he was taken prisoner by the Indians, who determined to put him to death; his head was placed on a stone, and the savages were about to dispatch him with clubs, when Pocahontas, the daughter of the principal chief, Powhatan, after in vain imploring mercy for him, rushed forward, and resting her head upon that of the captive, appeared determined to share his fate. Powhatan relented, and soon afterward permitted Smith to return home. Two years after, when the Indians had plotted the destruction of the colony, Pocahontas, faithful to the attachment she had formed, disclosed the plot to the English, and the Indians finding them on their guard, abandoned the project. Such was the distress of the colonists in 1610, that the survivors had actually embarked to return to England, when Lord Delaware, who had been appointed governor, arrived with supplies and 150 men, and persuaded the colonists to remain. Under this governor and his successor the settlement prospered; useful industry succeeded to their previous habits, and, aided by a fertile soil, they were enabled to raise large stocks of provisions. In 1619 the first legislature was convened, and about this period 1,200 additional emigrants arrived, among whom were 150 young women, who were sold to the planters for wives. Negro slaves were first brought into the country at this time. In 1622 the Indians surprised the settlements and massacred some 347 of the colonists; and the whole colony would have shared the same fate, but that timely information had been given the inhabitants of Jamestown of the conspiracy. To this famine succeeded, which was, however, alleviated by the arrival of provisions from England. A reinforcement arriving at the same time, war was levied against the Indians, and in a short time most of the neighboring tribes were subdued or slain. Two years afterward the company was dissolved and the charter resumed by the king. All power was vested in commissioners, and under their rule the colony suffered grievously. Sir John Harvey, the royal governor appointed in 1629, was seized by the people and sent home a prisoner. He was succeeded by Sir William Berkeley, who called an assembly of burgesses, and governed the province with mildness and prudence.

On the revolution in England, the Virginians adhered to the cause of the monarch, and even after the death of Charles I. refused to acknowledge the commonwealth. Submission was forced by sending against them an armament; but the sentiments of the colonists were again declared, for even before the restoration in England the authority of Charles II. had been acknowledged in Virginia. In 1661, an assembly was called by the governor, and in the succeeding year the Church of England was established by law. Notwithstanding this remarkable loyalty of the Virginians, they were made to suffer grievously from the arbitrary and monopolizing system of the home government. The navigation act, and other measures of a similar nature adopted to this time, weighed heavily on the people, and in addition to these grievances, the king, regardless of the rights of the landed proprietors, granted to his courtiers large tracts of land, to which the settlers were legally entitled. From these causes arose an insurrection, memorable in the history of Virginia, and known as Bacon's Rebellion. Colonel Bacon, an eloquent and ambitious man, put himself at the head of the people, who had assembled with the ostensible object of a foray against the Indians. The governor, by advice of the legislature, issued a proclamation of rebellion against them, and so exasperated the leaders of the expedition as to direct its object from hostilities against the Indians to war against the government. They marched to Jamestown, and after dispersing the assembly, Bacon called a convention, and assumed the reins of government. Civil war with all its horrors now ensued. Jamestown was burnt, and the colony given up to pillage. After several months' bloodshed and confusion, Bacon died suddenly, and for want of a leader his party dispersed. It was long, however, before prosperity revived in the colony. Soon after these events, Berkeley returned to England, and was succeeded by Lord Culpepper, who brought with him several bills drawn up by the ministry of England, to which he required the assent of the legislature, on pain of being treated as rebels. The object of these acts was the increase of his emoluments. During the reigns of Charles II. and James the colony suffered much, and rejoiced greatly in the change of government that drove the Stuarts from the throne. The Revolution, indeed, brought to Virginia internal tranquillity, and a long succession of prosperous years. Nothing occurred to interrupt its growth in wealth and power. In 1732, she gave birth to the most illustrious of her sons, the great statesman and warrior, who was destined afterward to achieve and consolidate the independence of all the colonies. During the war between France and England, prior to 1754, her local situation exempted her from hostilities. From 1754 to 1758, when the French began to put in operation their scheme to unite Canada and Louisiana, the frontiers of Virginia were harassed by incursions of French and Indian parties; to repel which a regiment was raised, in which Washington first distinguished himself. On the conclusion of peace, when the British attempted to raise a revenue within the colonies, the statesmen of Virginia were among the first to raise the voice of opposition. The eloquence and talents of her orators contributed greatly to excite public feeling on this occasion. The services and sufferings of Virginia in the war of the Revolution were at least as great as those of any other State, and in Virginia the last important measure of the war took place, in the surrender of Cornwallis. Since the peace of 1783, Virginia has retained an elevated rank

in the family of States. Fruitful of illustrious men, that State has given seven presidents to the Union. During the war of 1812, her citizens displayed great patriotism in opposing the common enemy, and her maritime frontier suffered severely from predatory incursions. Within the last few years the progress of the State in population and material greatness has been wonderfully rapid; and her territory beyond the mountains—a wilderness to the last generation, has become equal to the old settlements in all that constitutes national wealth. In 1850 the constitution of the State was adjusted to its present condition and circumstances.

Succession of Governors.—PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL: Edward Maria Wingfield, 1607; John Radcliffe, 1607; John Smith, 1608; George Percy, 1608;—COMPANY'S GOVERNORS: Lord de la War, 1610; Sir Thomas Dale, 1611; Sir Thomas Gates, 1611; Sir Thomas Dale, 1614; Captain George Yeardley, 1616; Samuel Argal, 1617 (*to the year* 1618, *Sir Thomas Smith presided over the council and company in England, while the above-named actually governed in Virginia*); Sir George Yeardley, 1618; Sir Francis Wyatt, 1621; Sir George Yeardley (acting), 1626; Sir George Yeardley, 1626; Francis West, 1627; John Pott, 1628; Sir John Harvey, 1629; John West, 1635; Sir John Harvey, 1636; Sir Francis Wyatt, 1639; Sir William Berkeley, 1641; Richard Kempe, 1644; Sir William Berkeley, 1645; Richard Bennett (elected), 1652; Edward Digges, 1655; Samuel Mathews, 1656; Sir William Berkeley, 1659; Francis Morrison (appointed); Sir William Berkeley, 1662; Herbert Jeffreys (Lt.-Gov.), 1677; Sir Henry Chicheley (Dep.-Gov.), 1678; Lord Culpepper, 1680; Nicholas Spencer (Pres. of Council), 1680; Lord Howard (Gov.), 1684; Nathaniel Bacon (Pres. of Council), 1688; Francis Nicholson (Lt.-Gov.), 1690; Sir Edmund Andros (Gov.), 1692; Francis Nicholson, 1698; Edward Nott, 1705; Edmund Jennings, 1706; Alexander Spotswood, 1710; Hugh Drysdale, 1722; Robert Carter (Pres. of Council), 1726; William Gouch (Gov.), 1727; Thomas Lee (Pres. of Council), 1749; Lewis Burwell, 1749; Robert Dinwiddie (Gov.), 1752; Francis Fauquier, 1758; John Blair (Pres. of Council), 1767; Lord Botetourt (Gov.), 1768; William Nelson (Pres. of Council), 1770; Lord Dunmore, 1772;—PRESIDENTS OF CONVENTION (Provisional Government): Peyton Randolph, 1775, and Edmund Pendleton, 1775;—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: Patrick Henry, 1776; Thomas Jefferson, 1779; Thomas Nelson, 1781; Benjamin Harrison, 1781; Patrick Henry, 1784; Edmund Randolph, 1786; Beverley Randolph, 1788; Henry Lee, 1791; Robert Brooke, 1794; James Wood, 1796; James Monroe, 1799; John Page, 1802; William H. Cabell, 1805; John Tyler, 1808; James Monroe, 1811; George W. Smith, 1811; James Barbour, 1812; Wilson C. Nicholas, 1814; James P. Preston, 1816; Thomas M. Randolph, 1819; James Pleasants, 1822; John Tyler, 1825; William B. Giles, 1826; John Floyd, 1829; Littleton U. Tazewell, 1833; Windham Robertson (acting), 1836; David Campbell, 1836; Thomas W. Gilmer, 1839; John Rutherford (acting), 1841; John M. Gregory (acting), 1842; James McDowell, 1842; William Smith, 1845; William Smith, 1847; John B. Floyd, 1849; Joseph Johnson, 1852.

RICHMOND, on the bank of James River, 130 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, is the political capital of the State.

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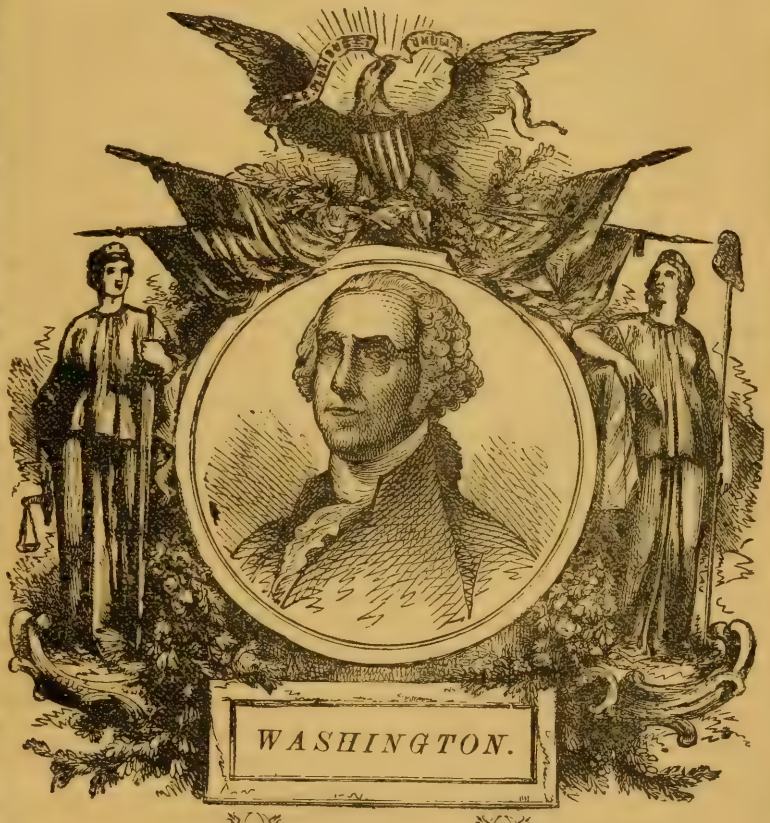
THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

THIS Territory, until 1853 a portion of Oregon Territory, occupies all the country lying generally between the parallels of 46° and 49° of north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. The Columbia River forms the southern boundary below the line of 46° to the sea. It comprises somewhat more than one-third the original territory, or about 130,000 square miles.

Of the physical characteristics of this Territory much has yet to be learned. It includes the waters of Puget's Sound, equal in the magnificence of their scenery and in their secure and spacious harbors to the waters of San Francisco Bay. Vancouver's Island and the Gulf of Georgia indent its north-western extremity. The Columbia River is its great interior water-course, and there are numerous other important streams which empty either into the sound above named, or into the Pacific, through bays which may hereafter become valuable to commerce. The Columbia River has been thoroughly surveyed by Belcher, R. N., and Wilkes, U. S. N., and the Coast Survey has twice examined its mouth. Shoal-Water Bay, Grey's Harbor, and Chickaes River have also been surveyed by the United States officers, and the English Admiralty charts cover the Straits of Fuca, and many harbors on the mainland and Vancouver's Island. The surveys of Captain Wilkes give full information of all the group of islands in the Gulf of Georgia, and the channels leading to and making up Puget's Sound. The shores of this wonderful network of channels are so favorable in soil and location, that they must soon possess great value. Through a surprising extent of line they are directly accessible for ocean vessels, and form, as it were, an immense network of harbor. They present the foundation for a kind of agricultural Venice far into the heart of the west half of Washington, the resources of which they will greatly aid in developing. Fort Nesqually and Olympia, at the southern extremity of Puget's Sound, must rapidly advance with the growth of the Territory, and in fact are already important places. The interior is but imperfectly known. The land-office surveys north of the Columbia have as yet made but little progress. On penetrating further toward the Rocky Mountains, the country is essentially unknown. The narrative of Lewis and Clarke, the book on Oregon Missions by Father De Smet, and Irving's Astoria, are the chief publications of value on this ground. These serve merely to show that the country bordering the Rocky Mountains, between 46° and 49° on both sides, is still a fine field for exploration. Much may be expected from Dr. Evans, who is engaged in a geological reconnoissance of the old Oregon Territory, which has taken him much among the Rocky Mountains, and over their basaltic plains.

There are several important geographical problems connected with the establishment of this new Territory. The boundary, initial points, and parallels will have to be determined, and it must soon be decided where the crest of the Rocky Mountains really is. This latter problem may not be easy of solution, for Lewis and Clarke, De Smet, the Irving Astoria map, and the Indian Bureau and Topographical Bureau maps all represent these mountains differently. Lewis and Clarke exhibit four distinct ranges, with which the best recent explorations essentially agree, and indicate at least three parallel ranges running nearly north-west, instead of the more prevalent indication of a single north and south range. Exploration may show the necessity of a more definite eastern boundary. On the north the mouth of Frazer's River is so near to latitude 49°, that a portion of it may be found to fall in the United States, though this is improbable. Thus, with a field every way so requiring examination, it is fortunate that the newly-appointed governor of Washington possesses so many peculiar qualifications for his station, and especially a thorough training in geographical science. Col. Isaac I. Stevens has been assistant in charge of the Coast Survey office for over three years. A head graduate of West Point, a highly efficient constructing officer of engineers, distinguished in General Scott's staff in Mexico, he has discharged the laborious and difficult administrative duties of his recent positions in so excellent a manner, as to afford every guarantee that he will make himself most usefully felt in the sphere on which he is entering. It is expected, and that expectation will not be without its fruits, that he will not permit his term to expire without presenting to the public a complete map of the Territory, and such reports as will give a clear conception of the surface, soil, resources, products, and peculiarities of a region so soon to become a State, with a voice in our national councils. Those who best know the governor are confident he will be able to accomplish this and much more, in addition to those important and laborious duties which will devolve upon him in organizing and putting into thorough operation the machinery of a new territorial government.

Since the appointment of Col. Stevens as governor of this Territory, the President has further honored him by placing him at the head of a party to explore what is termed the Northern Pacific Railroad line, under a recent act of Congress, making an appropriation to explore the different proposed routes to the Pacific. The first thing to be ascertained in the survey of this route is the practicability of the undertaking, and the labors of the governor and his associates will relate only to the route upon which they are to be engaged, and their reports will be of those things alone that are sought for by the department under which they are to act. The officers of the army appointed to assist Gov. Stevens are Capt. John W. T. Gardiner, 1st Dragoons; Bvt. Capt. George B. M'Clellan; 2d Lieut. J. K. Duncan, 3d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Rufus Saxton, Jr., 4th Artillery; 2d Lieut. Cuvier Grover, 4th Artillery; 2d Lieut. A. J. Donelson, Corps of Engineers; Bvt. 2d Lieut. John Mullan, Jr., 1st Artillery; and Drs. Luckley and Cooper, Surgeons and Naturalists. The scientific corps will consist of some 12 or 14 persons, among whom are named John Evans, geologist; J. M. Stanley, artist; G. W. Stevens and A. Remenyi, astronomers; A. W. Tenkham and F. W. Lander, civil engineers; and John Lambert draughtsman. The escort consists of 10 non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates of the engineer company, under command of Lieut. Donelson, and one sergeant, two corporals, one musician, and 16 privates of Co. D, 1st Dragoons, under command of Capt. Gardiner. Capt. M'Clellan will depart from Puget's Sound for the purpose of exploring the Cascade range, with two officers furnished him by the brigadier-general in command on the Pacific, and thirty men, and proceed east-


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ward. A portion of the main party, under Lieut. Donelson, will leave St. Louis and ascend the Missouri River to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, the place of rendezvous on the east, where they will be joined by the remainder of the party, under the immediate command of Gov. Stevens.

A topographical survey, says the *Washington* (D. C.) *Republic* of 7th May, 1853, will be made of the Rocky and Cascade mountains, between the 46th and 49th parallels, and of the intervening country, to determine the general course of the railroad, and to guide the civil engineers in establishing its precise route. This reconnoisance will embrace the prominent features of the country, the mountain ranges and passes, the windings of rivers and streams, and their dividing ridges, the prairies, and every thing necessary for the construction of a map of the country. This will comprehend the important points of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, the *débouches* of the Cascade and Rocky mountain ranges, the fixing of the latitude and longitude of all important points, and all the facts bearing upon the construction of the road, including the natural facilities for the transportation of iron, supplies, etc., required for the road. In crossing rivers the height of the banks will be noted, the depth of the water, the apparent highest water, the nature of the bottom on which abutments and piers must rest, the width between the banks, and all information leading to correct estimates of the means and cost of carrying a road over the stream.

It is not doubted that the controlling points will prove to be the passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountains, and the opinion is entertained that the location of a road between the two ranges, and for a long distance east of the Rocky Mountains, may be suspended until these passes shall be thoroughly examined, and a practical avenue discovered.

It is proposed to construct a general map from the head waters of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, a map of Washington Territory, and thence eastward to the head waters of the Mississippi; maps of the Cascade range, Rocky Mountains, and other critical points of the route and of the mountain passes.

As it will be necessary to determine the capacity of the adjacent country to supply materials for the construction of the road, and of the Columbia and Missouri rivers and their tributaries to transport them, attention will be given to the geography and meteorology of the whole intermediate region; to the seasons and the characters of the freshets; to the quantities and continuance of its rains and snows, especially in the mountain ranges; to its geology in arid ranges, keeping in view the bringing of water to the surface by means of artesian wells; to the botany, natural history, and agricultural and mineral resources; to the location, numbers, history, traditions, and customs of the Indian tribes; and such other facts as may tend to the solution of the railroad problem.

We learn, further, that after the completion of the survey of the mountain passes, probably in October or November next, such portions of the escort and scientific corps as will not be needed in the operations toward the Pacific, will be dispatched homeward by new routes, in order to obtain still further knowledge of the geography of the country; and it is hoped that a satisfactory report may be made to Congress in February next.

The preparation and equipment of this expedition have been well considered, and every man, from the principal to the humblest subaltern, has been selected with reference to his peculiar fitness for the duty assigned him. The most effective means have already been employed to conciliate and secure the good will of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the region to be traversed; but for any demonstration of an opposite feeling, the party will be well prepared.

The Hudson's Bay Company has manifested a laudable disposition to render every aid in its power to facilitate the operations of the expedition, and the hospitality of its posts, and the friendly offices of its agents, may be depended upon.

Though some of the Indian tribes of this territory are reputed to be ferocious and malignant in character, they are generally superior to those of their race with whom we are better acquainted. In industry, thrift, and intelligence, they far excel the eastern tribes. To act justly toward them, and to merit their respect and confidence, will be the policy of Governor Stevens and his companions, in commendation of whom we might say much, did we not know that they possess the entire confidence of the administration and of the country. Their duty is one of some peril, and will be attended with great privations and hardships. Often, we doubt not, apparent impossibilities will arise before them in such form as would deter irresolute men from the consummation of the task assigned them. But the reality of such appearances will undoubtedly in each instance be fully tested by this chosen band, in whose safety and welfare, and in the triumph and success of whose enterprise, their whole country will feel the deepest interest.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin embraces all of that portion of the North West Territory lying north of the parallel of 42° 30′ north latitude, and west of Lake Michigan, excepting the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River. It is bounded north by Minnesota and Michigan: northeast and east by Lake Michigan; south by Illinois, and west by Iowa and Minnesota; or, according to the constitution, as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the centre of Lake Michigan, where the line of 42° 30′ of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee River; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brûle River; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brûle; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brûle, in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert: thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal River, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal River to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis River; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the centre of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning." Its greatest extent north and south is 235 miles, and east and west 255 miles. Its land area is 53,924 square miles.

The natural feature peculiar to Wisconsin, says J. W. Hunt, Esq., in his Gazetteer of the State, published 1853, is the uniformity of its elevation, and shape of its surface, which is neither mountainous, hilly, nor flat, but gently undulating. The country west of Sugar River and south of the Wisconsin is somewhat broken, principally by the dividing ridge upon which the road from Madison to Prairie du Chien passes. In this section, known as the Mines, are several peculiar elevations called Mounds. West of the Wisconsin River is a range of high hills, being the only elevations in the State either deserving or assuming the dignity of mountains. The south-eastern portion of the State is marked by ravines at the streams, but little depressed below the surrounding level. Its prominent features are the prairie, destitute of tree or shrub, covered only by a luxuriant growth of grass, interspersed with flowers of every hue; the oak opening, the lake, the woodland on the border of streams, and the natural meadow. Proceeding north, to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and Green Bay, the timber increases, and the soil gradually changes from the vegetable mold of the prairie to a sandy loam. The surface also becomes somewhat depressed and uneven, diversified with timber, rolling prairie, large marshes and extensive swamps, having an abundant growth of cranberries and wild rice. Still, north and west the surface becomes more uneven, and the streams rapid, affording an abundance of water-power for the manufacture of lumber from the immense forests of evergreen, scarcely surpassed on the Western Continent.

The soil of the prairie consists of a dark brown vegetable mold, from one to two feet in depth, very mellow, and entirely destitute of stone or gravel, and, for fertility and agricultural properties, can not be surpassed. The subsoil is a clayish loam, similar to the soil of the timbered lands, and is also suitable for cultivation. The soil of the timbered land is less rich than the prairie, not so deep, and contains less carbonate of lime, which enters into the composition of the latter in the proportion of from 20 to 40 per cent. The mining region, unlike that of any other mineral district, promises a liberal reward, as well to the farmer as to the miner. The soil of the evergreen district is mostly sandy, and not so rich as in other portions of the State. It is nevertheless well adapted to agriculture and grazing. The *prairies* of Wisconsin are not so extensive as those of other States, and are so skirted and belted by timber, that they are well adapted to immediate and profitable occupation. The *openings*, which comprise a large portion of the finest land of the State, owe their present condition to the action of the annual fires which have kept under all other forest growth, except those varieties of oak which can withstand the sweep of that element. This annual burning of an exuberant growth of grasses and of under-brush, has been adding, perhaps for ages, to the productive power of the soil, and preparing it for the plow-share. It is the great fact, nature has thus "cleared up" Wisconsin to the hand of the settler, and enriched it by yearly burnings, and has at the same time left sufficient timber on the ground for fence and fire wood, that explains, in a great measure, the capacity it has exhibited, and is now exhibiting, for rapid settlement and early maturity. There is another fact important to be noted in this connection. The low level prairie, or natural meadow, of moderate extent, is so generally distributed over the face of the country, that the settler on a fine section of arable land finds on his own farm, or in his immediate neighborhood, abundant pasturage for his stock in summer, on the open range; and hay for the winter for the cutting—the bounty of Nature supplying his need in this behalf till the cultivated grasses may be introduced and become sufficient for his use.

The limestone underlying the coal fields of Illinois forms the immediate basis of the alluvion of Southern Wisconsin. This geological district, in addition to that portion of the State which lies southerly of the valley of the Wisconsin River, comprises the whole of the slope toward Lake Michigan. In many portions of this district the lime rock disappears, and the out-cropping standstone furnishes a fine material for building. The lead-bearing rock of the mineral region is a porous limestone, prevailing throughout Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa counties, comprising four-fifths of the "lead district" of the Upper Mississippi, the remaining one-fifth being in the States of Illinois and Iowa. Deposits of iron ore, water limestone, and beds of gypsum, together with other varieties of minerals, are found in localities more or less numerous throughout the limestone region. All of that section of the State which lies between Lake Superior on the north and the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, and the falls of the other rivers flowing southerly, is primitive in its prevailing geological character; and it is within this primitive region that the copper mines of Lake Superior are


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found—probably the richest in the world, and apparently inexhaustible. In all that portion of the State lying between the primitive region just described and the limestone formation of the south and east, the transition sandstone prevails, interspersed with limestone and more sparsely with rock of a primitive character. This formation comprises that section of the country drained by the Wisconsin and other rivers tributary to the Upper Mississippi and below the falls of those streams. Within this geological district are found quarries of white marble, which promise to be abundant and valuable.

Wisconsin, says J. A. Lapham, Esq., does not fall behind the other portions of the Western country in the monuments it affords of the existence of an ancient people who once inhabited North America, but of whom nothing is known except what can be gathered from some of the results of their labors. The works at Aztalan, in Jefferson County, are most known and visited, but there are many other localities which are said to equal them in interest and importance. The substance called brick at this place is evidently burned clay, showing marks of having been mixed with straw, but they were not molded into regular forms. There is a class of ancient earth-works in Wisconsin, not before found in any other country, being made to represent quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and even the human form. These representations are rather rude, and it is often difficult to decide for what species of animal they are intended; but the effects of time may have modified their appearance very much since they were originally formed. Some have a resemblance to the buffalo, the eagle or crane, or to the turtle or lizard. One representing the human form, near the Blue Mounds, is, according to R. C. Taylor, Esq., 120 feet in length; it lies in an east and west direction, the head toward the west, with the arms and legs extended. The body or trunk is 30 feet in breadth, the head 25, and its elevation above the general surface of the prairie is about 6 feet. Its conformation is so distinct that there can be no possibility of mistake in assigning it to the human figure.* A mound at Prairieville, representing a turtle, is about 5 feet high, the body is 56 feet in length; it represents the animal with its legs extended and its feet turned backward. It is to be regretted that this interesting mound is now nearly destroyed. The ancient works are found in all parts of the territory, but are most abundant at Aztalan, on Rock River, near the Blue Mounds, along the Wisconsin, the Neenah, and the Pishtaka rivers, and near Lake Winnebago. The mounds are generally scattered about without any apparent order or arrangement, but are occasionally arranged in irregular rows, the animals appearing as if drawn up in a line of march. An instance of this kind is seen near the road, seven miles east from the Blue Mounds, in Iowa County. At one place near the Four Lakes it is said that one hundred tumuli, of various shapes and dimensions, may be counted—those representing animals being among others that are round or oblong. Fragments of ancient pottery of a very rude kind are often found in various localities. They were formed by hand, or molded, as their appearance shows evidently that these vessels were not turned on a "potter's wheel." Parts of the rim of vessels, usually ornamented with small notches or figures, are most abundant. A mound is said to have been discovered near Cassville, on the Mississippi, which is supposed to represent an animal having a trunk like the elephant, or the now extinct mastodon. Should this prove true, it will show that the people who made these animal earth-works, were cotemporaries with that huge monster whose bones are still occasionally found; or that they had then but recently emigrated from Asia, and had not lost their knowledge of the elephant.

The salubrity of the climate (Mr. Lapham is again quoted), the purity of the atmosphere and of the water, which is usually obtained from copious living springs, the coolness and short duration of summer, and the dryness of the air during winter, all conspire to render Wisconsin one of the most healthy portions of the United States. The wet meadows, marshes, and swamps are constantly supplied with pure water from springs; and as they are not exposed during summer to a burning heat, they do not send forth those noxious and deleterious qualities so much dreaded in more southern and less favored latitudes. Many of our most flourishing towns and settlements are in the immediate vicinity of large swamps and partially overflown meadows, yet no injurious effects upon the general health are produced by them. It has usually been found, in making new settlements in the Western wilderness, that as the forests are cleared away, and the surface thereby exposed to the direct influence of the sun and winds, a deleterious effect is produced on the general health—the decaying vegetable matter being thus suddenly made to send forth its malarious qualities. But in Wisconsin no such result is apprehended, or can be produced, for a large proportion of the country consists of oak-opening and prairie, and may therefore be considered as already cleared. The removal of the few remaining "burr oaks" can not have the same effect upon the soil as the cutting down of the dense forests of the other States. And besides this, the fires that have annually raged over the surface, often kindled purposely by the Indians, on their hunting excursions, have prevented that rapid accumulation of vegetable matter which is always found in deep shady woods, where the fires do not so often penetrate. It is believed that the facts here stated will be sufficient to satisfy the reader of the truth of the opinion expressed by our most intelligent physicians, that Wisconsin is, and will continue to be, one of the most healthy places in the world.

The amount of lead shipped from Galena during the last year was 40,000,000 pounds, nine-tenths of which was raised in Wisconsin. Considerable more than the remaining one-tenth of the amount above stated has been shipped from ports in this State, from which it will be seen that this estimate is small. To the practical miner, as capitalist or operative, the lead region of the Upper Mississippi offers the most substantial inducements to settlement. The exceeding abundance and richness of the mineral, the comparative ease with which it may be mined, and the high price it commands the moment it is brought to the surface, open to the industrious and prudent operator a highway to wealth. New leads of the richest promise have been recently discovered in the mineral district, and an increasing emigration to that section of the State promises to replace the California draft, and to meet the growing demand for the mineral.

The copper mines of Lake Superior are of established celebrity throughout the world, and open an inviting field for enterprise. The mining interest in that region is fast losing its character of adventure, and is attracting the attention of the prudent capitalist and the practical miner, as a remunerative branch of business.

The iron mines of Wisconsin have not yet been opened to any extent, but are worthy the attention of the immigrant. There are rich localities of ore near the head-waters of the Rock, and on the Upper Mississippi and its branches.

The following statement exhibits the shipment of lead from Galena from the year 1841 to 1852 inclusive, and the value of the same at four dollars per hundred weight:

Years.	No. of Pounds.	Value.	Years.	No. of Pounds.	Value.	Years.	No. of Pounds.	Value.
1841	29,749,909	$1,189,996	1845	51,144,822	$2,045,792	1849	45,985,839	$1,839,433
1842	29,424,329	1,176,973	1846	48,007,938	1,920,317	1850	41,485,900	1,659,436
1843	36,878,797	1,475,151	1847	50,999,303	2,039,972	1851	34,500,384	1,380,015
1844	41,036,293	1,641,451	1848	49,783,737	1,991,349	1852	40,000,000	1,600,000

* The reader is referred to the "Notice of Indian Mounds, etc., in Wisconsin," in Silliman's Journal, vol. xxxiv. p. 88, by R. C. Taylor, and to the "Description of Ancient Remains in Wisconsin," by S. Taylor, vol. xliv. p. 21, of the same work, for more detailed descriptions and drawings of these interesting animal mounds.

There are also large quantities of lead shipped at different points along the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, the precise amount of which no data has been furnished upon which an intelligent estimate can be made. In reviewing the foregoing statement, it should be recollected that Wisconsin is rapidly increasing, not only in population and wealth, but in the amount and quality of its resources, manufactures, and products.

The richness of the soil of Wisconsin, and its ability to produce in abundance all kinds of grain, as well as the facility by which the lands are brought under subjection, create a permanent demand for all kinds of agricultural implements and mechanical labor. Architectural elegance in public and private buildings, and elaborate perfection in complicated machinery is not to be expected in new settlements; but many of them in Wisconsin compare favorably with those of the older States. The rapid growth of towns, and the great influx of farmers with their families, create a necessity for temporary buildings, soon to be superseded by comfortable dwellings and out-houses, and give constant employ for the mason, the carpenter, and all other mechanics. The immense flouring-mills of the State already in operation, as well as those in progress of erection, provide labor for the millwright and machinist, and furnish not only their respective vicinities with all kinds of mill stuff, but more than 100,000 barrels of flour annually for exportation.

To the lumberman, the pineries of Wisconsin present inducements for investment and settlement, which can be hardly overrated. That of the Upper Wisconsin and its tributaries is the most extensive; and distinguished still more for the fine quality than the inexhaustible quantities of its timber. The other localities of the white pine and other evergreens are mainly on the Wolf, the great northern affluent of the Fox, the tributaries of Green Bay, and on the La Crosse, the Black, Chippewa, and the St. Croix, branches of the Upper Mississippi. The rapids of these streams furnish abundant water-power for the manufacture of lumber, and on the annual spring rise, and occasional freshets at other seasons of the year, the yield of the mills is floated from the Wolf into Lake Winnebago and the Lower Fox, and from most of the other streams into the Mississippi. Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the Alleghany pine of Western New York and Pennsylvania had undisputed possession of the market, not only of the Ohio Valley, but of the Mississippi and its tributaries above New Orleans, at which point it competed with the lumber of Maine and New Brunswick. The course of the lumber trade may now be considered as permanently changed. The pineries of Wisconsin now control, and will hold exclusive possession of the market of the valleys of the Mississippi and its great western affluents. The amount of pine lumber estimated to be sawed in Wisconsin annually, is as follows: Black River, 15,000,000; Chippewa, 28,500,000; Green Bay, 21,000,000; Manitouwoc, 24,500,000; St. Croix, 20,000,000; Wisconsin, 58,500,000; Wolf, 25,500,000—total number of feet, 193,000,000.

Aside from the manufacture of pine lumber, reaching as it does nearly 200,000,000 feet per year, saw-mills, driven by both steam and hydraulic power, are now in operation in every section of the State where timber is found, and large quantities of oak scantling and plank, and basswood siding and lath, are yearly manufactured.

Wisconsin is divided into 31 counties, the general statistics of which, and the capitals of each, in 1850, were as follows:

Counties.	Dwell.	Pop.	Farms in cult.	Manuf. Estab.	Capitals.
Adams	40	187	0	0	Adams C. H.
Brown	1,003	6,215	190	27	De Pere
Calumet	883	1,743	125	4	Stockbridge
Chippewa	94	614	0	3	ChippewaC.H.
Columbia	1,853	9,565	883	24	Ft. Winnebago
Crawford	571	2,498	80	11	Prair. du Chien
Dane	3,203	16,641	1,501	87	Madison
Dodge	3,600	19,138	2,132	28	Juneau
Fond du Lac	2,721	14,468	921	16	Fond du Lac
Grant	2,861	16,170	704	78	Lancaster
Greene	1,481	8,563	763	45	Monroe
Iowa	1,846	9,580	470	24	Mineral Point
Jefferson	2,934	15,317	982	74	Jefferson
Kenosha	1,812	10,732	914	51	Kenosha
Lafayette	2,076	11,541	399	21	Shullsburg.
La Pointe	74	489	5	1	La Pointe
Manitouwoc	715	3,702	35	22	Manitouwoc R.
Marathon	76	508	7	15	Wausau
Marquette	1,778	8,642	327	7	Marquette
Milwaukie	5,630	31,077	935	236	Milwaukie
Portage	204	1,250	5	15	Plover Portage
Racine	2,578	14,973	971	104	Racine
Richland	178	903	58	4	Richland Cent.
Rock	3,618	20,708	1,965	125	Janesville
Saint Croix	181	624	4	2	Willow River
Sauk	844	4,371	245	7	Baraboo
Sheboygan	1,788	8,378	328	29	Sheboygan
Walworth	3,112	17,861	1,884	81	Elkhorn
Washington	3,770	19,484	1,383	22	Ozaukee
Waukesha	3,408	19,174	1,703	78	Waukesha
Winnebago	1,889	10,125	838	32	Oshkosh

The whole number of dwellings in the State was, at the above date, 56,316; of families, 57,608; and of inhabitants, 305,191; viz., whites 304,565—males 164,221, and females 140,344; fr. col. 626—males 365, and females 261. Of the whole population there were, *deaf and dumb*—wh. 65, fr. col. 0—total 65; *blind*—wh. 50, fr. col. 0—total 50; *insane*—wh. 48, fr. col. 0—total 48; and *idiotic*—wh. 76, fr. col. 1—total 77. The number of free persons born in the United States was 197,912, the number of foreign birth 106,695, and of birth unknown 784. The *native* population originated as follows: Maine 3,252, N. Hamp. 2,520, Verm. 10,157, Mass. 6,285, R. I. 690, Conn. 4,125, N. York 68,595, N. Jer. 1,566, Penn. 9,571, Del. 141, Md. 462, Dist. of Col. 38, Virg. 1,611, N. Car. 322, S. Car. 107, Ga. 495, Flor. 4, Ala. 49, Miss. 85, La. 78, Tex. 4, Ark. 67, Tenn. 449, Ky. 1,429, Ohio 11,402, Mich. 1,900, Ind. 2,773, Ill. 5,292, Mo. 1,012, Ia. 445, *Wisconsin* 63,015, Calif. 0, Territories 26; and the *foreign* population was composed of persons from—England 18,952, Ireland 21,043, Scotland 3,527, Wales 4,319, Germany 34,519, France 775, Spain 4, Portugal 4, Belgium 45, Holland 1,157, Italy 9, Austria 61, Switzerland 1,244, Russia 71, Denmark 146, Norway 8,651, Sweden 88, Prussia 3,545, Sardinia 1, Greece 1, Asia 17, Africa 1, British America 8,277, Mexico 9, Central America 11, South America 6, West Indies 20, and other countries 191.

The following table will show the decennial progress of the population since the first general census of the State:

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons. Free.	Slave.	Total.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1840	30,749	185	11	196	30,945	—	—
1850	304,565	626	—	626	305,191	274,246	886.2

The general statistics of the resources, productions, manufactures, wealth, and institutions of Wisconsin, in accordance with the census of 1850, and other authentic reports referring to the same period of time, are as follows:

Occupied Lands, etc.—Improved farm lands, 1,045,499 acres, and unimproved lands, 1,931,159 acres—together valued at $28,528,563. The total number of furms in operation on the 1st June, 1850, was 20,177. Value of farming implements and machinery $1,641,568

Live-Stock.—Horses, 30,179; asses and mules, 156; milch cows, 64,339; working-oxen, 42,801; other cattle, 76,293; sheep, 124,892; and swine, 159,276. The live-stock of 1840 and of 1850 compared, give the following results:

Live-Stock.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Horses	5,735 head	30,179 head	24,600 head, or 428.9 per cent
Asses and Mules		156 "	
Milch Cows	30,269 "	64,339 "	153,164 " or 506.0 "
Working Oxen		42,801 "	
Other Cattle		76,293 "	
Sheep	34,624 "	124,892 "	121,430 " or 3,507.5 "
Swine	51,383 "	159,276 "	107,893 " or 209.8 "

—in 1850, the value of live-stock amounted to $4,879,385.

Products of Animals.—Wool, 253,963 pounds; butter, 3,633,750 pounds; cheese, 400,283 pounds; and the value of animals slaughtered in the year had been $920,178. The wool crop of the census year of 1840 amounted to 6,777 pounds; and hence that of 1850 exhibits an increase of 247,186 pounds, or of 3,499.8 per centum. The clip per fleece, in 1840, was 31.3 ounces, and in 1850, 32.5 ounces—being an average increase of 1.2 ounces per fleece.

Grain Crops.—Wheat, 4,286,131 bushels; rye, 81,253 bushels; Indian corn, 1,988,779 bushels; oats, 3,414,672 bushels; barley, 209,692 bushels; and buckwheat, 79,878 bushels. These crops, compared with the crops of 1840, result as follows:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Wheat	212,116 bushels	4,286,131 bushels	4,074,015 bushels, or 1,920.6 per cent.
Rye	1,965 "	81,253 "	79,288 " or 4,035.1 "
Indian corn	379,359 "	1,988,979 "	1,609,620 " or 426.9 "
Oats	406,514 "	3,414,672 "	3,008,158 " or 739.8 "
Barley	11,062 "	209,692 "	198,630 " or 1,795.6 "
Buckwheat	10,654 "	79,878 "	69,224 " or 649.8 "

Other Food Crops.—Peas and beans, 20,657 bushels; potatoes, Irish, 1,402,077 bushels, and sweet 879 bushels. The potato crop of 1840 amounted to 419,608 bushels; and hence the crop of 1850 exhibits an increase of 983,348 bushels, or 234.3 per centum.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Tobacco, 1,268 pounds; hay, 275,662 tons; clover-seed, 483, and other grass-seed, 342 bushels; hops, 15,930 pounds; hemp—dew-rotted, 300 tons, and—water-rotted, 2 tons; flax, 68,393 pounds; flax-seed, 1,191 bushels; maple sugar, 610,976 pounds; molasses, 9,874 gallons; beeswax and honey, 131,005 pounds; wine, 113 gallons, etc., etc. Value of orchard products, $4,823, and of market-garden products, $32,142. The principal crops, compared with similar crops of 1840, exhibit the results appended:

Crops.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Hay	80,938 tons	275,662 tons	244,724 tons or 302.6 per cent.
Hops	133 pounds	15,930 pounds	15,797 pounds, or 11,125.5 "
Hemp—dew-rotted	2 tons	300 tons	744,392 " or 16,526.6 "
" water-rotted		2 "	
Flax		68,393 pounds	
Maple-sugar	135,288 pounds	610,976 "	475,688 " or 351.6 "
Wine	0 gallons	113 gallons	113 gallons or 11,300.0 "

Home-made manufactures were produced, in the year ending 1st June, 1850, to the value of $43,621. The same class of goods made in the census year of 1840, was valued at $12,567.

Manufactures.—Aggregate capital invested, $; value of all raw material, fuel, etc., consumed, $; average number of hands employed, —males , and females ; monthly cost of labor, $ —to males $ and to females $; value of products of the year, $ The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and manufacturing to the value of $500 and upward annually, was 1,273, the great portion of them being mills of various descriptions, and other agricultural manufactories, and of the strictly national manufactures the following: 9 woolen factories, 16 iron works—one making pig iron, and 15 making castings; and 8 tanneries. The total capital invested in manufactures, in 1840, amounted to $635,926.

In the *woolen* manufacture there is a capital of $31,225 invested; wool consumed, 134,200 pounds; value of all raw material, etc., $32,630; hands employed, 25; monthly wages paid, $562; products of the year—cloth 36,000 yards, and yarn 94,350 pounds; value of products $87,992. This interest has risen to its present condition since 1840.

The capital invested in the manufacture of pig iron is $15,000; ore used, 3,000 tons; coke and charcoal consumed, 150,000 bushels; hands employed, 60; monthly wages $1,800; pig iron produced in the year, 1,000 tons; value of entire products, $27,000.

In the manufacture of *iron castings*, a capital of $116,350 is invested; pig iron used, 1,371 tons: old metal, 15 tons; coal 595 tons; and coke and charcoal, 2,700 bushels; value of all raw material, etc., used in the year, $86,930; hands employed, 228; average monthly wages, $26 73; products of the year—castings 1,342 tons, and, including $64,025, the value of other products, these were valued at $216,195. In 1840, there was but one furnace in the State, which produced only 3 tons cast iron, and employed 3 hands, and a capital of $800.

In *tanneries*, the capital invested amounts to $78,950; value of hides and skins used, $93,380; hands employed, 75; monthly cost of labor, $1,710; tanned during the year, 14,900 skins, and 59,600 sides of leather, valued at $175,710. In 1840, but *one* tannery was reported, employing 3 hands and $2,000, and producing annually 150 sides of sole leather, and 150 sides of upper leather.

The capital invested in the manufacture of *malt and spirituous liquors* amounts to $98,700; quantities and kinds of grain, etc., consumed—barley, 91,020 bushels; corn, 29,900 bushels; rye, 9,200 bushels; hops, 28 tons; hands employed, 98; quantities of liquors produced—ale, etc., 31,320 barrels; whisky, 127,000 gallons. In 1840, there were 3 breweries, producing 14,200 gallons ale, etc., and 3 distilleries, producing 8,300 gallons spirits, etc., together employing 11 hands, and a capital of $14,400.

Commerce and Internal Improvements.—The commerce of Wisconsin, chiefly carried on at its lake ports, is very valuable and extensive. The statistics of its foreign trade with Canada are embraced in those of the districts of Mich-

illimackinac and Chicago, and hence can not be stated separately. The trade in that direction, however, is not large. The coasting trade is relatively of immense importance, both on the lake and on the Mississippi. The exports and imports at the lake ports are shown under the head of Lake Michigan. The chief ports of the Mississippi are Prairie du Chien, Cassville, etc., and the exports from those are chiefly mineral. The internal commerce of the State is carried on with great activity, radiating from the principal commercial towns to every portion, and large supplies are needed in the northern pineries, which supply so valuable a material to general commerce. The internal improvements of Wisconsin are more prospective than existing, but great progress has been made in building railroads, one of which will extend along the lake shore from Chicago to Fond du Lac, and other roads diverge from Chicago, Milwaukie, etc., toward the Mississippi, centering at Madison. A line will also extend from the latter point to Portage City on the north, and to Beloit and Janesville on the south, and these will be carried to a junction with the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. The only line yet complete is that from Milwaukie to Madison, which, under the name of Milwaukie and Mississippi R. R., will stretch across the State. The improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers is in progress, with the intention ultimately of connecting the rivers by a canal, and thus giving uninterrupted navigation from the lake to the Mississippi.

Banks.—The only banking institutions of the State, of which the names are known in the markets are, the Milwaukie Bank, Richmond's Exchange Bank, and the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, all at Milwaukie. The State constitution does not recognize banks of any description.

Government.—The constitution now in force was adopted in convention on the 1st February, 1848, and approved by the people at the election held in April following.

All males 21 years old, residents of the State for one year next before the election, who are white citizens of the United States, or white foreigners who have declared their intention to become such citizens, or persons of Indian blood once declared by the laws of the United States to be citizens, subsequent laws to the contrary notwithstanding, or "civilized persons of Indian descent" not members of a tribe, are entitled to vote at all elections; and the right of suffrage may be extended by a law approved by a majority of votes at a general election. The exceptions refer to incompetent persons and those convicted of treason or crime. The general elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November annually.

The *Legislature* consists of an Assembly and Senate. Members of the Assembly (in number between 54 and 100) are chosen annually, and Senators (not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth the number of Assemblymen) are chosen for two years, one-half each year. Both must be qualified voters in their districts. An apportionment is made after each federal census and after each decennial State census, the first of which will be taken in 1855. The Legislature meets at Madison on the first Monday of January annually.

The *Governor* shall be a qualified voter and citizen of the United States, and is chosen for two years by a plurality of votes, and if there be no choice the Legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons having the highest equal number of votes. In default of the governor, his duties are discharged by the Lieutenant-governor, who is chosen with the same qualification and for the same term as the governor. He is *ex-officio* President of the Senate. If the Lieutenant-governor defaults, then the Secretary of State fills the office. The governor's *veto* may be defeated by a vote of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

The *Judiciary* is comprised in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace are elected in the several towns, hold office two years, and have jurisdiction throughout their counties in civil matters when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $100. A county court is established in each county, and the judge is elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years; his court has jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts in all civil actions arising within the county, and in civil actions originating out of the county, when the damages claimed are not more than $500, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases of appeal or *certiorari* from justices of the peace, also probate powers and jurisdiction. The State is divided into six judicial circuits, the voters of each of which elect a judge for six years. The circuit courts have general original jurisdiction in actions civil and criminal at law and equity within their circuits. The supreme court is composed of the judges of the circuits, one of whom is elected by the other judges Chief Justice. Except the power to issue writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, and the like, this court has appellate jurisdiction only, and is the court of last resort. There can be no trial by jury in this court. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, and in every organized county the Legislature may appoint one or more persons with powers not exceeding those of a circuit judge at chambers. Sheriffs, coroners, registrars of deeds, and district attorneys are chosen by the people for two years.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of the constitution are the following: no lottery or divorce can be granted by the Legislature; laws shall be passed providing a way for suing the State; the credit of the State shall never be lent, nor shall any debt be contracted nor money paid for internal improvements, unless the State hold trust property dedicated to such uses; except in cases of war, invasion, or insurrection, no debt exceeding $100,000 shall be contracted; a university without "sectarian instruction" shall be established; the Legislature shall prevent towns and cities from contracting debts; no general or special law to create a bank or banks shall be passed till a majority of the votes at a general election shall have been in favor of a bank, and until such a majority have afterward approved the act as passed; any person implicated in a duel loses the right of suffrage and of holding office; no public defaulter shall hold office; in criminal prosecutions for libel the jury are judges of law and fact; all lands are allodial, and leases of agricultural lands, with rent or service reserved for more than fifteen years, are void; resident aliens have all the property rights of citizens; imprisonment for debt on contract is prohibited; no religious opinions shall disqualify a witness, etc.

Amendments to the constitution, agreed to by a majority of members of both houses, shall be published for three months before the next election, and referred to the Legislature then chosen; and if again approved by such majority, shall be submitted to the people. A convention may be called in like manner.

Federal Representation.—Wisconsin, in accordance with the apportionment act of the 23rd May, 1850, has *three* representatives in the United States Congress.

The *militia force* of the State as reported to the Adjutant-General of the United States army consists of 32,203 men of all arms, of which 1,804 are commissioned officers, and 30,399 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates. Of the commissioned officers, 9 are general officers, 31 general staff officers, 212 field officers, etc., and 1,552 company officers.

The principal *benevolent institution* of the State is the Asylum for the Education of the Blind at Janesville, a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on every dollar of taxable property in the State is levied for its aid. It was opened 1st August, 1850, and on the 18th December, 1851, had 8 pupils—6 boys and 2 girls. Annual cost of support, $1,830.

Finances, Debt, etc.—The total receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1850, amounted to $93,889 58, and the expenditures to $62,746 20. The total receipts since the organization of the State government had been to date, $160,218 53, and the total expenditures, $152,969 61—excess of receipts, $7,248 92. The chief sources of revenue are taxes and the sales of lands. The principal expenditures are those—for salaries of executive and judicial officers, 13,592 33; legislative expenses, $14,309 58; printing, $8,793 44; State convicts (there being no prison), $3,093 52; miscellaneous (including revision of statutes in 1849), $16,356 59. There is a territorial *debt* of $12,892 75, which would be due in June, 1851.

Statistics of Education.—The superintendent of public instruction reported the capital of the school fund as amounting on the 1st June, 1851, to $538,094 41, which at 7 per cent. interest yielded an annual revenue of $37,666 61. This had been derived from sales of school-lands in 1849 and 1850, from the 5 per cents., and from fines. It is expected that $5,301,943 44 will be eventually realized from the sales of the school-lands. The sum of $47,416 77 was, Jan. 1st., 1851, in the treasury, to be apportioned among the several towns, which would give about 50 cents for each child attending school. For the year ending August 1st, 1850, out of 2,105 districts, 1,700, and out of 764 part districts, 650 had reported schools. In the districts reported, each school had been taught on an average 4.96 months, and all received $65.604 26 of public money. Out of 92,047 children between the ages of 4 and 20, 61,597 attended schools, and 1,020 under 4, and 688 over 20, also attended. Average wages to teachers—male $17 14, and female $9 02. There were at the date indicated 38 school-houses of brick, 51 of stone, 568 of logs, and 540 framed, and all valued at $173,246 67. The highest valuation of any school-house was $5,000, and the lowest, 5 cents. There were also in the State 87 private or select schools, with an average of 75 pupils. The State University is located at Madison; it was founded in 1848, and is well endowed. The Beloit College was founded in 1846, and in 1850 had 6 professors, and 25 students; and its library contained about 2,000 volumes. These institutions promise to be of essential utility when their organization is perfected.

Public Libraries.—One State library—4,000 volumes; 1 social—1,000 volumes; 33 public school—2,163; total, 35 libraries and 7,163 volumes.—*Report of Libr. of Smithsonian Institution*, 1851.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in Wisconsin in 1850 was 49, of which 11 were conducted on whig principles, 29 on democratic principles, and 9 were neutral in politics, including literary, religious, and all issues, the character of which had not been ascertained. Of the whole number, 6 were daily newspapers, 5 tri-weeklies, 36 weeklies, and 1 monthly. The circulation of the dailies amounted to 3,365 copies at each issue, the tri-weeklies to 1,525 copies, the weeklies to 25,624 copies, and the monthly to 1,500 copies. There was published in Brown county, in Columbus and in Crawford county, each 1 w.; in Dane, 3 w.; in Fond du Lac, 2 w.; in Greene and Grant, each 1 w.; in Jefferson, 2 w.; in Kenosha, 2 w.; in Milwaukie, 6 d., 5 t.-w., 6 w.; in Racine, 4 w. and 1 m.; in Rock, 3 w.; in Sauk, 1 w.; in Sheboygan, 3 w.; in St. Croix and Washington, each 1 w.; in Winnebago, 2 w.; and in Walworth and Waukesha, each 1 weekly.

Religious Denominations.—The statistics of the several religious denominations in the State in 1850 were as follows:

Denominations.	No. of Churches	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Church accom.	Value of Property
Baptist	28	9,505	$52,500	German Ref.	—	—	$ —	R. Catholic	57	23,717	$66,085
Christian	2	700	1,200	Jewish	—	—	—	Swedenbo'n	—	—	—
Congregat'l	33	10,585	61,260	Lutheran	18	5,000	13,650	Tunker	—	—	—
Dutch Ref.	2	550	750	Mennonite	—	—	—	Union	1	400	800
Episcopal	19	5,140	45,750	Methodist	54	15,008	62,430	Unitarian	—	—	—
Free	2	275	250	Moravian	—	—	—	Universalist	1	800	3,000
Friends	—	—	—	Presbyterian.	21	6,000	35,800	Minor Sects	—	—	—

—making a total of 244 churches, having accommodation for 78,450 persons, and valued at $350,600. Wisconsin forms a missionary diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and comprises the Roman Catholic diocese of Milwaukie.

Pauperism and Crime.—The whole number of paupers who received support within the year ending 1st June, 1850, was 666, of which number 169 were native, and 497 foreign born; and the whole number of paupers at the date specified was 338, of which 72 were natives, and 166 foreigners. Cost of support within the year, $14,743. A State prison has just been erected at Waupun, in Fond du Lac County.

*Historical Sketch.**—Wisconsin was first visited by French missionaries in 1660, in October of which year Mesnard reached Che-goi-me-gon, on Lake Superior. In 1672, Aloues and Dablon visited Green Bay, and the country between the Fox River and the south end of Lake Michigan. In the year following, on the 13th of May, Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and Joliet, an agent of the government of France, with five other Frenchmen, embarked from their mission, nea Mackinac, and arrived at Green Bay, where they found an Indian village and procured guides to accompany them up Fox River to the Portage with the Wisconsin. They descended this river to its mouth, where they arrived on the 17th of June, 1673, and made the first discovery of the Upper Mississippi River. The Territory remained under the government of the French, who claimed it, until 1763, when, at the treaty of Paris, it was ceded to Great Britain, who retained it until the Independence of the United States was acknowledged by that country in 1783, when it was claimed by Virginia, as a part of the Illinois country conquered by Col. George Rogers Clark. It, however, remained in the possession of Great Britain until 1796, when it was surrendered in accordance with Jay's treaty, ratified the previous year. On the first day of March, 1784, it was ceded by Virginia to the United States. By the celebrated ordinance passed the 13th of July, 1787, a government was provided for the Territory north-west of the Ohio River, which territory was divided into two separate governments, the western called Indiana, by an act passed May 7th, 1800. An act dividing the Indiana Territory and organizing Illinois, was passed and approved February 3d, 1809. By the act of Congress to enable the people of Illinois to form a State government, approved April 18th, 1818, all that portion of said territory north of the parallel of latitude 42° 30′ west of the middle of Lake Michigan, was attached to the Territory of Michigan, which had been set off from Indiana in 1805.

In 1835, Michigan having assumed a State government, John S. Horner, Secretary and Acting Governor, convened a session of the Legislature, at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory. No business was transacted, except the

* This sketch of the history of Wisconsin is taken from "Hunt's Gazetteer" of that State, advance sheets of which were kindly furnished to the Editor of the S. G. of U. S. It is a work of great value, and reflects high credit on the industry and ability of the learned author.

passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, was passed and approved April 20th, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4th, 1836.

On the 12th of June, 1838, an act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and establishing that portion on the west side of the Mississippi (which had been attached to Michigan in 1834) into a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

In 1836, Governor Dodge, by proclamation dated Sept. 9th, convened the Legislature at Belmont, now in Lafayette County, on the 25th day of October in that year. The second session was held at Burlington, now in the State of Iowa, November 6th, 1837, at which session the seat of government was located at Madison, where the first session of the 2d Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin was held November 26th, 1838.

A Convention was held at Madison, October 5th, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State constitution, which was adopted in convention, December 16th, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second convention was held December 16th, 1847, and a constitution agreed to February 1st, 1848, which was approved of by the electors at the election held April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848.

Succession of Governors.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS: Henry Dodge, 1836; James D. Doty, 1842; Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, 1844; Henry Dodge, 1845; and—CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS: Nelson Dewey, 1848; Nelson Dewey, 1850; Leonard J. Farwell, 1852.

MADISON, on the isthmus between Third and Fourth Lake, is the political capital.



Drawn and Engraved for the Progress of the Republic, and Entered according to the Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY—CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF PLACES

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ABERDEEN, p. v., and cap. Monroe co., *Miss.:* on the W. bank of the Tombigbee r., 330 m. from its mouth, and 142 m. N. E. Jackson. Steamboats ascend the r. from Mobile for 7 months in the year, and during high flood have gone 40 miles above. It is a village of recent date, but is already the most thriving place in the N. E. part of the State, and the depôt of a large portion of the prairie section, the staple of which is and ever will be cotton. Between 35,000 and 40,000 bags of this article are annually sent down the river to Mobile for exportation. Its trade with the neighboring counties is very heavy. The route of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern R. R. passes near or through Aberdeen, and that of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. a few miles W. of it, both of which will add greatly to its importance as a commercial depôt. The village is pleasantly situate, and contains the court-house, extensive warehouses and stores, several churches, and two academies; and here are published two weekly newspapers, the "Monroe Democrat," and the "Independent." Pop. about 4,000.

AKRON, p. v., and cap. Summit county, *Ohio:* on Little Cuyahoga r., 108 m. N. E. Columbus, and on the route of the Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati R. R., 40 m. from Cleveland. At this point is also formed the junction of the Ohio and the Pennsylvania canals. Akron is chiefly indebted to these great works for its prosperity, and is the depôt of a large country rich in agricultural products, which are here shipped in immense quantities. The canals, in connection with the river, also furnish a large water-power, which has been improved by the establishment of various manufactures. In 1850 the village contained two woolen factories, five or six flouring mills, a furnace, a machine-shop, etc.; and fire-proof paint is manufactured largely from a mineral deposit in the vicinity. There is also an extensive stove and hollow-ware manufactory in the place. The principal buildings are the court-house, churches, and schools. Two newspapers, the "Summit Beacon," and the "Free Democratic Standard" are issued weekly. Akron was founded in 1824. In 1840 it contained 1,665, and in 1850 3,226 inhabitants.

ALBANY, p. v., Baker co., *Ga.:* on the W. side of Flint river, and at the mouth of Kinchafoonee cr., 118 m. S. S.W. Milledgeville. This is an active business place, and large amounts of cotton are annually shipped by steamboat to Appalachicola, *Flor.*, and its trade with the neighboring plantations is considerable. In 1850 it contained three churches, twenty stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The "Albany Patriot" (dem.) is issued weekly. This village is destined to become a great railroad centre; the Savannah and Albany R. R. will connect it with the Atlantic coast, and already the South-western R. R. is being extended to this point, and the Brunswick and Florida R. R. Company propose to build a branch of their line from Troupsville.

ALBANY, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Albany co., and cap. of the State of *New York:* on the W. bank of the Hudson r., in lat. 42° 39 43″ N., and long. 73° 44′ 49″ W., 376 m. N. N. E. Washington, and 145 m. N. New York city. The portion of the city near the river is built on a low flat, but beyond this the surface rises rapidly to an elevation of about 200 feet. The older portions are irregularly laid out, and several of the streets are narrow. The newer parts, however, are spacious and handsome, and contain many fine public buildings, stores, and dwellings. The public buildings, except the Exchange, are principally located on the heights, and have a commanding position, overlooking a wide, beautiful, and fertile country. Among these the Capitol, the State House, and the City Hall are the most conspicuous. The Capitol is a large freestone building, 115 feet long and 90 broad, fronting east on a fine park. It contains accommodations for the Senate and Assembly, the State library, and numerous apartments for the State government. The State House, a handsome marble edifice, is situate on the E. side of Park Square, and accommodates the executive and administrative officers of the State; and the City Hall, an edifice of similar materials, also on the same side of the Park, contains the municipal offices. The Exchange is a large granite building at the foot of State Street, and contains the post-office, lecture-room and library of the Young Men's Association, the Rotunda, in which the Board of Trade meet, and numerous mercantile and professional offices. The other public buildings are—the Albany Academy, the Medical College, the State Normal School, and numerous benevolent and literary institutions. The old State House, on the south side of State Street, is now used as a depository for the geological collection made by the State surveyors. The Penitentiary is a large building in the Norman-Gothic style of architecture, and cost between $80,000 and $100,000. The city contains about 60 or 70 churches of various denominations, many of which are substantial and elegant structures. Among these the new Catholic Cathedral is pre-eminent. Many of the hotels are large and convenient.

The government of the city is exercised by a mayor and common council, the latter consisting of an alderman and an assistant alderman from each ward. Its police is excellent—a plentiful supply of water and well-lighted streets being distinguishing features in its economy. For the purposes of government, it is divided into ten wards. By the assessment-rolls, completed 26th December, 1852, the total valuation of property was as follows:

Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
1st ..	$778,235..	$22,000	6th..	$1,701,190..	$255,450
2d ..	921,588..	55,000	7th..	1,114,125..	85,200
3d ..	1,501,138..	139,000	8th..	820,160..	20,000
4th..	3,034,132..	918,580	9th..	1,398,400..	128,200
5th..	2,925,367..	2,302,341	10th..	1,637,295..	77,900

—making a total of $15,831,630 as the value of real estate, and $4,073,671 as that of personal property. The equalized valuation of real and personal estate was fixed at $18,822,188. Taxes for city expenses were levied for $152,000, and toward joint city and county taxes a further sum of $62,582, or a total of $216,055 94, the rate being about $1.08¼ per cent. Albany was originally a trading port of the Dutch, and dates as such from 1623. It was successively known as Beaverwyk and Wilhelmstadt; but after the capitulation in 1664 it obtained the name of Albany in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, the proprietary of the colony. In 1686 it was chartered as a city, and in 1797 it became the seat of government. The following table shows the population of Albany at several periods:

1755	1,800	1830	24.216
1790	3,506	1840	33,721
1800	5,349	1845	41,139
1810	10,762	1850	50,763
1820	12,541	1853	about 70,000

It will be seen from the above table that the increase of the population has been uniform, with the exception of the decade from 1810. This period included the last war with Great Britain, and the years of commercial depression which immediately succeeded it. The Erie Canal was opened in 1825. From that year the population began again to increase, and nearly doubled in the ten years from 1820. The subsequent completion of the great railroads centering at this city has also exercised a very marked influence on the population. The stationary population of the city, however, is not the true index of its prosperity, for during the year from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 persons pass through, or stay a longer or shorter time within its limits, and in a great measure enhance the value of its local trade.

Albany is the gateway of a vast commerce and travel between the East and West. One of the longest canals of the country here meets tide-water, and extends W. to Lake Erie, and by means of lateral canals the commerce of a great portion of the State is brought to this main trunk; vast lines of railroad also traverse in almost the same parallels; and here also railroads from every direction form junction. It is improbable that any other internal town of the world has greater or more perfect facilities for intercourse, and its commerce is commensurate.

The commerce of Albany is almost as ancient as its settlement, though it was first made a port of entry in 1833. No reliable records of its river commerce were kept previous to that date. As early as 1770, Albany sloops visited the West Indies in large numbers, and in 1785 the "Experiment," a sloop of 80 tons was fitted out here for China, being the second adventure from this country to Canton. The application of steam as a propelling power nearly revolutionized the commerce of the ports on the Hudson, and the ancient foreign trade of the river ports is now extinct. In 1791 no less than 42 sail arrived at or passed Albany to places above in a single day. After Albany was erected into a port of entry, Congress made an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions to navigation about six miles below the city, known as the Overslaugh. Although much was done to clear the channel, the passage is still difficult at low water, and requires further and more efficient improvements. No detailed statements of the river commerce are attainable, but much may be learned from the reports of the canal officers with regard to the articles arriving at and going from tide-water. This will give nearly all the commerce of the river at Albany and points above. The number of vessels arriving and departing at Albany, consisting of schooners, sloops, brigs, steamers, propellers, and scows, was, in 1848, 788; in 1849, 785; in 1850, 845; and in 1851, 814; and the tonnage of the same class of vessels for a series of years, was as follows:

1838	86,721 tons	1845	70,985 tons
1839	40,369 "	1846	71,011 "
1840	39.416 "	1847	97,019 "
1841	50,797 "	1848	77.983 "
1842	49,356 "	1849	79,122 "
1843	55,354 "	1850	80,548 "
1844	65,507 "	1851	80,810 "

—much of this tonnage trades to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The following table shows something of the value of the commerce of all the tide-water ports for a series of years, as given in the canal returns:

	Going from Tide water.		Arriving at Tide-water.	
Years.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1837	122,130	$25,784,147	611,781	$21,822,354
1838	142.802	33,062,858	640,481	23,038.510
1839	142,035	40.094,302	602,128	20,163.199
1840	129,580	36,398,039	669,012	23,213,573
1841	162,715	56,798,447	774,334	27,225,322
1842	123.294	32,314.998	666,626	22,751,013
1843	143.595	42,258,488	836,861	28,453,408
1844	176,737	53,142,403	1,019,094	34,183,167
1845	195.000	55.453.998	1,204,943	46.452.321
1846	213,795	64.628.474	1,362.319	51,105,256
1847	288,267	77,878.766	1,744.283	73,092.414
1848	329.557	77,477,781	1,447,905	50,883,907
1849	315,550	78,481.941	1,579,946	52.375.521
1850	418,370	74.826.999	2,033,863	55,474,637
1851	467.961	80,739,899	1,977,151	53.927.508
1852	531,527	118,896,444	2,234,822	66,893,102

The proportions of each class of property coming to tide-water in the years 1849, '50, '51, and '52, were as follows:

Produce of.	1849. Tons.	1850. Tons.	1851. Tons.	1852. Tons.
The Forest	665,547	947,768	913,267	1,064,677
Agriculture	769,600	743.232	891,418	989,268
Manufactures	44,288	39.669	52,302	47.512
Merchandise	5.873	7,105	4,580	10,605
Other articles	94,638	113,273	115,581	122,760

The tonnage going west from tide-water consists chiefly of merchandise.

Of the receipts, the principal are lumber of various descriptions: in the form of timber, boards and scantling, shingles, staves, etc.; products of the dairy and salted meats; flour and grain; domestic spirits, leather, iron, etc. The value of these articles is immense, as before shown. Next to the flour and grain interest, Albany is second to no other place in the Union as a lumber market. The quantity of the principal articles under this head received in 1850, '51, and '52, were as in the annexed table:

Year.	Scantling.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
1850	216,786,390 ft	34,226 M	28,832 c. ft.	150.517.280 lbs.
1851	260,238,003 "	84.136 "	110.200 "	115,087,299 "
1852	217,135,020 "	29,334 "	291,714 "	109,961,289 "

Besides this array of tonnage arriving at and leaving tide-water on the canals, there was in 1851 of the same classes of property to the value of $8,332,441 landed at Troy and Albany by railway from the west. There also went from the east by railway 29,112 tons of merchandise, furniture, and other property.

From the foregoing statements it may be seen that all the property from the Canadas, *via* Lake Champlain, and all that from the Western States, *via* the canals and central line of railroads destined for New York or Boston, must pass through these tide-water ports, which it rarely does without being either transhipped or handled sufficiently to pay a tribute to the commerce of some one of them.

Thus advantageously situated, connected by railroad or canal with Canada and the Great West, and with Boston and New York, Albany must continue to increase in wealth and importance, so long as the East on the one hand, and

the West on the other, maintain and multiply their present traffic with each other.

The local trade of Albany—though the city owes most to the commerce passing through it—is also extensive, and makes no mean item in its wealth. Stores of every description, wholesale and retail, are found here, and an extensive country is dependent on its supplies. Many of the stores are equal in their assortment, extent, and splendor to those of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. Broadway and State Street have numbers of the best class of stores. The river front is devoted chiefly to the wholesale trade, while in the northern districts are extensive lumber-yards. The freighting business is immense, and in the forwarding of emigrants to the West it more than equals New York. From these sources Albany has become a very wealthy city, and many of her citizens hold princely fortunes.

The manufacturing interests of the city have rapidly expanded, and within the past few years it has become one of the first industrial places in the State. The capital invested in this branch is estimated at not less than seven million dollars. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is made into stoves, steam-engines, and castings of every description, and gives employment to large numbers. The business of malting and brewing is carried on to a great extent in Albany; more than twenty of such establishments are now in operation, and Albany ale is found in every city of the Union, and not unfrequently in the cities of South America and the West Indies. The annual product is upward of 100,000 barrels of beer and ale. The manufacture of hats, fur caps, etc., is also a large interest. Among other branches, large and small, may be enumerated the argillo manufacture, soap and candles, tobacco, carriages, and railway cars, fire-brick, and pottery, etc. Argillo is a clay which is fashioned into door-knobs, table-tops, tiles for floors, and a variety of other articles, and has the hardness and beauty of marble. In the manufacture of railway-cars, Albany is now famous, and in the establishment of Goold & Company has one of the largest in the Union. There are six banks in the city, viz., the Albany Exchange Bank, capital $300.000; the Commercial Bank of Albany, $300.000; the New York State Bank, $250,000; the Bank of Albany, $240.000; the Albany City Bank, $500.000; and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, $300,000—total cap., $1,901,100.

The press of Albany is one of the most talented and best conducted in the country. Its annals form an important feature in its history and in that of the country from its active participation in the political affairs of the State and Union. In 1771 the "Albany Gazette," the first newspaper published in the city, was issued, but was discontinued in 1775 or 1776. In 1782 the "New York Gazetteer" appeared, and in 1784 the "Albany Gazette." The latter, which was a continuation of the "Gazetteer," was published until 1845. The "Balance" was published from 1808 to 1811. Cotemporaneous with the "Balance" was published the "Political Register." The one was the organ of the Federalists, and the other of the Republicans, and both were very ably conducted. In 1807 the "Gazette" began to publish the proceedings of the Legislature. The "Albany Argus" was commenced in 1813; it was the organ of Gov. Tompkins. The first daily was the "Advertiser," commenced in 1815, and afterward united with the "Gazette." The "Evening Journal" first appeared in 1829, and the "Atlas" in 1841. At present there are five daily papers published in Albany, viz., the "Argus" (dem.), the "Ev. Journal" (whig), the "Atlas" (dem.), the "State Register" (whig), and the "Express" (neutral), and the first four of these issue also weekly editions. The "Knickerbocker," the "Dutchman," and the "Freeholder" are issued weekly; these are neutral in politics, and devoted chiefly to general news and literature. Many of the printing offices attached to these are very extensive, and those of the "Argus" and "Journal" have successively had the State printing, by which their proprietors have amassed good fortunes.

Alton, p. city and port, Madison co., *Ill.:* on the left bank of the Mississippi, 2¼ m. above the mouth of the Missouri, and at the place where the Mississippi bends most into Illinois, 18 m. below the mouth of the Illinois r., 20 m. above St. Louis, and 72 m. S. W. Springfield. The town of Alton is divided into three portions—Alton City, Middle Alton, and Upper Alton. The corporate bounds of the *city* extend 2 m. along the river, and 1 m. back. Portions of the site are very uneven with bluffs and ravines. Other portions will need little grading. It has the best landing for steamboats on the E. bank of the river, having a natural wharf of rock. The plan of the city is on a liberal scale. There are several public squares, a large reservation on the river for public purposes, and the streets are 100, 80, and 60 feet wide, according to their situation and public accommodation. Market Street is 150 feet wide. This city has already attained a progress that places it among the most important of the Great West, and its prospects for the future are of the most cheering description. It contains large warehouses, numerous wholesale and retail stores, slaughtering and packing establishments, and is the largest city on the river above St. Louis. Its manufactures are also various, and in a flourishing condition. Its steamers ply constantly both up and down the river to St. Louis and Galena, and connect with the railroads and stage-routes diverging to the east and north-east. The railroads are rapidly progressing to completion, and will connect Alton directly with Springfield, Chicago, and all the principal towns of the State, and indirectly with the great lines of Indiana, Ohio, etc., leading to the seaboard. Thus it becomes a leading thoroughfare, and as such, and from its position on the river, where freight must be transhipped, the city will reap tribute of the vast commerce passing between the East and West. *Middle Alton* is situate in the rear of the city on high ground, and has many elegant mansions. A portion of its population are within the city bounds. *Upper Alton*, 2½ m. back, is also a pleasant town, and is the seat of Shurtliff College. The railroads coming in at Alton are the Chicago and Mississippi R. R., 257 m. to Chicago; the Terre Haute and Alton R. R., 165 m. from Terre Haute, etc. The "Telegraph and Review" (whig), is issued weekly, and circulates about 4,000 copies. There are here several literary societies, and schools and academies are numerous. The religious denominations are Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and other principal sects, each of which have commodious and substantial places of worship. Alton has every accommodation for travelers in its hotels, some of which are large and substantial. With regard to the immediate site and neighborhood of this city, it may be said that it has ample resources in wood, stone, coal, etc. For several miles around it, one of the finest bodies of timber in the State originally existed, and still does to a great extent. Bituminous coal is abundant but a short distance from it, and inexhaustible beds of limestone, suitable for building purposes, are within its precincts. Freestone, water-lime, etc., are abundant in the vicinity.

The city proper, in 1850, contained 3,585 inhabitants; it is now (1853) estimated that there is at least a population of 12,000 in the city and suburbs. There is every prospect that in 1860 the city will contain 30,000.

Annapolis City, port of entry, p. o., and capital Anne Arundel co., and capital of the State of *Md.:* on W. side of Severn r., 3 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and distant 38 m. E. N. E. of Washington, D. C. Lat. 38° 58′ 50″ N., long. 76° 29′ 26″ W. from Greenwich, or 32′ 34″ E. from Washington. In 1830 the population was 2,623, in 1840 2,792, and in 1850 3,011—wh. 1,774, fr. col. 585, and sl. 652. The government removed from St. Mary's, the old capital, to Annapolis, then called Providence, 1689. Annapolis is regularly laid out, its streets diverging from the State House and Episcopal church, as from two principal centres. The State House is a substantial building; in this

the old Congress held some of its sessions, and the Senate Chamber, in which Washington resigned his commission to that august body, has been preserved unaltered. The State library contains about 25,000 volumes. The city has a market-house, a bank (the Farmer's Bank of Maryland), and about 420 dwellings, many of which are elegant and spacious. St. John's College, formerly a branch of the University, is located here; it was founded in 1784, and in 1850 had 6 professors, 30 students, 150 alumni, 8 of whom were ministers, and a library containing 3,292 volumes. The public press consists of two newspapers, the "Maryland Republican," and the "Free Press," issued weekly, together circulating 1,200 copies. Shipping owned in the collection district of Annapolis, on the 1st June, 1850, was 2,323 tons, of which 336 was navigated by steam-power. Some small manufactures are carried on, and the coasting trade hence is on a liberal scale. The city communicates with the interior lines of travel by the Annapolis and Eldridge R. R., 21 m. in length, diverging from it in a N. W. direction to a junction with the Washington Branch R. R., at a point 18 m. from Baltimore, 22 m. from Washington.

Appalachicola, p. v., port, and cap. Franklin co., *Flor.:* on a bluff at the W. side of the entrance to Appalachicola r., 62 m. S. W. Tallahassee. The harbor is deep enough for large vessels, and the port has considerable coasting trade. The tonnage in 1850 was 2,050 tons, all navigated by steam, and chiefly employed on the river. In the foreign trade 17,132 tons cleared, and 12,196 tons entered in the same year. A newspaper, the "Commercial Advertiser," is issued weekly. The village occupies a plot one mile square, and is regularly laid out. It contains the county buildings, and has numerous substantial warehouses and dwellings.

Astoria, p. city, port, and cap. Clatsop co., *Oreg. Ter.:* on S. side Columbia r., 8 m. from its mouth. It is a port of entry, and was formerly a noted trading post, founded in 1811 by John J. Astor, the modern Crœsus, and even at the present time is little more. There are many more eligible places than this for both foreign and internal commerce near the mouth of the river.

Augusta, p. city, and capital Richmond co., *Ga.:* on Savannah r., and at the intersection of the South Carolina, the Georgia, and the Burke County railroads. It is an important commercial point, and the depôt of an extensive and fertile country, the produce of which, cotton, tobacco, etc., is sent sent down to Charleston, 137 m., by railroad, and to Savannah by the Savannah r. The city is well laid out, and has many spacious stores and dwellings. The public buildings are a City Hall, county court-house and jail, a theatre, arsenal, hospital, and numerous churches. The "Sentinel" and "Constitutionalist" are published daily, and have also tri-weekly and weekly editions; the "Republic" is issued tri-weekly and weekly, and there are two monthly publications issued—the "Southern Medical Journal" and the "Southern Cultivator." Population in 1830, 4,200; in 1840, 6,430; and in 1850, 9,559.

Augusta, l., p. city, and cap. Kennebec co., *Me.*, and cap. of the State of Maine: on both sides of Kennebec r., at the head of steamboat navigation, 43 m. from the ocean. Lat. 44° 18′ 43″ N., and long. 69° 50′ W. from Greenwich, or 7° 12′ E. from Washington, and distant 595 m. N. E. Washington. A fine bridge, 520 feet long, connects the two parts of the village, which is regularly laid out, and rises gradually from the shores of the river. It contains the State House, Insane Hospital, the county buildings, a U. S. Arsenal, and numerous churches and school-houses, many of which are elegant structures. The State House is located half a mile S. of the village. The building is of white granite, and has spacious halls for the legislature and executive officers. Four newspapers are published weekly, the "Kennebec Journal" (whig), the "Age" (dem.), the "Maine Farmer" (agric.), and the "Gospel Banner." The Kennebec and Portland R. R. terminates here, connecting the village with Portland and other New England cities, and steamboats ply regularly between this place and the principal North Atlantic ports. Pop. 8,225.

Austin, p. city, and cap. Travis co., *Tex.:* on the N. bank of Colorado r., 200 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, and about 160 m. N. W. Houston. In 1839 this place contained only 3 or 4 cabins; it is now capital of the State, and contains at least 1,000 inhabitants. The government buildings are of respectable construction, and there are several good warehouses, stores, and dwellings, although the greater number are built of wood, and many are log-houses. The site is elevated and remarkably beautiful, and the surrounding country presents some of the most picturesque scenery in America. Considerable commerce centres here, and railroads are projected in various directions diverging from this point. Its prospects, indeed, are better than its present condition. There are published here two weekly newspapers, viz., the "State Gazette," and the "South-western American." It has a college, and several other schools.

Baltimore City, sea-port, p. city, and cap. Baltimore co., *Md.:* on the N. side Patapsco r., 14 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and 204 m. from the Atlantic Ocean by ship-channel, and 28 m. N. Annapolis; lat. 39° 17′ 23″, and long. 0° 24′ E. Washington.

The city is pleasantly situated on a slightly undulating ground, and some of the elevations in the vicinity command fine views. As laid out, it includes four miles square, and is built around the bay. The streets are regular and spacious, the buildings mostly of brick, and some of them exhibiting beautiful architectural combinations. Jones' Falls, a small stream from the N., divides the city into two parts, and over it are erected several handsome stone and wooden bridges.

The harbor of Baltimore is capacious and safe, and consists of an inner basin and an outer harbor—the latter at Fell's Point, and accessible to the largest ships. The entrance is commanded by Fort M'Henry.

The principal public buildings are the City Hall, the County Court-house, the State Penitentiary, County Prison, and House of Refuge, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the finest in the Union, and numerous buildings devoted to collegiate, academic, and other literary and educational purposes. The monuments of Baltimore, and its numerous fountains, are distinguishing features in the adornments of the city.

The population, in 1850, amounted to 169,054 souls, of which 140,666 were white, 25,442 fr. col., and 2,946 sl. The total value of real and personal estate was $80,237,960, and the taxes raised, $617,994, of which $381,509 was city tax. Baltimore has 4 colleges, 67 academies and private schools, and 71 primary and public schools. The University, St. Mary's College, and Washington Medical College, are the principal collegiate institutions. There are 99 churches of all denominations, of which 6 are Baptist, 10 Episcopal, 3 German Reformed, 8 Lutheran, 42 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, 8 Roman Catholic, and 8 others not specified. The public press consists of 6 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 10 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly periodicals and newspapers; and of these 6 are religious, 1 agricultural, 1 musical, and 1 colonization; the remainder are devoted to politics and general news.

The industrial employments of the citizens are various and extensive. There are 2,243 establishments; the manufacturing capital invested, $6,541,922; males employed, 15,442; females employed, 5,044; raw material consumed, $9,444,244; monthly cost of labor, $459,441; annual products, $20,416,511; of these establishments, 71 are blacksmith, 356 boot and shoe, 111 cabinet ware, 120 cigar, 238 clothing, 26 coach and carriage, 10 brass founding, 13 iron founding, 10 gunsmith, 12 machine, 10 piano-forte, 17 printing and publishing, 24 sail-making, 21 ship-building, 13 ship-joiner, 16 ship-smith, 31 silver-smith, etc., 19 stove, 15 weavers, 21 wheelwright, and 10 whitesmith—the remainder various, and of common interest.

As a commercial city, Baltimore ranks next to New Orleans among the Southern ports. It has an immense inland trade, which will be greatly increased when the lines of communication are completed to a junction with those of Ohio and other Western States. In 1850, the principal receipts from the interior for consumption and export, were: Cumberland coal, 146,645 tons, and anthracite, 160,000 tons; wheat, 2,600,000 bushels (about 1,750,000 bushels taken by millers, and 850,000 bushels shipped); Indian corn, 3,000,000 bushels; oats, 450,000 bushels, and considerable lots of rye, barley, peas, and beans; beef, pork, and bacon; tobacco, 41,833 hhds.; wool, 500,000 lbs., etc.; the inspections of flour amounted to 896,592 barrels; of corn meal, to 46,000 barrels; and of rye flour, to 5,441 barrels; of leather, to 413,974 sides. Flour and tobacco, however, are the two great staples of Baltimore, and well has it been designated as "the greatest market for tobacco in the United States, and the principal flour market in the world." Its coastwise trade is also very extensive, and the shipping of Baltimore is found in every port from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Rio Grande; the lumber of Maine, and the cotton and sugar of the Gulf States are brought here in vast quantities, as are also the various manufactures and merchandises of the intermediate Atlantic ports; in 1850, 25,000 cotton bales were landed from Southern ports, and 63,000,000 feet of lumber from Bangor and other ports of Maine. The shipping owned in the collection district, of which Baltimore is the port, amounted on the 1st of June, 1850, to 140,019 tons, of which was registered 90,670 tons; enrolled and licensed, 57,612 tons, and licensed under 20 tons, 737 tons; and of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 13,115 tons, navigated by steam-power. In 1849–50, 66 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 11,683 tons, were built in the port district. The Baltimore clippers are pronounced to be the perfection of naval architecture; and they are no less fitted for trade than for privateering, in which capacity they made a great figure in the last war with England.

Boston, New York, and New Orleans are the only seaboard ports of the Union the foreign commerce of which exceeds that of Baltimore In 1849–50, the entrances amounted to 488 vessels and 99,588 tons, and the clearances to 521 vessels and 126,819 tons; and the value of merchandise imported was $6,124,201, and of that exported, $6,967,353. The great bulk of the foreign commerce of Baltimore is carried on with the States of South America and the West India colonies, and the continent of Europe. With the British ports in Europe the connection is very limited.

There are 10 banks in Baltimore, with an aggregate capital of $7,101,051. The circulation in 1850 amounted to $2,073,578, discounts to $10,925,106, and deposits to $3,648,819, and the amount of specie on hand to $2,113,758. There are also a number of insurance companies and savings' institutions.

The city is bountifully supplied with pure and wholesome water from public springs and fountains; these are inclosed by circular railings, and covered by small, open templets, consisting of columns supporting a dome, which are highly ornamental. The city, however, derives its great supply from an elevated part of Jones' Falls, from which the water is conducted through an aqueduct to a reservoir on Calvert Street, whence it is distributed in pipes.

The lines of travel diverging from Baltimore, are: the Baltimore and Philadelphia R. R., 97 m. long; the Baltimore and Susquehanna R. R., extending to Harrisburg, Penn.; and the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., with a branch R. R. to Washington; and lines of steamships or sail-vessels ply to Philadelphia, Norfolk, and other Atlantic ports. These great routes of communication unite the city with every part of the Union, and insure a rapid and certain transit to its ever-increasing trade.

Baltimore was first laid out as a town in 1729, and in 1765 it contained only 50 houses. It was chartered as a city in 1797. Since this period its increase has been constant, and its prosperity material.

Baton Rouge, p. v., and cap. East Baton Rouge par., *La.*, and cap. of the State of Louisiana: on E. bank of Mississippi r., 245 m. from its mouth, and 1,120 S.W. Washington. It is the site of a U. S. barracks, and contains the State House, the Louisiana Penitentiary, county offices, and other handsome public and private dwellings. It is mostly built upon an elevated plain, some 25 or 30 feet above the river, the business portion being at the foot of the bluff. The "Baton Rouge Gazette," and "Democratic Advocate" are published weekly. Pop. 3,905.

Beloit, t. and p. v., Rock co., *Wisc.*: at the junction of Turtle cr. with Rock r., 45 m. S. by E. Madison. Drained principally by Rock r. and its tributaries. Surface varied; soils rich and productive. The v. lies on both sides of Rock r., and has commercial and manufacturing facilities of a superior character. In 1850 it contained 6 churches and 3 hotels, 18 dry goods, 10 groceries, 2 hardware, and 3 drug stores; 3 stove and tin, 2 shoe, 4 clothing, and 2 book stores; 2 cabinet, 2 jewelers, 4 market, and 2 paint shops; 3 saddle and harness, 4 blacksmiths, and 2 coopers; 1 tobacco factory; 3 flouring, 1 oil, and 1 saw mill; 1 flax factory, 1 foundry, 1 machine-shop, 1 agricultural-implement factory, 2 carriage factories, 1 scale, 1 woolen, and soap and candle factory. The "Beloit Journal" is issued weekly, and schools are numerous. Beloit is destined to become a great railroad centre; branches extend hence to the Galena and Chicago Union R. R., and the Beloit and Madison R. R. is being constructed. These will connect it with the interior of the State, and also with the late port of Illinois. Pop. of t. in 1850, 2,732. The pop. of the v. in 1853 was estimated at 3,000.

Boston, p. city, sea-port, and cap. Suffolk co., and cap. of the State of *Mass.*: at the head of Massachusetts Bay, near the confluence of Charles and Mystic rivers. These streams are navigable only for a few miles, but uniting with Neponset and Weymouth rivers, form one of the noblest harbors of the world—land-locked, accessible to ships of the line, easily defended, and rarely obstructed by ice. It extends 14 m. from Point Alderton to Medford, and from Chelsea to Hingham is at least 8 m. wide, covering 75 sq. m., and would hold all the shipping of the Union. The entrance for large vessels is very narrow, barely sufficient for two to sail abreast. It is defended by three fortresses, two of which, on George's and Castle islands, are on the largest scale, and constructed with all the improvements of modern science. The third, or Citadel, on Governor's island, is not yet completed. These will effectually command the entrance, and, when finished, make it impregnable. The harbor is well adapted to commerce. The peninsula and island of Boston is literally fringed with wharves and docks, while around the harbor and its affluents are clustered many cities and villages, into which Boston overflows, all of which have piers and landing-places, viz., Hingham, Hull, Quincy, Milton, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Watertown, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, and Somerville. Lat. 42° 21′ 23″ N., and long. 71° 04′ 09″ W., 432 m. N. E. Washington City.

The early settlers chose for their residence, in 1630, a peninsula, connected with the main by a narrow isthmus, occasionally overflowed, and divided at high tide into two islands. The entire tract contained 600 acres. It was called Shawmut or Trimountain, and derived its name from its springs and three lofty hills. The spot was undoubtedly selected for pure water, facilities for commerce, and security from wolves and Indians. Boston soon became an important sea-port, and at an early period became distinguished for her enterprise and commerce, and was peculiarly noted for her ship-building and fisheries. In 1740 the population was 17,000. For more than half a century from this period the growth of the city was checked by wars and the restrictive policy of England, and hence in 1790 the city con-

tained only 18,038 inhabitants. Before the Revolution she was the first commercial city on the coast; her reputation was identified with the country, and the colonists were generally known as Bostonians among the French and Canadians. But during that eventful struggle her citizens were compelled to abandon their firesides, and their commerce was literally ruined. Her sacrifice for the common cause was severe, and her recovery slow. New York and Philadelphia consequently outstripped her. But since 1790 the city has advanced rapidly. She embarked largely in the trade to India and China; in voyages to the North-west Coast, and in the fisheries, carrying trade, etc.; and opened an extensive business with Russia, the Mediterranean, South America, Liverpool, and the British Colonies. When commerce was paralyzed by the embargo and war of 1812, she commenced manufactures, which have since expanded into every variety of form. More recently her citizens have taken a deep interest in railroads, and opened to the city an interior to which nature gave her no access.

A peninsula, less than one mile square, was soon found insufficient for Boston, and the State annexed to her Dorchester Point, a peninsula of 600 acres. To this, now called South Boston, she is united by four bridges. At a later period ferries were established to Noddles Island (660 acres), and this now forms a ward of the city. Some hundred acres have also been reclaimed from the sea; but these narrow limits, about 3 sq. m. in extent, proved inadequate, and have long been exceeded, and the population outside the chartered limits of Boston already equals the population within. As a metropolitan district, Boston, indeed, may be said to extend a circuit of nine miles round the Exchange, within which limits the population in 1850 was 269,874.

The population of Boston proper, at successive decennial periods, has been as follows: in 1790, it was 18,038; in 1800, 24.937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,383; and in 1850, 136,881.

As Boston grew in population and manufactures, the natural spring, which gave it the Indian name of Shawmut, gradually failed; and the water deteriorated, and the citizens were obliged to deepen the ancient wells from year to year. It was at length necessary to resort to a foreign supply. In 1795 wooden pipes were laid by a company from Jamaica Pond, and as the demand increased, 10-inch iron pipes were substituted. This source having proved insufficient, a new aqueduct was constructed from Cochituate Lake, 20 m. from the Exchange, and was opened in 1849. The mean elevation of the lake is 120 feet above the marsh level. The water is carried 14¼ m. by a brick conduit of an elliptical form, 6 feet 4 in. by 5 feet, with a regular descent of 3 1-6 inches per mile, to a large reservoir in Brookline. Here a pond of 22 acres, and holding 100,000,000 gallons, has been formed by closing the outlet of a valley. The reservoir is 123 feet above the sea. The water is carried over Charles r. by two parallel pipes 30 in. diameter. From Brookline, large iron pipes carry the water to a granite reservoir on the summit of Beacon Hill, holding 2,500,000 gallons, and to another on Dorchester Heights, holding 6,000,000 gallons. These are 120 feet above the sea, and the water is hence conducted through 70 m. of pipe through the streets, and has generally been introduced into dwellings and stores. The head is sufficient to throw a 3 in. jet 92 feet high from the fountain on the Common. The aqueduct is competent to supply 14,000,000 gallons daily. East Boston is also supplied from this source, pipes being conducted over Charles and Mystic rivers.

The city proper now is, and the suburbs soon will be, lighted with gas.

The principal public buildings in Boston and its vicinity, are Quincy Market, a granite structure, 500 by 88 feet; the State House, a large and commodious building; Faneuil Hall, an ancient brick edifice; the Massachusetts General Hospital, a large stone structure, at West Boston; the old State House; the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; the Institute for the Blind at South Boston; the Orphan Asylum; the Farm School; the City Hall, and Suffolk Court-house, large granite buildings; the Registry of Deeds' Offices; the Merchants' Exchange, of granite, also; the Athenæum, of freestone; the Custom-house; a Club House, of freestone; 23 large School-houses, costing $703,000; 41 Primary School-houses; 3 Theatres; a Museum; and 2 large buildings of granite, used for concerts and lectures. Boston has also erected an extensive Jail, of Quincy granite, and a spacious Alms-house, at Deer island. At Rainsford's island she has also the Quarantine Hospital, and the buildings hitherto used for jails and alms-houses at West and South Boston. The citizens of Boston have rarely been wanting in the cause of benevolence, and many of their institutions are richly endowed. Previous to 1845, a single institution, the General Hospital and M'Lean Asylum, had received $640,942; and the entire amount of donations to such public objects was ascertained to have been, prior to 1846, $4,992,659.

Very few of the ancient burial-grounds are now used for interments; several have been planted, and contribute much to the ornament of the city. In 1831, Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, a spot remarkable for its natural beauties, was selected as a rural cemetery. It contains 118 acres, and during the last 18 years 1,756 lots have been sold, realizing $175,000. Roads and paths have been opened, a granite gateway and chapel built, and iron railing set round it; many tasteful monuments of marble have been erected, and it has become a place of frequent resort for the living as for the dead. At Forest Hill, Roxbury, is another beautiful cemetery, and others at Brighton and Wood Lawn. The cemetery of Mount Auburn is the first instance in America of a large tract having been chosen for its natural beauties, and improved by landscape gardening, to prepare it for the reception of the dead.

Boston is the commercial emporium of New England, and next to New York among the commercial cities of the Union. In 1850, the shipping owned in the district amounted to 320,687 tons. The foreign arrivals amounted to 2,877 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 478,859 tons; and the foreign clearances, 2,839 vessels, of 437,760 tons. The shipping built in the year 1849–50, was 23,480 tons. The value of imports in 1849 was $24,117,175; and of exports, $8,843,974. Boston enjoys, also, a large local and coast-wise trade. Within the borders of Massachusetts are two cities with over 30,000 inhabitants, ten with 10,000 to 20,000, ten towns with 6,000 to 10,000, twenty with 4,000 to 6,000. Between these and Boston an active commerce exists; and by her iron arms she reaches through this populous interior to the north and west, to Canada and the Mississippi. The coast-wise importations in 1849 consisted in part of 269,813 bales of cotton, 262,632 tons anthracite, 987,988 barrels of flour, 30,002,593 bushels of corn, 621,513 bushels of oats, rye, and shorts, 38,199 barrels of turpentine, 663,580 sides of leather, 156,556 barrels of pork, 200,560 pigs of lead, etc. Large importations are also made, particularly from New Orleans, of beef, hemp, sugar, molasses, tobacco, and other articles. Vessels of all sizes, from 50 to 1,000 tons, are engaged in the coasting trade. The arrivals in 1849 were 6,100 vessels, which number does not include sloops and schooners, laden with wood, stone, and sundries, some thousands annually, that do not report at the custom-house. By railroad the tonnage transported amounted to 1,167,129 tons.

The trade of Boston with the West and South is immense; her manufactures and imports are sent by railway and packets to the farthest limits of the country. Lines of packets run to all the sea-board cities, freighted with the cottons, boots, shoes, and other domestic goods, the produce of the State's industry. With California, also, Boston has had large dealings; at least one-fifth of the shipping that sails from Atlantic ports for "El Dorado," hails from Boston.

In 1850, there were 29 banks in the city, and the banking capital amounted to $21,460,000. The amount deposited in

savings' banks was $3,977,799, owned by 29,799 depositors. The stock capital of Boston insurance companies was $5,483,000. There were also in the city numerous mutual, and several foreign insurance companies.

The assessed value of property in Boston is $179,525,000, and the city debt about $7,000,000, chiefly owing on account of the water-works. This debt is small compared with the wealth and resources of the city. The property of the city consists of the "Common," a beautiful park of 48 acres, encircled by an iron fence; the Public Garden, containing 14 acres, and several public squares and areas, embellished by fountains. These are all devoted to the health and recreation of the citizens. She owns also valuable property that may be sold; the whole is valued at $5,071,000, and at the present time yields a revenue of $300,000 annually. The expenses of the city are chiefly for her schools, street improvements, watch, and the support of correctional and humane institutions.

Some of the artificial structures which connect Boston with the main deserve notice. The Western Avenue, 7,000 feet long, leads from the old peninsula to Brookline, Roxbury, and Brighton; it is a solid structure of granite, filled in with earth, and cost $700,000. Besides forming a wide carriage road, it creates a large water-power, and has redeemed many acres from the harbor. West Boston Bridge and Causeway, 6,190 feet long, connects Boston with Cambridge; Canal Bridge is 2,796 feet long; Warren Bridge, 1,390 feet; Long Wharf, 1,800 feet long and 200 feet wide; Central Wharf, 1,379 feet long and 150 feet wide; India Wharf, 980 feet long. Along these wharves are continuous blocks of warehouses, 4 or 5 stories high, and from 50 to 80 feet deep. Granite, Connecticut, and Lewis's wharves are of like size, and have ranges of large stone warehouses.

The schools of Boston are frequently referred to as models of perfection. Their number and excellence, with her liberal patronage of education, have given the city the title of the Modern Athens, and their merit and importance can not be overrated. In 1850 her primary schools had 11,376 scholars, her grammar schools 9,154, and other schools 471 scholars. Boston has also a Latin and High School, in which the higher branches are taught with signal ability. All these schools are open free of charge to all. Without the chartered limits of the city are Harvard University, with its Law and Theological Schools, a Baptist college, and many excellent schools and academies.

There are several public libraries in the city. The Athenæum Library, the Boston and Mercantile libraries, the Law Library, the State Library, and several libraries of Harvard University. These together contain upward of 150,000 volumes.

There are 80 periodicals and newspapers published in Boston, several of which are worked by steam presses, and have large circulations. These refer to almost every department of literature, religion, science, agriculture, banks, railroads, belles-letters, statistics, history, medicine, law, education, etc.

The religious and charitable institutions of the city are also numerous. It has nearly 200 churches and places of worship. There is also a General Hospital, two Insane Hospitals, an Asylum for the Blind, an Eye and Ear Infirmary, a Lying-in-Hospital, an Asylum for Orphan Girls, and a Farm-school for Boys. Most of these are liberally endowed.

The United States have expended large sums in and around Boston on their fortresses and arsenal, extensive navy-yard, dry dock, and rope-walks, and stores of cannon, arms, and material, and Custom-house, and hospitals for sick and infirm seamen. All these are situated in Boston Harbor, and are valued at $8,000,000. The navy-yard is second only to that of Norfolk.

Should Boston and her suburbs increase for 25 years at its present rate, its population will exceed 1,500,000. If we would seek for a solution of the growth of Boston in commerce, wealth, and population, we may have it not only in its central position and admirable harbor, but in the enterprise, intelligence, and frugality of her people. Her enterprise descends lineally from those bold ancestors who planted an empire in the wilderness. Their spirit and their love of letters are inherited; these have guided its enterprise. But it is one thing to acquire and another to retain. The frugality of the people is the great secret of accumulation, and hence Boston has risen to its present glorious position, which is every day becoming more and more enviable and unapproachable.

Brooklyn, p. city, and capital Kings co., *N. Y.*: on the W. end of Long Island, opposite New York city, 145 m. S. Albany. Pop. in 1810, 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; and in 1850, 96,838. It is now the eighth, in regard to population, in the Union, and the second in the State. Dwell. in 1850, 10,197. Value of real estate, $32,010,711; and of personal property, $3,950,589.

Brooklyn was originally built on very uneven ground, and still—although the grades have been greatly leveled—retains many of the natural beauties for which it was so pre-eminent. The Heights of Brooklyn, seen from the New York side of the East river, are unrivaled as city scenery, and there are also, farther back, eminences which afford fine localities for residences. The streets are regularly laid out, and are from 60 to 100 feet wide; and on the whole, no other city of the Union has so many substantial and handsome public buildings. The City Hall is a fine marble structure, at the head of Fulton Street, and the banking-houses, school-houses, and churches are elegant and commodious. It is *the* city of churches. The city is divided into eleven wards, and governed by a mayor and common council, and in its police arrangements is much superior to the neighboring city of New York. It is lighted throughout with gas, which has also been generally introduced into the dwellings of the rich; and there is a project on foot for introducing into the city a supply of water from the S. side of Long Island. At present, water is supplied from the public pumps or cisterns; and in case of an extensive fire, there is not a sufficiency. The charter officers of the city are the mayor, controller, street commissioner, commissioner of repairs and supplies, collector of taxes, and chief of police; and for each ward an alderman and assistant alderman, a supervisor, an assessor, a commissioner of excise, and constable. These are elected by the citizens, and form respectively boards intrusted with the city government. The city clerk, the attorney and counselor, the health officer, the city treasurer, the sealer of weights and measures, the clerk of police and justices courts, the city surveyors, etc., are appointed by the common council. For police purposes, the city is divided into four districts, each, except the first district (which has 48), having 32 policemen, under a captain and two assistant captains.

The commerce of Brooklyn is relatively large; but as the city is within the collection district of New York, no separate returns are made in the published accounts. The river front of the city is literally fringed with wharves, and backed by extensive warehouses, while the Atlantic Dock and its immense stores enhance the importance of its shipping facilities. The dock contains 42½ acres, and the pier front, facing on Buttermilk Channel, has a length of 3,000 feet. Ships of the largest size enter it, and unload into the adjoining stores by means of patent cranes, worked by steam-power. Other dock facilities are about to be built beyond Red Hook. There are four banks in the city, two savings' institutions, and four fire insurance companies, with numerous other associations for commercial and economical purposes. Its churches number 63, of which 11 are Episcopal, 7 Roman Catholic, 6 Baptist, 6 German Reformed, 5 Congregational, 7 Presbyterian, 11 Methodist Episcopal, and each one, African Methodist Episcopal, Universalist, Unitarian, Friends, Sailors' Bethel, Congregational Methodist, Ameri-

can Primitive Methodist, Protestant Methodist, Second Advent, and Reformed Presbyterian. The city contains 13 school districts, which are under the superintendence of the Board of Education. It also constitutes one colored school district. The public schools are entirely free to children residing within the respective districts in which the schools are located. Each district contains a valuable district library, the use of the books being free to all the inhabitants of the district, both male and female. In the larger districts the libraries number between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes each. Academies and high schools for youth of both sexes are also very numerous, and are generally well and ably conducted. The Brooklyn Institute, Washington Street, is one of its highest institutions, and has connected with it a Youths' Free Library, and free lectures and concerts are given during the winter. Among the benevolent institutions of the city, the most conspicuous are the City Hospital, Raymond Street, and the Dispensary in Pine-apple Street.

In the east part of Brooklyn is the United States Navy-yard, situate on the Wallabout. It covers some 40 acres, and contiguous thereto are mooring grounds, etc. The yard is inclosed on the land side by a high brick wall, and within are large ship-houses, timber sheds, store-houses, work-shops, etc.; and an immense Dry Dock, the greatest work of the kind within the United States, has been lately completed. The Naval Hospital, half a mile east of the yard, occupies a commanding eminence, and is surrounded by a fine park and grounds, about 33 acres in extent.

The Greenwood Cemetery, on Gowanus Heights, in the S. part of the city, is one of the most picturesque and beautiful burial-plots anywhere to be found. It occupies nearly 300 acres of land, and is laid out in avenues, embellished by shade trees and shrubbery. The surface is of every variety, interspersed with ponds and lakelets, and from its higher parts commands an extensive view of the harbor, and the scenery of the lower Hudson. Its monuments, erected in memory of the dead, some at the expense of the public or societies, and others in commemoration of private friendships or relations, are of every description, but chiefly of white marble, and finely sculptured. Altogether, it is the most extensive and most beautiful cemetery within the borders of the Union, and is an establishment of which the city may well be proud.

For so large a city, Brooklyn is but poorly represented by its press, a fact accounted for by its proximity to New York city, the literary as well as the commercial emporium of America. Four papers are published daily, the "Brooklyn Star," and the "Brooklyn Advertiser" (whig), the "Daily Freeman" (indep't.), and the "Brooklyn Eagle" (dem.); and the papers published weekly are the "Long Island Star" (whig), and the "Independent" (temperance), and there is also a weekly edition of the "Eagle." The New York papers are delivered here to citizens at the same time as in New York; and as these generally contain more extended accounts of, and comments on current affairs, and are conducted with more skill and talent, they have a much larger circulation than the Brooklyn papers. The nearness of New York, indeed, affects every grade and profession in the same manner; few of the richer classes purchase their goods or provisions in Brooklyn; and hence no department of life has the same vitality as it would have if the wealthy could be induced to purchase of their neighbor, instead of giving the profit of their custom to the traders of the neighboring city. In many respects, however, Brooklyn is only a suburb of the metropolis—a residence for business men, and not a mart of commerce.

Brooklyn is connected with New York by five ferries: Hamilton Avenue Ferry and South Ferry (Atlantic Street), run to Whitehall, in New York; Fulton Ferry, from foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to Fulton Street, New York; Catharine Ferry, from foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, to Catharine Street, New York; and Jackson Ferry, from foot of Jackson Street, Brooklyn, to foot of Governeur Street, New York. The steamboats on these ferries are all of the first class, and commodious for carriages and wagons as well as passengers. The fare on the three first is one cent for each passenger.

Brooklyn was the scene of stirring events at an early stage of the Revolutionary War. In August, 1776, this part of Long Island became the seat of strife, and the fortifications then thrown up by the patriots may still be seen, but are now undergoing the process of demolition to extend city improvements. The principal of these is Fort Green, which will hence be known as Washington Park, and which will be devoted to recreation and health. Near the Navy-yard is the tomb in which are deposited the remains of 11,000 Americans who perished in the prison-ships moored in the bay during the Revolution. At the conclusion of peace, in 1783, Brooklyn contained only 56 houses; nor was it until the period between 1820 and 1830 that it began to receive the overflowing population of New York. Since then it has rapidly increased, and in all probability the census of 1860 will find it a city of 200,000 souls. The only drawback, indeed, to its unlimited settlement, seems to be the want of a sufficient supply of water for so large a population as circumstances would indicate to be its destiny to contain.

Brunswick, p. v., port, and cap. Glynn co., *Ga.:* on the E. side of Turtle r., 168 m. S. E. Milledgeville. Its harbor is spacious, safe, and is accounted the best S. of Mason and Dixon's line. Ships drawing not more than 18 feet can pass the bar at low tide. The v. is 13¼ m. above the bar and 8 m. above the light-house on St. Simon's island. The shipping of the district in 1850 was 533 tons. The Brunswick Canal extends to the Alatamaha r. 12 m., and it is proposed to build a railroad from Brunswick to Thomasville, with a branch to Tallahassee, and other branches from Troupville to Albany, and from Thomasville to Bainbridge on Flint r. These, when completed, will raise Brunswick to a high rank as a Southern port.

Buffalo, post city, port of entry, and cap. Erie co., *N. Y.:* at the outlet of Lake Erie, and the head of Niagara r., 254 miles W. Albany. The city lies on Buffalo cr., which falls into the lake, and constitutes its harbor. The distance to Albany by railroad is 328 m., and by canal 364 m. Lat. 42° 53′ N., and long. 78° 55′ W. Pop. in 1840, 18,213, and in 1850, 42,261.

Buffalo is the great entrepôt between the north-west and the States of the Atlantic seaboard—the gate through which the bulk of commercial material must pass for a market. Its position is unrivaled on the lakes, and from the advantages possessed by its port it has become the rendezvous for a vast tonnage employed on these western waters. The harbor is spacious and safe, the creek having a depth of 13 or 14 feet for a mile up, and being from 12 to 16 rods wide. Its only obstruction is the sand and gravel at its mouth, driven in by gales of wind; but this defect has been obviated by the extension of a pier 1,500 feet long from the S. side of the entrance. This pier, which has a light-house at its end, operates as a breakwater, and, by confining the creek, has cleared its channel, so that vessels drawing eight feet pass in without difficulty. The increasing commerce of the port, however, demands greater accommodations, and several valuable improvements are projected in the harbor.

The land on which the city is built rises by a very gentle ascent two miles from the water, and from its higher parts affords fine views of the neighboring scenery, the lake, the Niagara river, and Canada shore being within the view. The city is laid out in broad and regular streets, which contain numerous elegant stores, large warehouses, depôts of railroads, etc., and most of the dwellings are substantial and neat. There are three public squares, which add much to the salubrity and beauty of the city. The public buildings are a Court-house, Jail, and other county offices, two

markets, the city offices, churches, banks, etc. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, a new edifice, is one of the finest temples in America.

The city is divided into five wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The charter officers are a controller, treasurer, surveyor, etc., and in each ward are health inspectors, and other officers. The courts are the County Court, the Recorder's Court, and the Police and Justices' Courts. In the Fire Department there are nine engine companies, two hook and ladder, and a hose company. Water is supplied to the citizens through pipes, and the streets are lighted with gas. Among the benevolent institutions of the city, the most conspicuous are the Orphan Asylum, the City Hospital, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Female Orphan Asylum, and the Association for the Relief of the Poor. The city is well supplied with common schools, open to all children, and has many highly efficient academies and private schools.

The University of Buffalo was chartered in 1846, and has a medical department. The Young Men's Association, established in 1835, is one of the best literary societies in the State, and has a fine library of 6,000 or 7,000 volumes, and a select cabinet of mineral and zoological specimens. During the winter, a series of lectures on literary and scientific subjects are delivered by eminent professors. The German Young Men's Association is a similar institution, and has in its library nearly 2,000 volumes, chiefly valuable works in the German language. The rooms of both these are amply supplied with periodicals and newspapers.

The press of Buffalo consists of the "Buffalo Commercial Advertiser," the oldest daily paper in the city: a tri-weekly edition is also issued; the "Patriot and Journal," weekly; the "Western Literary Messenger," monthly; the "Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review;" the "Buffalo Daily Courier," of which tri-weekly and weekly editions are also published; the "Morning Express," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly; the "Buffalo Republic," daily and weekly; the "Daily Queen City;" the "Evangelical Christian," semi-monthly; the "Buffalo Christian Advocate;" the "Wool-Grower and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture," monthly; the "Buffalo Pathfinder," weekly; and the following, which are German publications: "Der Weltburger," semi-weekly and weekly; the "Buffalo Telegraph," weekly; and the "Buffalo Democrat," daily and weekly.

There are in the city about 40 churches: 3 are Episcopal, 4 Presbyterian, 1 Associate Reformed Presbyterian (Scotch), 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 colored Presbyterian, 5 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 7 Roman Catholic, 1 Lutheran, and 7 or 8 German churches of various denominations.

The commerce carried on between Buffalo and Canada, in 1850, amounted to $527.270, of which $220,196 was the value of exports, and $307,074 of imports; and the shipping employed in the transit of the merchandise represented by these values, was—American vessels cleared, 282 (29,696 tons), and entered, 246 (26.352 tons); and British vessels cleared, 466 (73,897 tons), and entered, 473 (75,640 tons). Total clearances, 748 vessels (103.593 tons), and total entrances, 719 vessels (101,992 tons). The value of imports from domestic lake ports, was $22,525,781, and of exports, $44.501.737. The arrivals, coastwise, numbered 3,558 vessels (1,255,430 tons), and the clearances, 3,599 vessels (1,263,907 tons). The value of merchandise delivered by the Erie Canal, was $41,859.270, besides which the railroad from Albany delivered goods to the value of $6,041,456. Forming the material of this commerce, we find the sugars of Louisiana, the cottons of Tennessee and Mississippi, the hemp of Kentucky, the furs of Missouri and the distant West, the copper of Lake Superior, the lead of Wisconsin, the agricultural and forest products of all the States bordering on the lakes, the manufactures of New England and New York, and a small amount in bond and otherwise of Canadian products. The imports into Buffalo, in 1850, from the Western States, consisted in part of 1,103,039 barrels of flour, 3,681,346 bushels of wheat, 2,593,378 bushels of Indian corn, 52,124,275 feet boards and scantling, 19,988,962 staves, 4,568,000 shingles, 161,110 boxes and 3,158 casks of cheese, 4,135 kegs and 2,203 barrels of butter, 58,867 bales of wool, 10,180 sheep, 46,448 live, and 7,420 slaughtered hogs, etc. The exports consisted of the property landed at Buffalo from the Erie Canal, the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, and the manufactures and productions of the city itself; of these, castings, agricultural implements, furniture, dry goods, groceries, etc., formed the great bulk, but included was almost every thing that is known to commerce. (*For a full account of the commerce of Buffalo, consult Andrews' Report of the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies with the United States, etc., presented to the U. S. Senate* [*Dec.* 23] *in* 1851.)

The shipping owned in the collection district of Buffalo, on the 30th June, 1850, amounted to 39,679 tons, all of the class "permanent, enrolled, and licensed," of which 23,088 tons were propelled by steam, and the whole engaged in the coasting trade. The number of vessels built in the year ending at the same date, was 7 (1,730 tons)—1 brig, 2 schooners, and 4 steamers.

Buffalo has 10 banks, and one savings' institution; also, including agencies, 44 fire, marine, and life insurance companies.

The railroads uniting Buffalo with Canada, the Great West, and the States eastward, are magnificent works. Those pointing east, are the great line terminating at Albany, and there connecting with the New England and Southern New York roads, and the navigation of the Hudson; and the several lines uniting with the New York and Erie R. R., known as the Buffalo and New York City R. R., and the Buffalo, Corning, and New York R. R. The West is reached by the Buffalo and State Line R. R., which connects with the system of roads in Ohio and the other lake States, and extends to the Mississippi river; and Canada will be reached by the Buffalo and Brandtford R. R., the Great Western R. R., and others now being constructed. Railroads also run to Niagara, Lewistown, etc. There are also several plank roads centering in Buffalo, and reaching back to the principal villages in the county.

Buffalo was founded in 1801 by the Holland Land Company, but for a long period it made little progress, since in 1814, when burned by the British, it did not contain more than 200 houses; nor was it until the Erie Canal opened a navigable passage from the lake to the Hudson river, that it exhibited any uncommon rapidity of growth. Since that period, however, its prosperity has been unbounded, and its rise in the scale of importance as a commercial city has been such as its original founders could never have dreamed of. It now ranks as the fourth city of the State, and the twelfth of the United States, in respect of population, and in a commercial point of view is surpassed by only three or four of our seaboard ports.

Burlington, p. city, and cap. Des Moines co., *Ia.*: on the W. bank of the Mississippi r., 248 m. above St. Louis, and 62 m. S. S. E. Iowa City. The land on which the city is built rises gradually from the river to hills, which form an amphitheatre around it. It has many fine public edifices, several mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and a large commerce. Three newspapers are published, the "Telegraph," tri-weekly and weekly; and the "Burlington Hawk-eye" (whig), and the "State Gazette" (dem.), weekly. One of the Pacific lines of railroad will probably have its E. terminus at this point. Burlington was formerly the State capital; it was laid out in 1833, and in 1850 contained a population of 5,301, being the largest city of the State.

Burlington, t., p. city, port of entry, and cap. Chittenden co., *Verm.*: on Lake Champlain, 31 m. W. N. W Montpelier. Lat. 44° 17′, and long. 72° 36′ W. The village is situate on a bay, which, in the form of a regular curve,

sets up a little on the E. side of the lake; on the S. the level is low, but on the N. rises to a high bluff, which, during the war of 1812, was strongly fortified. The streets cross each other E. and W. and N. and S., forming regular squares. Near the centre is a fine area on which the C. H. is located. Many of the houses are handsome structures, generally surrounded by shrubbery, with gardens in the rear; and there are commodious stores and warehouses. It is the largest and most convenient place in the State, and has a constant connection with the railroads leading through New England to Canada and the Great West. The lake is here 10 m. wide, and the harbor is protected from W. winds by a breakwater. The scenery on all sides is magnificent, combining lake and mountain views of great beauty and sublimity. The public buildings are the University of Vermont; it is an efficient and well-endowed institution, and has a medical department; the county buildings, banks, churches, and several academic edifices. In the neighborhood are several flourishing manufacturing villages, chiefly on Winooski or Onion r. Three newspapers are published here, the "Burlington Sentinel" and "Burlington Free Press," daily and weekly, and the "Courier," weekly. The shipping owned in the district in 1850 amounted to 4,530 tons, of which 3,096 tons was navigated by steam. The clearances in the foreign trade in 1849–50, amounted to 342 vessels, measuring 82,856 tons, and the entrances to 404 vessels, measuring 99,435 tons. The collection district of Burlington comprises the whole lake shore of Vermont. Pop. of t. 7,835.

Cairo, p. city, Alexander co., *Ill.*, on the extreme S. point of the State, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 176 m. S. Springfield. It is destined to become an important commercial centre. The ground on which it is planned is low and liable to inundation, but by building levees round the river fronts this may be prevented. The city is the property of a company, and great pains have been taken to improve its natural facilities. The Central R. R. to Galena and Chicago commences here, and on the opposite side of the river the Mobile and Ohio R. R. will terminate; both these great works are in progress. Pop. in 1850, 242.

Camden, p. v., and cap. Kershaw dist., *S. Car.:* on the E. side of Wateree r., 31 m. N. E. Columbia. The river is navigable to this point for 70 tons flat boats; but since the completion of the Camden Branch of the South Carolina R. R., the bulk of its commercial material has been conveyed by land. The village has some manufactures, and its public buildings are commodious and substantial. A newspaper, the "Camden Journal," is issued semi-weekly. Camden is noted as the scene of two battles of the Revolution—the one fought 16th August, 1780, and the other 23d April, 1781. A monument, erected in honor of Baron De Kalb, and the foundation of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825, stands at the end of De Kalb Street; it is of white marble, and the chief ornament of the village. Population in 1850, 1,133.

Canandaigua, t., p. v., and cap. Ontario co., *N. Y.:* on the W. side of Canandaigua lake, 177 m. W. Albany. The village is pleasantly situate at the outlet of the lake, and contains, besides the county buildings, a number of substantial and elegant churches, stores, and dwellings. The "Ontario Repository" (whig), and the "Ontario Messenger" (dem.), are published weekly. The Rochester and Syracuse R. R. passes through the village 29 m. from Rochester, and it is the N. terminus of the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R., and the E. terminus of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R. Pop. 6,143.

Carlisle, p. city, and cap. Cumberland co., *Penn.:* on the Cumberland Valley R. R., 22 m. from Harrisburg. Lat. 40° 12′ N., and long. 77° 10′ W. Dickinson College is located here, and half a mile from the village the U. States Barracks and Cavalry School. The v. has several manufactures, and a considerable trade with the neighboring districts. The periodical press consists of the "American Volunteer" (dem.), the "American Democrat" (dem.), and the "Carlisle Herald" (whig), published weekly, and the "Monthly Friend." Pop. 4,581.

Charleston, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Charleston dist., *S. Car.:* on a tongue of land formed by the meeting of Cooper and Ashley rivers in Charleston Harbor, 101 m. S. E. Columbia. Lat. 32° 46′ 33″ N., and Long. 79° 57′ 27″ W. from Greenwich, or 2° 55′ 57″ W. from Washington.

The bay, or Charleston Harbor, is a large estuary, with an average width of 2 m., and extends about 7 m. S. E. from Charleston to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters between Sullivan's and Morrison's islands. Cooper and Ashley rivers are from 30 to 40 feet deep, the former being 1,400, and the latter 2,100 yards wide opposite the city, and both are capable of accommodating the largest class of vessels. A sand-bar extends across the mouth of the harbor, but it has several channel entrances, the deepest of which, passing very close to Sullivan's island, admits vessels drawing 16 feet water at high tide. The harbor is open to easterly winds, and vessels are much exposed during storms from that quarter—so much so, indeed, that they were at one time prohibited by law from lying at the wharves from the last of July to the middle of September. The fortifications protecting Charleston are Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island, Castle Pinckney, 2 m. below the city, and Fort Johnson, about 4 m. below.

The ground upon which Charleston is built is low, only elevated 8 or 9 feet above the level of the harbor at high tide, which here rises about 6 feet, flowing by the city with a strong current, and thus contributing to the salubrity of a location naturally unhealthy. The city has several times been inundated by the waters driven up the harbor by violent winds, and has from this cause at various times suffered considerable damage. The years 1699, 1728, 1752, and 1797 are noted in the history of the city as periods of these devastating occurrences. The streets are laid out rectilineally, running east and west, from the rivers north and south, forming nearly square blocks. The width of the streets varies from 35 to 70 feet. Most of the buildings of the city are of brick, and the dwellings are in general of elegant construction. The streets are lined with the pride of India, while elegant villas, adorned with verandahs reaching from the ground to the tops of the houses, surrounded by green edges, and buried in the rich foliage of orange trees, magnolias, and palmettoes, give an air of wealth and elegance to the city. Charleston is divided into four wards, and is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. Among the public buildings are the City Hall, the Exchange, the District Court-house, the Jail, two arsenals, a theatre, the U. S. Custom-house, the Halls of the College of Charleston, between 30 and 40 churches, several high schools, and buildings devoted to benevolent purposes, as the alms-houses, the orphan asylum, etc. The Literary and Philosophical Society has a fine collection of objects of natural history, etc.; the Academy of Fine Arts possesses some valuable paintings, and the City Library contains about 24,000 volumes. The College of Charleston is one of the most flourishing institutions of the Southern States, and has an efficient staff, consisting of a president and 6 professors; it was founded in 1785, and in 1850 had 70 students. The Medical College of the State of South Carolina was founded in 1833; in 1850 it had 8 professors and 158 students. The list of free-school pupils is 394, and the average cost of instruction $10 per annum; these are valuable schools, but are inadequate for so large a city. There is also a High School, founded in 1839, which averages from 130 to 150 pupils. It is endowed with $1,000 a year for 100 years by the council. The number of grammar schools and academies, which are open only to pay scholars, are pretty numerous, and these are usually efficient institutions, at which the best classical and mathematical education can be had.

The public press of Charleston consists of four daily

papers: the "Sun" (neutral), the "Charleston News" (dem.), the "Charleston Mercury" (dem.), and the "Charleston Courier" (neutral): of the latter a tri-weekly edition is also issued; four weekly papers: the "Southern Literary Gazette," the "Southern Baptist," the "Catholic Miscellany," and the "Southern Christian Advocate;" three monthly periodicals: the "Gospel Messenger," the "School-fellow" (educational), and the "Masonic Miscellany;" and one bi-monthly, the "Medical Journal." Many of these are publications exhibiting a high order of talent, and have circulations beyond the locality. The "Medical Journal" is a work of world-wide renown, and has among its contributors the highest names among Southern physicians.

The city of Charleston is one of the most ancient in the Union. Its foundations were laid in 1672. In 1677 it was called Oyster Point Town; in 1680 New Charlestown, and in 1682 New Charleston. It was chartered as a city in 1783. At an early period of its history it attracted a considerable population from Barbadoes, and received large accessions of French Huguenots. "On the spot," says Bancroft, "where opulence now crowds the wharves of the most prosperous mart on our Southern sea-board, among ancient groves that swept down the river's banks, and were covered with yellow jasmine which burdened the verdant zephyrs with its perfumes, the city was begun." Two centuries have nearly been completed since its foundation, and momentous have been the events and changes within that lapse of time. In 1731—we have it on the authority of an old historian—there were 690 houses in Charleston, 5 handsome churches, and that out of the city were to be found courtly, stately buildings, noble castles, etc. The advantages of the location were early appreciated, and it soon became a place of considerable trade. Its first exports were staves, lumber, furs, peltries, and rice (first planted 1693), to which were added in 1747 indigo, in 1782 tobacco, and in 1790 cotton. At the present time its great exports are rice and cotton. Of cotton, the receipts from the interior in 1850 were 400,714 bales, and of sea-island, 17,994 bales, and the exports were 365,327 bales upland, and 16,437 bales sea-island; and the receipts of rice amounted to 147,690 barrels, and the exports to 134,417 barrels. The foreign commerce of Charleston, however, has not progressed equally with its coasting trade; and many reasons might be assigned for this, but none so weighty as the fault of its own inhabitants in preferring the employment of the shipping of other States, and neglecting its own facilities for ship-building. It has consequently become a tributary to Northern ports, and instead of reaping the benefits of a foreign navigation of its own, has been constantly heaping up the coffers of its Northern neighbors. At present, indeed, the great bulk of its staples are carried coastwise to New York, and thence shipped to foreign countries. In the year 1849–50, ending 30th June, the clearances to foreign ports amounted only to 351 vessels (121,367 tons), and its direct entrances to only 308 vessels (96,619 tons), a proportion quite inadequate for the transportation of so large a commercial material as that supplied from the back country, of which the port is the only outlet. The registered shipping of the port at this period consisted of 15,377 tons, and the shipping employed in the coasting trade, of 17,916 tons. The coastwise trade of Charleston in comparison with this is immensely greater. In 1848 the arrivals were 63 steamships, 228 ships, 196 brigs, 398 schooners, 8 sloops, and 730 steamboats; and the clearances were 61 steamships, 163 ships, 177 brigs, 369 schooners, 7 sloops, and 731 steamboats. At the same period, and of the above amount, the following were regular packets plying between Charleston and other ports of the Union: Boston, 6 vessels (1,871 tons); New York, 28 vessels (11,027 tons); Philadelphia, 13 vessels (2,950 tons); Providence, 2 vessels (346 tons); Baltimore, 6 vessels (600 tons); Wilmington, 4 vessels (1,538 tons); Savannah, 4 vessels (1,070 tons); and New Orleans, 7 vessels (1,627 tons); the remainder being made up of transient traders. Of this number 5 were steamships, 11 ships, 9 barks, 24 brigs, 1 ketch, 26 schooners, and 8 steamboats. There are also engaged in the pilotage of the bar 18 full branch pilots and 8 second branch pilots, employing 9 pilot-boats, with an aggregate of about 400 tons.

There is at Charleston a floating dry-dock—one of the best of its kind in the Union; it is the balance-dock of Gilbert, and was built in 1845 by James Marsh. Its length is 160 feet, its width 52 feet, and its depth 20 feet, and its capacity 1,500 tons. The operations of the dock are performed by a steam-engine.

The South Carolina R. R. is the great conduit of the commerce of Charleston to and from the interior. It extends from Charleston to Augusta, 136 miles, and has numerous connections (feeders), westward and northward, through which an immense amount of merchandise is carried to and fro. It has also the advantages of a canal, 22 miles long, which connects the harbor with the Santee river, and by means of the railroads now building it will have access to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Already its railroad facilities extend from Charleston to Nashville, *Tenn.*, 598 miles, and to Montgomery, *Ala.*, 482 miles.

Charleston has seven banks, with an aggregate capital of $9,500,000, and five insurance companies, with capitals in the aggregate amounting to $4,500,000; also a provident institution for savings. The Bank of the State of South Carolina is the fiscal agent of the State, and holds, besides its capital of $1,123,357, the deposits of the State funds.

The population of Charleston in 1790 was 16,359; in 1800, 18,711; in 1810, 24,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1830, 30,289; in 1840, 29,261, and 1850, 42,985. This is exclusive of St. Philip's parish, or the Neck, which is, however, virtually a part of Charleston, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants.

Chicago, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Cook co., *Ill.*: at the mouth of Chicago r., where it enters Lake Michigan, 183 m. N. N. E. Springfield. Lat. 41° 52′ 20″ N., and long. 87° 35′ W. from Greenwich. It is the inmost port of the lake, and farthest advanced into the country which supplies its exports and consumes its imports. On this account it is most favorably selected for a commercial depôt. The river within a mile of its mouth being made up into two affluents, the northern and southern, the city lies on both banks of the river, and to the west of both its tributaries, with floating bridges whereby to facilitate communication. Four miles south of the city the Illinois and Michigan Canal falls into the South Branch at a place called Bridgeport, and up to this point this stream is navigable for the largest lake craft. This canal, the first level of which is fed from the river by means of huge steam-pumps, is 98 m. long from Bridgeport to Peru, on the Illinois r., and by means of it the waters of the Mississippi and the lakes are united, so that canal-boats can readily pass from Chicago to St. Louis, and *vice versa*, or, indeed, to any point on the Illinois, without detention or transhipment of goods.

The railroads diverging from Chicago are, however, the great source of its prosperity. They connect it with the great interior and with the sea-board, and may be divided into two classes, viz., those running directly into the city, and those branching or extending beyond these.

The first class, or trunk roads, consist of the Galena and Chicago Union R. R., open 120 m. to Freeport, where it connects with the Galena Branch of the Central R. R.; the Chicago and Rock Island R. R., 180 m. (open to Peru 85 m.); the Chicago Branch of the Central R. R., 353 m. to Cairo (open to the Kankakee r.); the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern R. R., open through to Toledo 255 m. and to Monroe 247 m.; the Michigan Central R. R., open to Detroit 278 m.; the Chicago and Milwaukie R. R., 92 m.; the Illinois and Wisconsin R. R., 175 m. to Fond du Lac; the Chicago, St. Charles, and Mississippi Air Line R. R., 135 m.; the Chicago and Aurora R. R. (to meet the Central) 86 m.; the Chicago and Mississippi R. R., open 257 m. to Alton; the Chicago and Cincinnati R. R., *via* Logans-

port, 281 m.; and the Chicago and Fort Wayne R. R., 180 m.—making a total of trunk line of railroad 2,416 m. in length, which in less than three years will all be in successful operation.

The second class, or those branching from or being extensions of the trunk lines, are principally as follows: the Beloit Branch R. R., 21 m., and its extension to Madison, 53 m., and to Portage, 87 m.; the Dubuque and Galena R. R.—to Janesville 86 m., and to Freeport 67 m.; the Savannah and Freeport Branch R. R., 35 m.; the Galena Branch of the Central R. R., from Freeport to junction with Aurora R. R., 60 m.; the Mississippi and Rock River Junction R. R., from Fulton City to Sycamore Branch of the Air Line R. R., 80 m.; the Northern Cross and Central Military Tract R. R., from Quincy to connection with Aurora road, 180 m.; St. Charles Branch R. R., 7 m.; Fox River Valley R. R., 40 m.; Mineral Point Branch R. R., 32 m.; Janesville and Madison R. R., 34 m.; Milwaukie and Fond du Lac, 60 m.; Madison and Ontonagon R. R., about 200 m., and the Madison and La Crosse R. R., 150 m.—making a total of branches, etc., 1,130 m. in length.

Thus the city has tributary to it 12 trunk roads and 16 branches and extensions. In this summary no account is taken of the Burlington, Peoria, and Oquawka R. R., which will feed the Military Tract R. R. from two points on the Mississippi, and from Peoria on the Illinois; nor of the New Albany and Salem R. R., which runs from the eastern roads at Michigan City to New Albany on the Ohio. Neither is the Mobile and Ohio R. R. considered, which will continue the Central R. R. to Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico; nor yet the various lines extending from the Mississippi, through Iowa and Missouri, to their western frontiers. These will be no unimportant contributors to the prosperity of the city, and in estimating the extent of country for which Chicago will be the market, ought not to be overlooked.

To illustrate the change wrought by the railroad and canal, in connection with lake navigation by steam, on the condition of the country, the following statements are advanced:

"Eighteen years ago there were not 5,000 white inhabitants in all the vast region of beautiful country lying between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. Now (1853) the number is over a *million!* Twelve years ago Chicago was esteemed by capitalists and business men in the East but little more substantial than a fiction. Now they admit it is on the eve of becoming the largest inland city in the Union—the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley! Ten years ago, six or eight days were occupied in passing from Chicago to New York. Now it only requires forty-eight hours! Rival lines will soon reduce the distance several hours more. Five years ago, Chicago had not a single foot of railroad in any direction. Now she has over 400 miles completed within the State, and free access, at all times, to every city on the sea-board, from Portland to Savannah! There are no circumstances connected with the history of the nation that are more calculated to excite astonishment and heartfelt gratitude than these." They are connected with the commercial position of the city, and the prosecution of those grand enterprises which, when completed, will make it the great storehouse of the East and the West—the central exchange of the nation. It is doubtless to the advantageous situation of the city, aided by these accessories, the railroad, canal, and steamboat, that is owing its rapid growth during the few past years—its enviable commercial advancement for the present, and its brilliant prospects for the future.

In 1830 Chicago was a mere trading post, and in 1840 it had only 4,479 inhabitants. In 1850 its population amounted to 29,963, being an increase of 25,484 within the decade, or at the rate of 570.31 per cent. The increase of Milwaukie within the same period was 1071.78 per cent.; of St. Louis, 372.76; and of Cincinnati, 149.11 per cent. The present (1853) population is estimated at 50,000. Such facts are sufficient to show that its future is one of grand prospects. Fronting on the lake, it has direct shipping connection with all the ports of those great waters, and by the St. Lawrence with those of the whole Union; and by means of the extensive lines of internal railroads, before recounted, its commerce reaches from the Atlantic sea-board to the heart of the Valley of the Mississippi. In 1839 the total value of property in Chicago was assessed at $1,829,420; in 1850 it was valued for taxation at $8,562,717, of which $6,804,262 represented the value of real estate. In 1852 the value of real and personal property was $12,035,037. The following table will show the actual progress of population* and assessments from 1839:

Year.	Population.	Valuation.	Year.	Population.	Valuation.
1839....	—	$1,829,420	1846....	14,169....	$5,071,422
1840....	4,479....	1,864,205	1847....	16,859....	6,189,385
1841....	—	1,888,160	1848....	20.023....	9,986,000
1842....	—	2.325,240	1849....	23,047....	7,617,102
1843....	7,580....	2,250,735	1850....	29,963....	8,562,717
1844....	—	3,166,945	1851....	—	9,431,826
1845....	12,088....	3,669,124	1852....	38,733....	12,035,037

Chicago is now, indeed, one of the most substantial cities of the West. The limits of the inhabited parts have been constantly extended, until now it stretches beyond the bifurcation of the river, and is rapidly filling up north and south of the main stream. Elegant residences are found in every part, splendid blocks of stores line the principal streets, and gigantic warehouses frown over the wharves and receive and distribute the material of an ever-increasing commerce. The city borders on a wide, rich, and beautiful prairie, extending in different directions for miles, and which is handsomely diversified by groves and strips of timber springing up at intervals, exhibiting a rich feature, the beauty of which is greatly enhanced by garden plats and villas, which, mixing with the scene, make it one of enchanting loveliness. Though the site is very low and level, scarcely five feet above the lake, there are no marshes or wet lands about the place, and the lake winds, by constantly agitating the waters, much like the tidal perturbations of sea-board rivers, have a good effect in promoting cleanliness and health to so large a city.

The harbor is made up of the main river and its branches, along the quays of which shipping lies in safety, and piers have been extended into the lake to prevent accumulations of sand and drift. The depth is pretty uniform, from 12 to 15 feet, and sufficient for any craft navigating the lakes.

The collection district of which Chicago is the port of entry, has about 80 miles of coast line, from Michigan City, in Indiana, to Waukegan, in Illinois, embracing the coast of Lake Michigan, bordering on the two States. Michigan City, Chicago, and Waukegan are the only ports, the total commerce of the first and last of which is comparatively small, and not exceeding $1,400,000 in the year. The progressive value of the imports and exports of Chicago will be found to be the best exponent of the actual progression of the place, and has been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1836	$325,203 90	$1,000 64
1837	373,677 12	10,065 00
1838	579,174 61	16,044 75
1839	630,980 26	38,843 00
1840	562,106 20	228,635 74
1841	564,347 88	348,862 24
1842	661,347 88	659,305 20
1843	971,849 75	682,210 85
1844	1,686,416 00	785,504 23
1845	2,943,445 73	1,543,519 85
1846	2,027,150 00	1,813,468 00
1847	2,641,852 52	2,296,239 00
1848	8,338,639 86	10,709,333 40
1851	24,410,400 00	5,395,471 40

* Census, Jan., 1854—60,662. † Returns evidently erroneous.

"Twenty years ago," says Governor Matteson, in his Inaugural Message to the Legislature of 1853, "the commerce of Chicago was but a few thousand dollars, and her population but a few hundred souls. Her commerce now, through the aid of commercial advantages, has increased to over $20,000,000, and her population to over 50,000! Then, Waukegan, Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, and Galena were almost wholly unknown. Now, by the influence of the lake commerce and the Chicago and Galena Railroad, with the influence the Mississippi has upon Galena, they have become large and flourishing cities and towns, growing with a rapidity almost incredible. The canal going into operation has made lively and flourishing towns of Lockport, Joliet, Morris, Ottawa, La Salle, and Peru, and greatly added to the growth of all the towns along the Illinois r. These again have thrown back their wealth, and forced Chicago into a growth which challenges a parallel in any city, unless except those of California. She has nearly two millions of dollars invested in manufactures, the most substantial and reliable of all city improvements. Among the most important of them are her foundries, her milling, and manufactories of agricultural implements. Without these the farmers would never be able to send forward such amounts of produce.

"The following table of some of the leading articles of her local trade, will give us some idea of her prosperity. For the last year there has been received from all sources:

	By railroad.	By canal.	By team.	Total.
Wheat, bush.	475,425 ..	108.597 ..	131.403 ..	715,425
Corn, "	673,621 ..	2,044,298 ..	287,791 ..	3,005,710
Oats, "	665.491 ..	833.703 ..	499,731 ..	1,998,925
Barley, "	85,434 ..	8,785 ..	24,054 ..	118,273
Rye, "	— ..	617 ..	25,000 ..	25.617
Flour, bbls.	45.254 ..	1,846 ..	70,000 ..	117,100
Wool, lbs.	243,662 ..	525,632 ..	356,896 ..	1,126,190

"Her lumber trade will not fall short of 140.000,000 of feet, and her capital invested in that article about $2.000,000. Her beef packing in 1852 was 24,163 head of cattle slaughtered, making a total weight of 13.284,150 pounds, and her pork 6,000,000 pounds. The capital invested in this business is between one and two millions of dollars. In goods she has two hundred and eleven houses engaged in wholesale business, besides a very large number of retail establishments. Many import their goods directly from Europe. She has twenty-six houses engaged in forwarding and commission, generally doing a heavy business. While these numbers look incredible, I hazard nothing in the opinion, that many years to come will witness a growth equally rapid. The same has been the history of the region of country penetrated by the Illinois river. Since the opening of the canal, flourishing towns are lining its banks at every few miles distance, and are furnishing producers a ready and profitable market. This river being the connecting link between the Mississippi and the great chain of lakes, much care has been taken to ascertain its commerce as near as may be. The following table is believed to contain as near an approximate as can be obtained; still I am satisfied it is below the true amount:

Towns on Canal and Illinois River.	Amount of commerce.	Towns on Canal and Ill. River.	Amount of commerce.
Chicago	$20,000,000	Hall's Landing	150,000
Lockport	400,000	Henry	350,000
Joliet	550,000	Lacon	650,000
Channahon	75,000	Chillicothe	220,000
Dresden	30.000	Spring Bay	150,000
Morris	400,000	Peoria	2,600,000
Marseilles	30,000	Pekin	1,500,000
Ottawa	650,000	Wesley City	150.000
Utica	50,000	Copperas Creek	150,000
La Salle	1,200,000	Liverpool	175,000
Peru	1,100,000	Bath	200,000
Hennepin	625,000	Havana	200,000
Sharp's Landing	150,000	Montezuma	40,000
Irvingston	100,000	Bridgeport	60,000
Frederick	800,000	Newport	50.000
Beardstown	1,550,000	Hardin	40,000
Perry's Landing	50,000	Apple Creek	200.000
Meredosia	300,000	Columbiana	175,000
Naples	4,000.000	Grafton	75,000
Florence	350,000	Alton	2,500,000
Griggsville	300,000	Total	$42,345,000

"Total amount of commerce on Illinois River and canal for the year ending Nov. 30, 1852, $42,345,000. Number of steamboat arrivals from St. Louis and other points as high up as Peoria, in same time, 1,608. A large amount of trade on this route is carried on by canal-boats and barges, towed by steamboats. Connected with this, I may mention the fact that the arrivals of steamboats at St. Louis during the past year have been between three and four thousand, and it is estimated by reliable judges that at least one-third are employed in carrying the products of Illinois."

The following table shows the amount of shipments and receipts by lake, canal, and railroad for the year 1852:

	SHIPMENTS.			
	Lake.	Canal.	G. and C. R. R.	Total.
Ashes, tons	3..	141..	— ..	144
Agr. impl., tons	— ..	274..	— ..	274
Ale, bbls.	50..	93..	— ..	143
Barley, bush.	70,818..	508..	— ..	71,326
Beef, bbls.	49.856..	175..	— ..	50,031
" tierces	1.546..	— ..	— ..	1,546
Butter, pkgs.	9,062..	90..	— ..	9,152
Beeswax, casks	3..	— ..	— ..	3
Br'm corn, bales	855..	— ..	— ..	855
Brooms, dozen.	270..	1,040..	— ..	1,310
Brick, no.	49,000..	194.900..	— ..	243,000
Barrels, no.	136..	1,920..	— ..	2,056
Bones, casks	56..	— ..	— ..	56
Bark mills, no.	3..	— ..	— ..	3
Boilers, no.	2..	— ..	— ..	2
Bacon, lbs.	— ..	5,357..	— ..	5,357
Bran, lbs.	— ..	2,106..	— ..	2,106
Bark, tons	— ..	329..	— ..	329
Cider, bbls.	— ..	37..	— ..	37
Corn, bush.	2,737,011..	— ..	— ..	2,737,011
Candles, boxes.	1,300..	— ..	— ..	1,300
Cattle, no.	77..	— ..	— ..	77
Castings, pieces	41..	— ..	— ..	41
Corn meal, bls.	350..	— ..	— ..	350
Coffee, lbs.	— ..	197,182..	— ..	197,182
Cheese, lbs.	— ..	51,238..	— ..	51,238
Carp. work, tons	— ..	53..	— ..	53
Clocks, lbs.	— ..	53,286..	— ..	53,286
Coal, tons	— ..	196..	1,245..	1,441
Crackers, lbs.	— ..	1,227..	— ..	1,227
Crockery, tons.	— ..	122..	— ..	122
Eggs, bbls.	723..	— ..	— ..	723
Flour, bbls.	61,196..	2.901..	— ..	62,097
Fish, bbls.	464..	3,106..	— ..	3,570
Flaxseed, bbls.	408..	— ..	— ..	408
Flax, bdls.	18..	— ..	— ..	18
Fruit, lbs.	36,200..	583,070..	— ..	619,270
Furs, pkgs.	269..	— ..	— ..	269
Grindstones, tns	— ..	89..	— ..	89
Gun. bags, bales	18..	— ..	— ..	18
Ginseng, bales.	4..	— ..	— ..	4
Groceries, pkgs.	4,076..	— ..	— ..	4.076
Highwines, bls.	13,374..	2,868..	— ..	16,242
Hams, no.	128..	67..	— ..	195
Hams & sh's, cks	5,560..	— ..	— ..	5,560
Hides, no.	47,875..	40..	— ..	47,925
Horses, no.	17..	— ..	— ..	17

	Lake.	Canal.	G. and C. R. R.	Total.
Hemp, bales...	4.140..	— ..	— ..	4.140
Hardware, pkgs	9,123..	— ..	— ..	9,123
" tons	79..	— ..	— ..	79
Hay, tons	578..	— ..	— ..	578
Horns, casks ..	117..	— ..	— ..	117
Hogs, no.	4,508..	— ..	— ..	4,508
Hair, lbs.....	— ..	53.426..	— ..	53.426
Hops, lbs.	— ..	23,149..	— ..	23,149
Iron, tons	69..	426..	1,968..	2.463
" R. R., tons	— ..	9,647..	— ..	9.647
" tools, lbs..	— ..	1,453..	— ..	1,453
Leather, lbs....	99,291..	354,386..	— ..	453,677
Lead, tons.....	1,018..	1..	— ..	1,019
Lard, bls. & kegs	4,638..	— ..	— ..	4,638
Liquor, casks..	5..	— ..	— ..	5
Lime, bbls.....	1,605..	— ..	— ..	1,605
Lumber, feet..	—	..49.095,181..	21.645,090..	70,740.271
Lath, pieces...	—	..10,659.245..	4,589,200..	15,248,445
Mdse., pkgs. ..	4,450..	— ..	— ..	4,450
" lbs.	—	..14,359,564..	34,061,600..	48,420.164
Molasses, tons .	— ..	127..	— ..	127
Marble, tons...	— ..	277..	— ..	277
Millstones, tons	— ..	22..	— ..	22
Machinery, "	— ..	276..	— ..	276
Malt, "	— ..	21..	— ..	21
Mech's tools, lbs	— ..	2,264..	— ..	2.264
Nails & sp's, tons	11..	374..	— ..	385
Nuts, tons	— ..	22..	— ..	22
Oats, bush.....	2,030,317..	— ..	— ..	2,030,317
Oils, bbls.	173..	170..	— ..	343
Pork, bbls.	9,938..	38..	— ..	9,976
" tierces ..	640..	— ..	— ..	640
Powder, lbs. ..	2.370..	191,339..	— ..	193.799
Potatoes, bush.	2,514..	386..	— ..	2,900
Pumps, tons...	— ..	78..	— ..	78
Pott's ware, lbs.	— ..	1.200..	— ..	1,200
Posts, no.	— ..	16,350..	1,113..	17,463
Peas, bush.....	— ..	20..	— ..	20
Paper, reams..	— ..	— ..	4,308..	4.308
Rye, bush.	17,015..	300..	— ..	17,315
Reapers, no....	479..	— ..	— ..	479
Rice, lbs.....	— ..	15,019..	— ..	15,019
Saleratus, lbs...	1,300..	110,000..	— ..	111,300
Soap, kegs	20..	7..	— ..	27
Skins, bundles.	426..	— ..	— ..	426
Salt, bbls.	4,259..	27.457..	22.248..	53.964
" sacks	— ..	402,746..	— ..	402,746
Sheep, no.....	10..	— ..	— ..	10
Shin. Machines	1..	— ..	— ..	1
Steam-engines.	2..	— ..	— ..	2
Seeds, lbs.	12,853..	— ..	— ..	12,853
Sugar, "	— ..	768,871..	— ..	768.871
Steel, "	— ..	34.559..	— ..	34.559
Stoves, "	— ..	25,349..	— ..	25,349
Sand, "	— ..	2.200..	— ..	2,200
Starch, "	— ..	1,137..	— ..	1,137
Stoves, tons ...	— ..	747..	— ..	747
Sundries, pkgs.	2,078..	— ..	— ..	2,078
" tons .	— ..	59..	— ..	59
Shingles, no. ..	—	..41,920,538..	13,930,500..	55,851,038
Stone, cub. y'ds	— ..	24..	— ..	24
Tallow, bbls. ..	831..	14..	— ..	845
Tobacco, hhds.	127..	— ..	— ..	127
" tons..	— ..	59..	— ..	59
Turpentine, lbs.	— ..	5,017..	— ..	5,017
Timber, cub. ft.	— ..	100,001..	— ..	100,001
Vinegar, bbls..	30..	— ..	— ..	30
Varnish, lbs. ..	— ..	3,792..	— ..	3.792
Wheat, bush..	635.196..	897..	— ..	636,093
Whisky, bbls...	647..	— ..	— ..	647
Wool, lbs.....	920,113..	— ..	— ..	920.113
Wat. Lime, bls..	95..	75..	— ..	170

	Lake.	Canal.	G. and C. R. R.	Total.
Wood-ware, lbs..	— ..	1,597..	— ..	1,597
Wagons, tons ...	— ..	206..	— ..	206
White Lead, lbs..	— ..	7,640..	— ..	7,640
Wood, cords ...	— ..	19..	— ..	19

RECEIPTS.

	Lake.	Canal.	G. & C. U. R. R.	Total.
Ashes, tons	22..	— .	— ..	22
Apples, bbls. ...	21.318..	—	— ..	21,318
Ale, " ...	209..	21.	— ..	230
Ag. imp'ts, tons.	— ..	72..	— ..	72
Beef, bbls.....	11..	1,178..	— ..	1.189
Bark, cords	2,646..	— ..	— ..	2.646
Brick, no.....	861,200..	— ..	— ..	861.200
Butter, pkgs.	866..	2,818..	9,587..	13.271
Barley, bushels.	1,687..	8,785..	90,248..	100,715
Beer-bot's, hds..	13..	— ..	— ..	13
Baskets, no.....	460..	— ..	— ..	460
Bedsteads, no..	147..	— ..	— ..	147
Beans, bushels..	— ..	89..	— ..	89
Buckwheat, " ..	— ..	5.740..	— ..	5,740
Bacon, lbs.....	— ..	201,500..	— ..	201.500
Beeswax, lbs....	— ..	48.457..	— ..	48.457
Br'm Corn, tons.	— ..	184..	— ..	184
Bran, bushels...	— ..	7,827..	— ..	7,827
Corn, " ...	1,810,880..	671.961..	— ..	2,482.791
Coffee, lbs.	— ..	60,524..	— ..	60,524
Charcoal, bush..	— ..	240..	— ..	240
Clocks, lbs.....	— ..	1,320..	— ..	1,320
Candles, boxes..	941..	84..	— ..	1,025
Coal, tons.....	42,933..	3,310..	— ..	46,233
Cider, bbls.....	420..	— ..	— ..	420
Ced. Posts, no..	199,221..	— ..	— ..	199,221
Chairs, no.....	615..	— ..	— ..	615
Churns, dozen..	32..	— ..	— ..	32
Ch. Stuffs, rolls.	497..	— ..	— ..	497
Crockery, crates.	245..	— ..	— ..	245
Castings, tons...	41..	— ..	— ..	41
Castings, pieces.	2,653..	— ..	— ..	2,653
Car-wheels, no..	594..	— ..	— ..	594
" tons.	58..	— ..	— ..	58
Car Axles, no..	450..	— ..	— ..	450
Car Trunks.....	23..	— ..	— ..	23
Cars	2..	— ..	— ..	2
Eggs, bbls.....	10..	99..	— ..	109
Empty Barrels..	2,773..	6,000..	— ..	8,773
Engs. & B'ils., no.	4..	— ..	— ..	4
Fish, bbls.....	5.249..	2..	— ..	5,251
Flour, bbls.....	2,857..	1,846..	44,316..	49,019
Furniture, lbs...	20,700..	139,218..	— ..	159.918
Flaxseed, bush..	300..	— ..	— ..	300
Flax, lbs.....	— ..	11,200..	— ..	11.200
Fruit, lbs.	— ..	63,984..	— ..	63,984
" boxes....	4,909..	— ..	— ..	4.909
Feathers, lbs....	— ..	6,424..	— ..	6,424
Furs and Pelts..	— ..	30,804..	— ..	30,804
Grindstones, no.	9,051..	— ..	— ..	9,051
" tons	64..	— ..	— ..	64
Glass, boxes....	20,781..	— ..	— ..	20,781
Glassware, casks	71..	— ..	— ..	71
Grease, lbs.	— ..	71,396..	— ..	71,396
Hogs, live, no...	280..	— ..	— ..	280
" dressed, lbs.	— ..	86,800..	10,881,510..	10,968.310
Holl. ware galls.	4,796..	— ..	— ..	4,796
" tons..	662..	— ..	— ..	662
Hardware, pkgs.	2,119..	— ..	— ..	2,119
Hoops, no.....	16,000..	— ..	— ..	16,000
" lbs.....	— ..	436,510..	— ..	436,510
Horses, no.....	29..	— ..	— ..	29
Half Bushels, no.	200..	— ..	— ..	200
Hides, lbs.....	11,000..	887,318..	396,312..	1,294,630
Hams, lbs.	— ..	4,223..	— ..	4,223
Hops, lbs.	— ..	4,878..	— ..	4,878

	Lake.	Canal	G. & C. U. R. R.	Total.
Hemp, lbs. ...	— ..	871,028..	— ..	871,028
Hay, tons.....	— ..	180..	— ..	180
Iron, bdls. & brs	40,560..	5,100..	— ..	45,660
" tons	1,446..	— ..	— ..	1,446
" R.R., tons	11,227..	— ..	— ..	11,227
" " bars	81.995..	— ..	— ..	81.995
" Pig, tons	3.495..	— ..	— ..	3.495
Lumber, feet..	147,816.232..	76.148..	759,894..	148.652.274
Lath, pieces..	19,759,670..	1,000..	— ..	19,859,670
Locomot's, no.	16..	— ..	— ..	16
Lead, kegs ...	5,147..	— ..	— ..	5.147
" rolls.....	364..	— ..	— ..	364
" lbs.	— ..	642.027..	715.300..	1,357.327
L'd Pipe, tons	60..	232..	— ..	292
Lime, bbls....	765..	625..	— ..	1,390
" pkgs...	660..	— ..	— ..	660
Liquor, casks .	121..	— ..	— ..	121
Lard, lbs	— ..	67,793..	— ..	67.793
Mdse, pkgs...	305.696..	— ..	— ..	305 696
" tons....	4.446..	204..	— ..	4.650
Malt, bush....	650..	846..	— ..	1,496
Mills, no.....	1..	— ..	— ..	1
Marble, pieces	4,250..	— ..	— ..	4.250
" tons..	374..	— ..	— ..	374
Mahogany, pcs	111..	— ..	— ..	111
Molasses, lbs..	— ..	746,564..	— ..	746.564
Meal, lbs.....	— ..	83,728..	— ..	83,728
Nails, kegs ...	10,685..	— ..	— ..	10.685
Nuts, lbs.....	— ..	750..	— ..	750
Oils, bbls. ...	838..	140..	— ..	978
Oats, bush....	— ..	833.703..	674,941..	1,508,644
Powder, tons..	189..	— ..	— ..	189
Plaster, bbls..	999..	— ..	— ..	999
Potatoes, bush.	6,772..	17.552..	6.286..	30,610
Paper, reams .	3.100..	— ..	12.807..	15.907
Provisions, lbs.	3,300..	97,853..	1,836,084..	1,937,237
Pickets, no....	52.000..	— ..	— ..	52.000
Pumps, no....	732..	— ..	— ..	732
Pork, bbls....	960..	2,310..	— ..	3,270
Pails, no.....	39,772..	— ..	— ..	39,772
Pot. Ware, lbs.	— ..	6.232..	— ..	6,232
Posts, no.....	— ..	500..	— ..	500
Rye, bush.....	— ..	617..	— ..	617
Rags, lbs.....	— ..	57,830..	— ..	57,830
Rice, lbs.....	— ..	6,089..	— ..	6,089
R. R. Ties, no.	60,232..	— ..	— ..	60,232
" Ch's, bdls.	2,374..	— ..	— ..	2,374
" " bbls.	257..	— ..	— ..	257
" " lbs..	6,470..	— ..	— ..	6,470
Rosin, bbls...	1,239..	— ..	— ..	1,239
Shingles, no..	77,080,500..	— ..	— ..	77,080,500
Staves, no....	1,258,302..	— ..	— ..	1,258,302
Spokes, no....	24.000..	— ..	— ..	24.000
Spiles, no.....	4,322..	— ..	— ..	4,322
Spars, no.....	98..	— ..	— ..	98
Stone, pieces..	2,750..	— ..	— ..	2,750
" tons ...	1,053..	— ..	— ..	1,053
" c. yards	— ..	35,649..	— ..	35,649
Salt, bbls.....	91,674..	— ..	— ..	91,674
" tons	185..	— ..	— ..	185
Spikes, tons...	198..	— ..	— ..	198
Stoves, tons ..	386..	1..	— ..	387
" no....	2,324..	— ..	— ..	2.324
Stove-pipe, pcs	1,500..	— ..	— ..	1,500
Saleratus, pkgs	1,450..	— ..	— ..	1,450
Stucco, bbls...	368..	— ..	— ..	368
Skins, no.....	8..	— ..	— ..	8
Soap, lbs.....	600..	112,148..	— ..	112,748
Sofas, no.....	44..	— ..	— ..	44
Snaths, no. ...	253..	— ..	— ..	253
Safes, no.....	42..	— ..	— ..	42
Starch, boxes..	600..	— ..	— ..	600

	Lake.	Canal.	G. & C. U. R. R.	Total.
Sundries, bbls.	907..	— ..	— ..	907
" tons	— ..	— ..	981..	981
Shot, tons.....	5..	146..	— ..	151
Seeds, tons ...	— ..	309..	— ..	309
Sugar, tons...	— ..	1.604..	— ..	1,604
Sand, tons ...	— ..	735..	— ..	735
Spirits, not whisky, bbls.	— ..	184..	— ..	184
Tobacco, tons.	27..	222..	— ..	247
" boxes	617..	— ..	— ..	617
Tin, pigs.....	127..	— ..	— ..	127
" tons.....	112..	— ..	— ..	112
" boxes....	105..	— ..	— ..	105
Tin-ware, gals.	19,640..	— ..	— ..	19.640
Tar, bbls.	491..	— ..	— ..	491
Tubs, no.....	3,768..	— ..	— ..	3.768
Trees, no.....	2,972..	6.471..	— ..	9,443
Tallow, lbs....	— ..	74,723..	— ..	74.723
Lumber, feet..	1,603,250..	87,400..	— ..	1,690,650
Vinegar, bbls.	4..	— ..	— ..	4
Wheat, bush..	129,251..	108,597..	504,996..	742,844
Wat. Lime, bls.	6.532..	— ..	— ..	6.532
" Pipe, tns	1,125..	— ..	— ..	1,125
" " pcs	432..	— ..	— ..	432
Whisky, bbls..	1,783..	— ..	5,658..	7.441
Wheelbarrows	865..	— ..	— ..	865
Wagon Hubbs	4.286..	— ..	— ..	4 286
Wood, cords..	22,319..	28,322..	859..	51,500
Wood-ware, ps	1,160..	— ..	— ..	1,160
" tons	23..	— ..	— ..	23
Wagons, no...	46..	56..	— ..	102
Wool, lbs.....	— ..	525,632..	244,662..	770.294
Wh. Lead, lbs.	— ..	138,712..	— ..	138,712

The following, relating to manufactures, is copied from a pamphlet published in January, 1853, entitled "Chicago, her Commerce and Railroads," containing a review of the progress and business of the city during the year 1852 :

"During the past few months, two extensive car manufacturing establishments have been put in operation. One is located near the Rock Island Depôt, and is owned by two distinct companies. G.W. Sizer & Co. cast the wheels and do all the iron work connected with the manufacture of cars; they have a large establishment, and are doing a heavy business. They are now using 8 tons of iron per day, brought mostly from Ohio and New York. A. B. Stone & Co. do the wood-work and the upholstery and finishing of the cars. The two companies are building ten cars per week, and employ nearly two hundred men. The buildings were commenced on the 22d of last September, and in the short space of six months the whole establishment has been built and put in active operation.

"The American Car Company have erected their works about half a mile north of Myrick's, on the lake shore, and will have, when completed in all respects, one of the most perfectly-appointed manufactories that can be found in the Western States. They have in their inclosure thirteen acres. The buildings now completed have an aggregate length of 1,250 by an average width of 60 feet. The capital of the company is $200,000, and they have already expended some $130,000; 3,500 tons of pig-iron are used per year in the manufacture of car-wheels and the other car castings, and 2,000 tons of coal are consumed. The buildings were commenced in August, 1852, and at that time much of the timber used in the buildings was growing in the forests of Michigan and Illinois. The company have already completed seventy-four freight and ten elegant passenger cars. When all their arrangements are perfected, they intend to finish three freight cars per day and a passenger car per week.

"The completion of these extensive manufactories in the short space of a few months is a fair specimen of Western

enterprise. At the West, whatever we take hold of, '*is bound to go ahead*,' not at an *old fogy pace*, but with railroad speed.

"In addition to these car manufactories, we learn that Messrs. Stevens, of Concord, New Hampshire, are about to establish an extensive locomotive manufactory. This is much needed, and will do, if properly managed, an immense business. Two factories, if now completed, would have all they could do to fill the orders for railroads now built and in process of construction. So far as we can learn, the site for the factory is not definitely determined.

"The new Hydraulic Works are progressing as fast as circumstances will permit. Nearly nine miles of the main pipes were laid last fall, the well is completed, and we may hope in a few months to have an abundant supply of pure water in all parts of the city. This will add immensely to the health and comfort of our citizens. The amount expended on the different contracts up to January 3d was $154,061 88. The amount necessary to complete the work according to estimate of the chief engineer, W. J. M'Alpine, Esq., is $207,162 77. This has all been provided for on terms very favorable to the city.

"One of the most extensive establishments in the city is that for the manufacture of M'Cormick's Reapers. This factory employs a large number of hands, and in various ways adds to the prosperity of our citizens. Mr. M'Cormick manufactured during the last year 1,600 reapers, and reapers and mowers combined. The amount realized, at an average of $140 each, would be $224,000.

"During the past season, John S. Wright, Esq., has put in operation an extensive factory for the manufacture of Hussey's Reapers, Atkin's Automaton Reapers, and other agricultural implements. Mr. Wright has in process of construction 45 Hussey's reapers, 65 Atkin's automaton reapers. 25 seed-drills, 100 plows, and several other minor agricultural implements.

Atkin's automaton reaper is a recent invention, and promises to be a most valuable, as it certainly is one of the most ingenious, agricultural implements. It has recently been brought to notice by Mr. Wright in England. By a recent article in the *London Times*, we learn that it was commanding the attention of the best informed and most extensive English agriculturists. In this country it has also secured the admiration of all who have witnessed its truly wonderful movements.

"Among the various branches of manufacturing carried on in Chicago, none stands out more prominent than the carriage and wagon-making business; and yet but few of our citizens generally are aware of the extent that this branch of trade is being carried on in our midst.

"A business that is employing so many men and so large an amount of capital as this, must necessarily make some *outside* show; and hardly any one can fail to notice the sure manifestations of a wagon-shop by the vehicles which usually stand about the doors of such establishments—a sure indication of the industry pervading within. Especially does this apply to Randolph Street, which by far eclipses all other streets in the city, in the number of vehicles manufactured, from the costly barouche to a truckman's dray. More than half of the carriage-manufacturing establishments in the city are on this street, and they comprise nearly all of the heaviest business firms.

"The total number of these establishments is 25, of which 14 are in the south division, and the remainder in the west division. The following shows the number of men employed, the number of vehicles manufactured during the year, their average value, and the capital used in the business:

No. of men	323	Aggregate value	$210,445
No. of vehicles	2,625	Capital employed	127,000

"In the list of vehicles are included farmers' wagons, buggies, barouches, and coaches. Of this number a very prominent portion supplies the demand in our own State, while large numbers are being continually sent to Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; and not a few to St. Louis, to supply the State of Missouri. Add to this the number that have been taken to Oregon and California, and the reader can form quite an adequate idea of the demand for Chicago manufactures. And we are informed by some of our most extensive builders that during the past season the demand has been so great that they have for several months sold only to those who had ordered in advance, and frequently have been obliged to turn away customers, being unable to supply them. This state of the trade has induced many to go into the business during the past year, and those who have been long established are extending their facilities in order to meet the increasing demand.

"Most of the timber used comes from our neighboring State, Michigan—especially ash, hickory, and white-wood. The latter is represented to be of a quality superior to that which grows in the Eastern States. Northern Indiana, and, in fact, the whole length of the St. Joseph Valley, furnishes also a large supply of the wagon timber used here. Northern Wisconsin, and the vicinity near Sheboygan, also sends her oak; and even our own Illinois furnishes a share of the material, though not in comparison with the before-mentioned localities. A small supply of timber for felloes, hubs, and shafts for fine carriages is brought from New Jersey; and one firm has introduced some from Cincinnati; but as a general thing, our own western forests are abundantly capable of supplying all the timber that is requisite for the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Chicago.

"The plow business is a very important and extensive branch of Chicago manufactures. Plows made in this city have been sent to California and Oregon, and give universal satisfaction. There is an immense extent of country that depends on this city for this essential agricultural implement. We have not been able to collect the precise statistics, but the amount of the business done can not be less than $100,000.

"We have four tanning establishments. The firms engaged in this business are W. S. Gurnee & Co., Charles F. Grey & Co., Osborn & Cobb, and C. C. Wallin & Son. Some of them are doing an immense business. The amount paid for labor and the raw material in these different establishments, is as follows:

Cost of 38,785 hides and skins tanned in Chicago, in the year 1852	$96,342
130 hands employed at a cost of	26,580
3,450 cords of bark consumed in manufacturing the above	19.525
Cost of oil, tallow, etc.	6,800
Total cost of raw material and labor	$149.247

"What the value of the manufactured articles would amount to we have not been able to learn, but it must be large. The great advantage which this city affords for the successful prosecution of this business, is the number of hides that our beef-packing houses afford, and the wide extent of country that is dependent on this city for its leather. The opening of so many lines of railroads will afford a much wider field for the enterprise of our leather manufacturers.

"Raymond, Ward & Co. are the only firm that have manufactured stoves. The materials used and the amount paid for labor, are as follows:

350 tons Scotch Iron, cost say	$25		$8.750 00
314 " Am. " "	25		7,850 00
60 " Scrap " "	20		1,200 00
165 " Hard Coal, "	8		1.320 00
204 " Erie & Ill. Coal, cost	5		1,020 00
120 " Moulding Sand, "	3½		420 00
1,000 bushels Charcoal, "	8ct.		80 00
Lumber, and other et ceteras			1,000 00
Cash paid for Labor			18,000 00
Total amount			$39,640 00

MANUFACTURED.

2,126 Cooking Stoves.
1,543 Parlor, Box, and Office Stoves.
3,000 sets Pump Reels.
253¼ tons M'Cormick's Reaper Castings.
60 tons various other Castings.

"These stoves were shipped to the towns on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi rivers, and had a very extensive sale. The establishment is near M'Cormick's reaper factory, and Mr. M'Cormick has purchased it, and intends to use it exclusively in manufacturing castings for his reapers.

"The watch and jewelry business is becoming a very important branch of trade. One firm has manufactured nearly twenty thousand dollars' worth of these goods, and the business of a number of our houses ranges from thirty to one hundred thousand dollars.

"We intended to have obtained the statistics of our extensive engine builders and machinists on the west side, but time has failed us. We hope to do better next year. Messrs. Gates & M'Knight, Scoville & Sons, A. Moses, Messrs. Cobb, Alderman Granger, and a number of others, are doing a very large amount of business. A great variety of other establishments and manufactories ought to be noticed, but time and space will not permit.

"The facts above given, we think, will convince the most skeptical that the march of improvement at the West is *onward*. They show an increase in population, wealth, and resources which must prove exceedingly gratifying to all our citizens. They will serve to extend the conviction, now almost universal, that Chicago is destined to become the great commercial centre of the North-west, and among the first, if not *the first*, city in the Mississippi Valley. Her position at the head of a thousand miles of lake navigation, gives her a commanding influence. She has no levee to be inundated, causing the destruction of millions of property; neither is she situated upon a river whose navigable capacity the clearing up of the country will be liable to affect. She is subject to no floods nor inundations. To the north, west, and south, almost boundless prairies and groves are inviting the toil of the husbandman to develop their treasures and yield a rich reward to honest industry. In all the elements of wealth their resources are exhaustless. The mineral treasures of Lake Superior will soon pay tribute to Chicago, and our railroads in a few months will have reached the lead regions of the Galena district. The Rock Island and the Illinois Central railroads will soon penetrate the most extensive coal-field in the United States, and in fact in the world, and our commerce, and more especially our manufactures, must increase in a ratio far beyond what has hitherto been realized.

"Within the next five years the railroads that will be completed and centre in this city will extend more than three thousand miles. If we should add the extensions of these trunk lines to their ultimate limits, their aggregate lengths would amount to tens of thousands. Within five years we expect to be in railroad connection with Milwaukie and Madison, Wisc., with Dubuque and Council Bluffs, Rock Island, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, and 'the rest of mankind.' A bright future is therefore before the 'Garden City.' Let our merchants and mechanics, our artisans and business men generally, understand the advantages which our commanding commercial position affords. Let them with becoming prudence, but with far-seeing, intelligent views as to what the spirit of the age and the stirring times in which we live demand, gird themselves for the work of making Chicago the great commercial emporium of the Mississippi Valley. The prize is within their grasp; let them show the world that they are worthy, and the rich commerce of the prairies and of the lakes will most certainly crown their efforts with success."

Chicago has five daily newspapers: the "C. Tribune" (indep't.), the "C. Democrat" (dem.), the "C. Journal" (whig), the "Commercial Advertiser" (whig), and the "Argus," all of which also issue weekly editions; six weekly newspapers, the "New Covenant," and the "Western Citizen" (both Universalist), the "Gem of the Prairie" (lib.), the "Prairie Herald" (Presbyterian), the "Watchman of the Prairie" (Baptist), and the "Commercial Reporter;" one tri-weekly, the "Illinois State Gazette;" one semi-monthly, the "North-western Medical Journal;" and three monthly periodicals, the "Eclectic Review" (educat.), the "Prairie Farmer" (agric.), and the "North-western Journal of Homœopathy."

Latrobe, an intelligent traveler, who visited Chicago in 1833, thus describes it: "This little mushroom town is situated on the verge of a level tract of country, for the greater part consisting of open prairie lands, at a point where a small river, whose sources interlock—in the wet season—with those of the Illinois river, enters Lake Michigan. It, however, forms no harbor, and vessels must anchor in the open lake, which spreads to the horizon, on the north and east, in a sheet of uniform extent. The contrast between Chicago of 1833 and Chicago of the present day, is truly startling; and the writer of twenty years ago, had he been told that his 'mushroom town' was so soon to become the focus of a commerce equal to that enjoyed by many of the States of Europe, would he have credited so unprecedented a fact, or would he not have considered the prognostication the emanation of a crazy brain?"

From a census of the city taken in the latter part of 1853, it appears that the population amounted at that time to 60,662 souls comprised in 9,435 families, and that the number of dwellings was 7,672. There were in the city 1,184 stores of all kinds, and 196 manufacturing establishments; also 54 schools and 61 churches. From these statistics it appears that the population of the city has duplicated in less than three years!

CINCINNATI, city, port of entry, and capital of Hamilton county, *Ohio:* situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Licking river, and distant by river from Pittsburg 465 m., from Louisville 132 m., from Cairo 494 m., and from New Orleans 1,447 m., and in a direct line 100 m. south-west of Columbus. Lat. 39° 6′ N., and long. 84° 27′ W. from Greenwich, or 7° 25′ from Washington. It covers an area of 4,127 acres, and is the largest inland city in America, and in population is only exceeded by New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1795 it had 500 inhabitants.

Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.
1800	750	1830	24,831
1805	960	1835	29,400
1810	2,540	1840	46,338
1815	6,070	1845	74,699
1820	9,602	1850	115,436
1825	13,778	1853	153,643

The constituent proportions of the population are as follows:

Americans	57 per cent.
Germans	26 " "
British	15 " "
French and Italians	1 " "
Other Foreigners	1 " "
	100

"The following," says Mr. Frazer in a letter to the editor, "is a table of the population of Cincinnati, from a writer who is generally correct, which gives a greater number for 1850 and 1853 than I do. He supposes that nearly 5,000 were absent in the former year, owing to the prevalence of the cholera. You will also perceive that the number for 1833 is less than that of the preceding year, which was our first cholera year."

Years.	Pop.	Years.	Pop.
1789	80	1833	27,645
1790	100	1834	28,600
1795	500	1835	29,400
1800	750	1836	31,900
1803	870	1837	35,090
1805	960	1838	38,699
1807	1,350	1839	42,800
1808	1,900	1840	46,338
1810	2,540	1841	51,020
1812	3,500	1842	56,122
1813	4,000	1843	61,734
1815	6,000	1844	67,907
1818	8,160	1845	74,699
1820	9,602	1846	82,167
1822	10,809	1847	90,384
1824	12,016	1848	99,422
1826	15,540	1849	109,314
1829	22,148	1850	120,300
1830	24,831	1851	132,330
1831	26,071	1852	145,563
1832	28,014	1853	160,119

Immediately adjacent are the cities of Covington and Newport, and the villages of Brooklyn, Jamestown, and Ludlow, in Kentucky; and on the Ohio side, Pendleton, Fulton, Walnut Hills, Clinton, Clifton, Fairmont, and Storrs, containing an aggregate population in the suburbs of 60,000 more. Pioneers still living, more than sixty years since, with arms in their hands, disputed with the aborigines the title to the ground upon which now dwells this population of nearly a quarter of a million. It was first settled on the 26th December, 1788, by a party of men sent out under Matthias Denman and Robert Paterson, to improve a portion of the purchase made by the Hon. John Cleves Symmes. This purchase embraced a tract of 311,682 acres, lying between the Great and Little Miami rivers, and extending along the Ohio river a distance of 37 miles. One square mile in each township, section 16, was reserved for school purposes, and section 29 in each for the support of religious societies.

This party landed opposite the mouth of Licking river, and laid out a village called Losantiville, a name shortly afterward abandoned for that of Cincinnati. In Feb., 1789, another party, under Judge Symmes himself, landed at North Bend, and there laid out what was intended to be a large city, to which they gave the name of Symmes. The village of Cleves now occupies a portion of the site of the intended city. Soldiers were now sent out to protect the settlers at the Bend; but Fort Washington having been established, they were removed to Cincinnati subsequently, and the rivalry of the two places succumbed in favor of Cincinnati as the chief seat of business. The fort stood on what is now Arch Street, between Third and Fourth streets, and east of Broadway. In 1790 General Harrison marched hence against the Indians, and in the next year General St. Clair started for the same place on his ill-fated expedition. The fort was successively commanded by Ziegler, Wilkinson, and Harrison, the latter of whom became subsequently President of the United States. In 1792 the first church was erected on what is now corner of Main and Fourth streets, and occupied by the First Presbyterian Church. In the rear of it are many graves of the pioneers. In 1793, the first paper, called the "Sentinel of the North-west Territory," north of the Ohio river, was established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell. On the 11th January, 1794, a line of two keel-boats, with bullet-proof covers and port-holes, and provided with cannon and small-arms, was established between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, each making a trip once in four weeks. During this period the town progressed but slowly, while idleness, drinking, and gambling prevailed in the army, and was to some extent participated in by the citizens. The population at various periods is shown above. From 1800 to 1810 it progressed pretty rapidly, and considerable trade was carried on with New Orleans in keel-boats, which returned laden with foreign goods. The passage to New Orleans then occupied about 25 days, and the return 65 days. In 1819 the city was incorporated, since which period its progress in population and material wealth has been uninterrupted and rapid in an astonishing degree, considering the difficulties it had to contend with before the establishment of steam navigation on the rivers and railroads throughout the country. It would be invidious to compare the early career of Cincinnati with that of Chicago, Milwaukie, and some others; they were founded under quite different auspices; the one in the midst of a country, surrounded by hostile savages, bare of population, without a road, and scant of river facilities; and the others with every facility of travel perfected, and a tide of immigration unceasingly pouring upon them.

The position of Cincinnati is admirable. It is in the centre of a beautiful valley, surrounded by hills. It occupies the whole of the first and second planes above the Ohio r., and extends a mile over the third, or still higher elevations of Mount Adams, Mount Auburn, Mount Washington, etc.; these comprise the greater portions of the first, eleventh, and twelfth wards. The first of these planes or tables, called the bottom, is at an elevation of 50 feet above low-water mark; the second, called the hill, about 60 feet higher, and is densely built upon, and more populous than the other two; it is elevated 541 feet above tide-water and 23 feet below the level of Lake Erie. Above this table are the hills of Mount Auburn, etc., 200 feet higher. To an eye placed on these highest elevations, the city appears to occupy the centre and base of an immense basin, the view being in every direction terminated by swelling hills. The grade of these planes or terraces has for years been changing to conform to the general improvement of the city, and now affords the regular and facile ascent and descent required by heavy draughts, as well as to permit the safe drainage of water from the upper tables of the city. Many of the streets are ornamented with elegant edifices and beautiful shade trees.

The city is regularly laid out in streets and alleys, crossing each other at right angles. The streets running E. and W. are denominated Water, Front, Columbia, Pearl, Third, Fourth, etc., while those running N. and S. are named Broadway, Sycamore, Main, Walnut, Western Row, etc. Main Street extends from the steamboat landing, on the river, northwardly to the northern bounds of the second plane. The streets are generally paved, and the foot-paths bricked. The city contained, in 1853, 19,904 houses, 91 churches, many of them very fine edifices; 3 colleges, 5 medical schools, a law school, a female college, several female seminaries, 6 classical schools, a large number of finely-built public schools, the Mechanic's Institute, 6 chartered and 14 private banks, and 17 insurance companies, etc.; a great number of public halls, the county and city courts; the new court-house, a massive and elegant edifice, covering an area of 41,209 feet; a mercantile exchange, and numerous libraries—one of these, the Young Men's Mercantile Library, contains 14,000 vols., and has connected with it one of the best reading rooms in the United States; and literary, philosophical, and charitable institutions, an observatory, 4 theatres, a museum, gas-works, water-works, custom-house, etc. In fact, it has all the appliances necessary for the physical, intellectual, and moral enjoyment of a large population; and in its manufactures, commerce, and general wealth, is pre-eminent among the cities of the world.

The manufactures of Cincinnati embrace almost every department of industrial employment. It would be impossible to enumerate them in the compass allowed to this article; but there are some industries that so distinguish the city, that their enumeration is necessary. It has 6 distilleries; 140 bakeries; 12 bell and brass founderies; 82 blacksmith shops; 10 boiler yards; 15 book-binderies; 374 boot and shoe factories; 31 breweries; 60 brick yards; 208

mason shops; 121 butchers' shops; 284 carpenter and builder shops; 24 carriage factories; 63 coopers' shops; 42 copper-plate printing establishments; 13 beef and tongue curing establishments; 4 cutleries; 32 daguerreotype establishments; 16 domestic liquor manufactories; 15 dye houses; 19 edge-tool factories; 14 engraving establishments; 14 feed and flour mills; 44 founderies and engine shops; 136 furniture factories; 10 gilding establishments; 2 glass works; 6 gunsmith shops: 40 hat factories; 14 ice-packing establishments; 5 iron rolling-mills; 3 iron safe factories; 5 iron railing factories; 10 lever lock factories; 4 lithographic establishments; 7 looking-glass factories; 22 machinist shops; 5 marble works; 6 mathematical and optical instrument factories; 10 upholsteries; 60 millineries; 7 morocco leather factories; 6 musical instrument factories; 1 castor oil factory; 34 oil, lard, and stearine factories; 3 linseed oil mills; 72 paint and glazing shops; 9 paper mills; 14 patent medicine factories; 7 plane factories; 1 planing machine factory; 6 platform scale factories; 6 plow factories; 16 plumbing shops; 14 potteries; 33 pork, beef, and ham-curing factories (employing 2,450 hands, and producing annually $5,760,000); 12 publishing houses; 40 saddleries; 25 sash, blind, etc., factories; 22 sausage factories; 15 saw mills; 2 saw factories; 5 sheeting, etc., factories; 15 shirt and stock factories; 38 soap and candle factories; 7 steamboat building yards; 3 stereotype founderies; 23 stonecutting yards; 36 stone mason yards; 157 tailor establishments; 30 tanneries; 62 tobacco, cigar, and snuff factories; 30 turners' shops; 2 type founderies; 26 vinegar factories; 42 wagon factories; 40 wine manufactories; 5 wire-working establishments; 4 locomotive manufactories, etc. There are 180 several industries pursued, and the total number of all manufacturing and industrial establishments in the city was about 3,400. The total number of hands employed, about 32,850, and the annual value of products, $55,000,000.

There are few cities of the Union so well furnished with facilities of locomotion. It has one of the finest rivers in the world fronting it. Its river commerce is commensurate with the immense internal trade centering at this point, and with the daily increasing manufacturing industry of the city. It is carried on chiefly in steamboats plying hence to Pittsburg, St. Louis, New Orleans, and intermediate places. Its steamers also penetrate all the great navigable rivers of the West—tributaries of the great Father of Waters—an inland navigation of 45.000 miles, unsurpassed by any other internal navigation on the globe. The steamboat arrivals for the year ending August 31, 1853, numbered 4,058; of these, 619 were from Pittsburg, 233 from St. Louis, 254 from New Orleans, 2,952 from other ports; and the departures were 4,146, namely, for Pittsburg 567, for St. Louis 288, for New Orleans 250, other ports 3,041. Two hundred and ninety-eight different boats arrived during the year, with an aggregate tonnage of 76,647 tons custom-house measurement. The actual tonnage of the entire number of arrivals was 1,390,541.

The commerce of the city is greatly aided by the canals extending North and West. The Miami Canal, commencing at Cincinnati, extends up the valley of the Great Miami, passes the summit at St. Mary's, thence down the Maumee Valley, and terminates at Toledo, on Lake Erie. Connecting with this, at Junction, is the Wabash Canal, making an aggregate canal navigation through the valleys of the Miami, Maumee, and Wabash, of 600 miles. The amount of freight transmitted on these canals from these great and productive valleys is immense, especially their heavy products. The Whitewater Canal connects the city with the eastern and central parts of Indiana, and is an important avenue of trade.

Fifteen macadamized turnpike roads lead from Cincinnati to various points in Ohio and the neighboring States.

The table-land between the Ohio r. and Lake Erie is the grand gateway over which must pass the railways from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic cities. Most of these connect with Cincinnati, making it the principal centre of the railway system of the West. These works, rivaling Roman grandeur, are gradually and almost imperceptibly extending the commercial enterprise of this vigorous and growing city to the remotest plains and valleys of the luxuriant West. Twenty-six railroads will bring to this mart of commerce the trade of great portions of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, etc., and bear within her grasp the products of more than 300,000 square miles of territory unsurpassed for productiveness. The limits of this article forbid detail further than to say here, that railroad connections are now completed with New York and the principal cities of the sea-board, *via* Cleveland, and also *via* Sandusky City, with Philadelphia, with Chicago, and every lake port from thence to Niagara, with Albany, Indianapolis, and soon will be with Baltimore, St. Louis, Lexington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans. A second railroad is being built to Xenia, although a portion of the present railway has a double track; and a second road is also being constructed to Dayton, which passes out of the city through a tunnel 10,000 feet long, part of the way at a depth of 160 feet. Railroads are being constructed in all these directions, and when completed will build up Cincinnati, and make it a competitor for the wealth of commerce second to no other city of the world. It has already had the foretaste of its future, and is now stretching out its arms to gather in the vast, illimitable wealth with which nature has surrounded it. It has also telegraphs, giving it instantaneous communication with every large city from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi.

It is the great pork market of the West. During the year ending August 31, 1853, there were received here packed the products of 325,000 hogs; packed here 361,000, of the value of $8,250,000.

Her commerce has increased with unprecedented rapidity. From a supply of goods furnished by the two keel-boats named above, and a few pack-horses, a little more than half a century since, its imports have increased for the year last named to $51,230,641, and its exports for the same period, $36.266,108.

In the immediate vicinity the culture of the grape is carried on to a greater extent than in any other place in the Union. In the centre of a large extent of lower silurian formation, the fertile loamy and argillaceous soil on the slopes of the higher table-lands are admirably adapted to vineyards. They form a most delightful portion of the scenery on the graceful declivities of the hills. The mean annual temperature is 54.6°; of winter, 34.5°; spring, 54.6°; summer, 73.9°; autumn, 54.8°. Annual mean quantity of rain 43.33 inches, snow 19.70 inches, showing an exceedingly favorable climate for the vine. Although the culture of the vine is in its infancy here, the vintage of 1853 is estimated at 500,000 gallons, which, when bottled in the wine cellars, will be worth $2,000,000. The wines produced are chiefly the still and sparkling Catawba, and are said to be equal to the wines of France in flavor and body, and are now manufactured for commerce, and the demand exceeds the supply.

The city of Cincinnati is governed by a mayor and a city council, composed of two councilmen from each of the sixteen wards into which it is divided. Three judges of the court of common pleas of the county, each hold three terms of court here annually. A State district court is held twice a year. The city has also a separate police court. The amount of taxes collected for city purposes for the year 1852, was $464.324; to wit, for general purposes, $139,808; interest on city debt, $46.603; sinking fund, $11.651; House of Refuge, $46,603; Poor House, $81,555; city watch, $58.253; common schools, $79,851.

Debt of the city, $1,800,000; value of city property, $2.230,543.

The newspaper and periodical press of Cincinnati consists of 12 daily papers, all of which issue weekly editions, and

1 a tri-weekly edition: of 22 weekly papers; of 1 semi-monthly, and 14 monthly periodicals. The *daily papers* are the "C. Gazette" (whig), the "C. Commercial" (indep't), the "C. Enquirer" (dem.), the "Chronicle and Atlas" (whig), the "C. Times" (indep't), the "Dispatch and Democrat" (dem.), the "Democratic Journal" (dem.), "Columbian' (indep't), "Volksblat" (Germ.), "Republikaner" (Germ.), "Tagsblatt" (Germ.), "Volksfreund" (Germ.), and the "Nonpareil." These circulate a weekly average of 2,000 to 22,000 copies each. The *weekly papers* are, "Cist's Weekly Advertiser" (commer'l), the "Pictorial Advertiser," the "Columbian" (lit.), the "Price Current" (commer'l), the "Western Police Gazette," "Life in Cincinnati," the "Warning Bell" (fireman's), the "Proclamation Reformer," the "Phonetic Advocate," the "Star of the West," the "Presbyterian of the West," the "Journal and Messenger" (relig.), the "Youth's Friend," "the "Catholic Telegraph," the "Christian Age," the "Western Christian Advocate," the "Christian Apologist," the "Western Fountain" (temperance), the "Central Christian Herald," the "Wâhreet's Freund" (Germ.), the "United Presbyterian," the "Zütblatter" (rationalist), the "Hochwaechter" (socialist), and the "Democratiches Wochenblatt" (Germ.). The "Sunday School Advocate" is published *semi-monthly*. The *monthly periodicals* are, the "Ladies' Repository," the "Templar's Magazine," "Lord's Counterfeit Detector," "Dye's Bank Mirror," the "Masonic Review," the "Western Lancet" (med.), the "Dental Register," the "Law Journal," the "Crisis" (liberty), the "Congress Halle" (Germ.), the "School Friend" (education), the "Genius of Liberty" (lit.), the "Genius of Taste," the "West American Review," "Journal of Man," "Western Horticultural Review," the Eclectic Medical Journal," the "Golden Rule," the "United Presbyterian," "Goodman's Counterfeit Detector," the "Railroad Journal," the "Young Reaper" (S. School), the "Physico-Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Pulpit" (Presb.), and the "Parlor Magazine." Thus it would appear that politics, religion, science, literature, etc., have their special advocates, and that all the great interests of the people have a special organ to herald their peculiarities to the world. Many of the above are conducted with great energy and talent, and have a circulation beyond their own locality.

Adjoining the city, on the east, is the large village of Fulton, and on the north the beautiful village of Walnut Hills, which is mostly occupied as country seats by persons doing business in Cincinnati. Walnut Hills is the seat of Lane Seminary, a theological institution owned by the New School Presbyterians. Four miles N. W. of the city are two fine cemeteries—"Spring Grove Cemetery," containing about 220 acres, and the "Wesleyan Cemetery," containing about 40 acres, the former is tastefully laid out in landscape style, with numerous avenues 20 feet wide, and made to conform to the undulating features of the ground. A more beautiful and appropriate spot for this "rural city of the dead" could scarcely have been selected.

In the centre of an immense region unsurpassed for productiveness, daily being augmented by the aid of scientific agriculture; with an increasing and energetic population; with her hundred avenues of commerce, by land and by water; with her thousands of skillful artisans, manufacturers, and other producers; with her many merchants and their immense capital usefully and profitably employed; with the victorious industry and untiring enterprise of her citizens; with the rapid strides of her past as a guaranty for her future, we place on record a prediction, made years since, without indorsing it, but with the remark, that the probability of its being verified is much greater now than when it was written.

"Not having before my eyes the fear of men, 'who with too much pride to study and too much wit to think, undervalue what they do not understand and condemn what they do not comprehend,' I venture the prediction, that within one hundred years from this time Cincinnati will be the greatest city in America, and by the year of our Lord 2000, the greatest city in the world."

(*Communicated by John Frazer, Esq.*

CLEVELAND, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Cuyahoga co., *Ohio:* on Cuyahoga river, where it discharges into Lake Erie, 126 m. N. N. E. Columbus. Lat. 41° 31′ 07″ N., and long. 81° 45′ 57″ W. Cleveland is the commercial emporium of northern Ohio, and second only to Cincinnati in population and general progress. It possesses great facilities for the transit of goods and passengers: the Ohio Canal, extending to the Ohio river at Portsmouth, 309 m., has its northern terminus here, and another canal, branching off from it at Akron, connects it with Pittsburg. It is connected with all the ports of Lake Erie by the lake-shore chain of railroads extending from Niagara Falls to Milwaukie; with Pittsburg, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R., and the Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.; and with Cincinnati by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati R. R.; these, running to the seaboard at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, uniting with the various railroads, Baltimore, etc., to the southward into Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, and to the westward to and beyond the Mississippi river, give it access to every part of the settled portion of the Union, and serve as conduits of the vast commerce which centres at this point. And besides these great avenues, it has numerous plank and macadamized roads leading from it in all directions; and its telegraphic connections extend to every important city from the British Provinces to New Orleans, and from the Atlantic to the utmost western bounds of civilization. Regular lines of steamboats ply to Dunkirk, to Buffalo, to Detroit, to Toledo and Sandusky, and to the upper lake country.

Cleveland is one of those great cities of the West that have risen up as if by magic within the past twenty years. In 1830 the place contained less than 1,000 inhabitants; in 1840 it had 6,071, and in 1850 its population amounted to 17,041.* It derives its name from General Moses Cleveland, an agent of the Connecticut Land Company, who accompanied the first surveying party upon the Connecticut Western Reserve. The place on which the city now stands was surveyed under his direction in 1796. In 1799 there was but one family residing here, and even in 1825 there were under 500 persons within its limits. In 1814 Cleveland was incorporated as a village, and in 1836 it received a city charter.

The city, except a small portion of it immediately on the river, is built on a gravelly plain, 80 feet above Lake Erie, of which it has a commanding prospect. The location is dry and healthy, and the view of the meanderings of the Cuyahoga river, and of the steamboat and lake craft ever entering or leaving the harbor, or on the waters of the lake to the horizon, presents a fine picture of commercial activity. The country around is replete with rich scenery, and for miles around is under a high state of cultivation.

The plan of the city is rectangular, the streets being usually 80 feet wide, except Main Street, running through the middle of the city, which is 120 feet wide. Near the centre there is a public square of 10 acres, divided into four equal parts by intersecting streets, neatly inclosed and adorned with shade trees. The Court-house fronts on this square. The city contains numerous well-built churches

* In the latter part of 1853, a census of the city, compared with that of 1850, showed the following results:

	1850.	1853.	Increase in three years.
1st ward	7,837	6,395	
2d ward	5,390	10,277	
3d ward	3,603	4,339	
4th ward	—	10,203	
Colored population	311	405	
	17,041	31,619	14,578
Ohio City	6,375	9,992	3,617
	23,416	41,611	18,195

of all denominations, public institutions, schools, etc. Many of the private dwellings are expensive and tasteful. The harbor is one of the best on the lake; it is formed by the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and improved by a pier on each side, extending 425 yards into the lake, 200 feet apart, and faced with substantial masonry. The natural advantages of the harbor are unsurpassed in the West. There is a light-house on the high bank of the lake, and another at the entrance to the harbor. The coast-wise commerce of Cleveland, in the year 1850, amounted in value to $13,886,531, of which $7,030,957 represented the imports, and $6,855,556 that of the exports. The shipping owned in the district was 35,315 tons, of which 9,994 tons were navigated by steam power. The shipping built within the year was 686 tons. Cleveland has also considerable commerce with Canada. The great bulk of its commercial material, however, is now conveyed on the railroads and canals, to and from the seaboard, etc., but the exact amount can not be ascertained.

Manufacturing, though in its infancy, is carried on to some extent. Most of the engines, and other equipments for the steamboats and railroads of the neighborhood, are manufactured at the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace; and there are also two large flouring mills here, one worked by steam, and the other by the surplus water of the Ohio Canal. Of the ordinary mechanical trades there is a fair representation, and among them are several extensive establishments.

The public schools of the city are numerous, and are under efficient management. The buildings are generally of brick: that on St. Clair Street is an ornament to the city. The course of instruction is graduated, and when the scholars are sufficiently advanced, they are promoted to the high school, in which they are instructed in several branches of natural science. There are also many highly efficient private schools and seminaries, and the city has several literary associations and reading-rooms. At the Lyceum lectures are delivered during the winter evenings. There are three musical halls in the city. The public press of the city consists of three daily newspapers (which issue, also, weekly editions), and two weekly newspapers. The dailies are, the "C. Herald" (whig), the "C. Plaindealer" (dem.), and the "True Democrat" (free soil): and the weeklies are, the "C. Advertiser" (neutral), and the "C. Germania" (Germ. dem.).

Ohio City, on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga river, is virtually a part of Cleveland; but it has a separate incorporation. It is in the same position as New York city and Brooklyn, distinct corporations, with interests alike. The municipal authorities of Cleveland consist of a mayor, and one alderman and three councilmen for each ward. The police arrangements of the city are excellent, and the cleanliness and order of the place are remarkable.

Columbia, p. city, and cap. Richland dist., *S. Car.*, and capital of the State: on the E. side of Congaree river, immediately below the confluence of its constituents, Broad and Saluda rivers, in lat. 33° 57′, and long. 81° 07′ W., 500 miles S. by W. Washington. The river is here open to light draft navigation. The city is built on an elevated plane of about three or four miles in extent, the descent sloping in all directions gradually. It was founded in 1787, and is laid out on the rectangular plan, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and 100 feet wide. The principal buildings are the State House, the county buildings, market-house, banking houses, academies, and churches. The State House, in the central part of the city, is 170 feet long and 60 feet wide, two stories high. Columbia is also the seat of the South Carolina College, founded in 1804, and which, in 1850, had 8 professors and 195 students, and a library of 17,000 volumes. The college buildings are very extensive and of brick, surmounting one of which is a fine observatory, which possesses apparatus of great value. This institution is under the patronage of the State. The Southern Theological Seminary is also located here; it is a Presbyterian institution, and in 1850 it had 6 professors and 32 students, with a library of 4,600 volumes. The dwelling-houses are chiefly of wood, but there are several built of brick in a style of elegance becoming the capital of the State. The city is supplied with pure water from springs, raised by steam power, and distributed through iron pipes. The high situation the city occupies contributes greatly to the health of the inhabitants, and also affords an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, which is chiefly a cotton and corn region, in the highest state of culture.

Columbia has three daily and two weekly newspapers; the dailies are, the "State Rights Republican" (dem.), the "South Carolinian" (dem.), and the "Telegraph" (indep.), the last two of which issue also tri-weekly and weekly editions; and the weeklies are the "Palmetto State Banner" (dem.), and the "South Carolina Temperance Advocate." The city has also considerable manufactures, which have been altogether initiated within the past decade, and its trade and commercial connection has greatly advanced since the completion of the lines of railroad diverging in all directions from this the chief railroad centre of the State; and when the system proposed for South Carolina shall have formed junctions with the lines of the surrounding States, the commercial prosperity of this city will be indefinitely enhanced. The railroads now centering in Columbia are, the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina R. R.; the Charlotte and South Carolina R. R.; and the Greenville and Columbia R. R., with their branches and connections west and north. The design is to continue the last through Rabun Gap to Chattanooga, thus connecting this place directly with the Ohio Valley railroads, and those extending to and beyond the Mississippi river. Pop. 6,059.

Columbus, p. city, and cap. Muscogee co., *Ga.*: on the E. side of Chattahoochee river, at the head of steam navigation, and immediately below the falls of the river, which have a descent of 111 feet in 3 miles, 118 m. W. by S. Milledgeville. It is 175 miles above the junction with Flint r., and 275 miles above Appalachicola Bay. Immediately below the falls the river has a width of only 118 yards, but soon expands to 250 yards wide. The site of the city is 60 feet above the ordinary height of the river, and covers 1,200 acres. Two streets running parallel with the river, N. and S., are 165 feet wide, and six others have a width of 132 feet; these are intersected at right angles by twelve other streets, which are 99 feet wide. It contains a court-house, jail, several banks, a market-house, numerous churches, and about 2,400 dwellings; and it also has several large cotton mills, and woolen factories, and flouring mills. It is one of the great commercial centres of Georgia, and a depôt of a large extent of rich cotton country. The Muscogee R. R. terminates here, and extends hence to Macon, connecting with the Central R. R. to Savannah, and the Macon and Western R. R., etc., to Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn.; from Gerard, on the opposite side of the river, a railroad is about to built to Mobile. The bridge over the river at this point cost $30,000. A large number of steamboats ply on the river, carrying cotton, etc., to the seaboard and New Orleans; at all seasons, boats drawing five feet of water, can come up to this place. Columbus is a city of modern date, having been laid out in 1828; its growth has been rapid. In 1840 it had 3,114 inhabitants, and in 1850 about 5,942. It has three newspapers, the "C. Times," published tri weekly and weekly, and the "C. Enquirer" and the "Southern Sentinel," published weekly.

Columbus, p. city, and cap. Franklin co., *Ohio*, and cap. of the State of Ohio: on the E. side of the Scioto river, just below the confluence of the Whetstone river, in lat. 39° 57′ N., and long. 83° 03′ W., 396 m. from Washington.

The land on which the city is built rises gradually from the river, and the streets are laid out at right angles. Broad Street extends from the river along the National Road to the E. of the city, and is 120 feet wide; and High Street, 100 feet wide, crosses Broad at the N. W. corner of the Public

Square, of 10 acres, running N. and S. This is the principal business street. All other streets are 88 feet wide, and the alleys 33 feet wide. The public buildings are the Capitol or State House, the Penitentiary, asylums severally for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, several colleges, seminaries, and numerous churches of all denominations. The old State House was destroyed by fire on the 1st Feb., 1852, and in consequence a great number of documents illustrating the history of the State were lost, never to be restored. The new State House is one of the most magnificent buildings in the Union. It is 304 feet long and 184 feet wide, covering an area of 55,936 square feet. The basement is 16 feet above the common surface; the height of blocking course is 62 feet, and to the top of the rotunda 157 feet, its diameter being 64 feet. The first floor contains 28 fire-proof rooms for the public offices; and the second floor contains the Hall of Representatives, which is 84 feet long and 72½ feet wide, the Senate Chamber 56 feet by 72½; the library, the U. S. Court-room, and 26 committee rooms. The State Penitentiary is also a spacious and elegant edifice on the Scioto river, N.W. of the State House. It is a splendid building, of hewn limestone; the centre is 56 feet long, 4 stories high, and the two wings each 200 feet long and 3 stories high. The private dwellings are generally neat, substantial, and many of them elegant.

The avenues of travel and commerce connecting Columbus with other parts of the State and Union, are the National Road, a branch of the Ohio Canal, the Columbus and Xenia R. R., the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati R. R., the Central Ohio R. R., etc. The railroads are the creations of the last ten years, and have been the cause of the extraordinary triplication of the population in that period. As a commercial depôt, the city has eminent facilities—as a central position, in regard to every portion of the State, its location on one of the largest rivers, and its grand works of internal improvement. It has numerous and extensive manufactures, and, on the whole, is one of the most prosperous among Western cities. There are published within the city two daily newspapers, both of which also issue tri-weekly and weekly editions; four weekly, one semi-monthly, two monthly, and one occasional. The dailies are the "Ohio State Journal" (whig), and the "Ohio Statesman" (dem.). The weeklies are the "Ohio Standard" (whig), the "Dollar," and "Swan's Elevator" (neutral), and "Der Westbote" (Germ.). The semi-monthly is the "Ohio Cultivator" (agric.). The monthlies are the "Western Literary Magazine," and the "Ark;" and the "Conventional Reporter" is published occasionally.

Previous to 1812, when it was fixed on for the State capital, the site of the city was in the wilderness. In 1820 it contained 1,400 inhabitants; in 1830, 2,439; in 1840, 6,048; and in 1850, 17,883.

CONCORD, t., p. v., and cap. Merrimac co., *N. Hamp.*, and cap. of the State: it lies on both sides of the Merrimac river, in lat. 43° 12′ 29″ N., and long. 71° 29′ W., 474 m. N. E. Washington. There are five ponds in the town, the largest of which are Turkey Pond in the S. W., and Long Pond in the N. W. sections, the outlet streams of which furnish extensive hydraulic power. The Contoocook river joins the Merrimac on the N. line of the town, and forms at the junction the celebrated "Duston's Island." The intervale lands of the Merrimac are very fertile, and highly cultivated. Soon after entering Concord the river passes over Sewell's Falls, and thence has no natural obstruction until it reaches the falls at the S. E. extremity of the town, where is a vast water-power. Locks are here constructed, and boat navigation secured. The river is here about 100 yards wide, but during freshets the water rises 20 feet above the ordinary level, presenting to the eye a body of water a mile wide. There are handsome bridges spanning the river. There are three villages in the town, the principal of which, and the seat of its chief business, is on the W. side of the river, extending along it about 2 miles. The State House, Court-house, State Prison, and other public buildings are in this village. The State House occupies a beautiful site in the centre, and is constructed of hewn granite. It is 126 feet in length, 49 feet in width, and with a projection in the centre of 4 feet on each front. The cost of the building was $80,000. The State Prison is also a massive granite building, 70 by 36 feet, surrounded by a high stone wall. The second principal village is at Sewell's Falls, and the other in the W. part of the town.

Concord, originally called *Penacook*, was granted by Massachusetts to a company of settlers, 17th Jan., 1725, and the settlement was begun in the following year. In 1733 it was incorporated under the name of Rumford, which name was changed in 1765 to Concord. The population in 1775 was 1,052; in 1790, 1,747; in 1800, 2,052; in 1810, 2,393; in 1820, 2,838; in 1830, 3,727; in 1840, 4,897; and in 1850, 8,584, its progress during the last decade having been stimulated by the development of its manufacturing facilities and the extension of the railroad system centering within it. Concord is now, indeed, one of the chief seats of New England industry. It has numerous large cotton factories, paper mills, boot and shoe shops, and a variety of other industrial establishments. Its neighborhood also abounds in granite, which is exported. In the t. are also potteries, fulling mills, etc.; and in the publishing business Concord has long been remarkably successful. In 1850 four newspapers were published weekly, and one semi-monthly; the weekly papers were, the "N. H. Patriot and State Gazette" (dem.); the "N. H. Statesman" (whig); the "Independent Democrat" (free soil); and the "Congregational Journal" (relig.); and the semi-monthly, was the "Under-Current," a paper devoted to temperance.

Concord lies on the route of travel and commerce between Boston and Montreal, and Boston and the far West, and hence has become a principal centre of the New England system of railroads. It has also a railroad connection with Portsmouth. The railroads centering here are, the Concord R. R., extending to Nashua and Boston; the Boston, Concord, and Montreal R. R., extending to Haverhill on the Connecticut, and to Montreal; the Concord and Claremont R. R.; the Portsmouth and Concord R. R.; the Northern New Hampshire R. R., extending to West Lebanon, on the Connecticut, and continued by the Vermont, New York, and Canada railroads to Rouse's Point, Montreal, Ogdensburg, Kingston, etc.

COVINGTON, p. city, Kenton co., *Ky.*: on the W. side of Licking r., on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, 60 m. N. N. E. Frankfort. It is built on a beautiful plain, most of which is above high-water mark; and the streets are so arranged as to appear from the hills back of Cincinnati as a continuation of that city. Newport lies on the opposite side of the Licking. It is connected with Cincinnati by a steam ferry. Covington is a highly flourishing place, and is destined to become a large city. It contains a city hall, 8 churches, a theological seminary, belonging to the Baptists; 70 or 80 stores, 35 tobacco factories, 3 ropewalks, a rolling-mill, and numerous other manufacturing establishments. About a mile back from the city is Linden Grove, a beautiful rural cemetery, and 4 m. in the interior are Latonian Springs, a very fashionable and pleasant resort in the summer season. Two weekly newspapers are published here; and also a monthly literary paper. Pop. in 1850, 9,408. In 1853 it had risen to 12,151. Valuation, $5,359,680. From Covington, railroads are in course of construction to Louisville, Lexington, etc., which will form the connecting links between the systems of railroads already built, or being built on all sides S. of the Ohio, and those of Ohio and the other Western States.

CUMBERLAND, p. v., and cap. Alleghany co., *Md.*: on the N. bank of the Potomac river, at the mouth of Wills' cr., 146 m. W. N. W. Annapolis, and by railroad from Baltimore, 179 m. It is the centre of the vast mining region of Alleghany county, and an entrepôt on the great line of travel

from the Atlantic to the Western States. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes through it, and here commences the great National Road leading to the Mississippi river. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal also terminates here. Besides these great works of internal improvement, there are diverging from Cumberland several lines of railroads connecting with the various mines of the Cumberland coal and iron companies. The village contains a court-house, the county prison, a market-house, two banks, and several fine buildings, workshops, etc., connected with the public works; also several handsome church edifices. Three newspapers are published here weekly: the "C. Civilian" (whig), the "Alleghanian" (dem.), and the "Unionist" (neutral)—each circulating from 400 to 500 copies of each issue. In 1850 the population of Cumberland was 6,067, of which 5,576 were white persons, 267 free colored persons, and 224 slaves, and hence it is the second town of Maryland in respect of population. In 1840 the population was only 2,428, the increase in the subsequent decade having been 149.8 per centum. The coal of this region is semi-bituminous, of excellent quality, and suitable for ocean steamships and a variety of other purposes to which the anthracite has hitherto been applied; it is brought to the markets of the East on the railroad and canal to Baltimore, and thence is tugged through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, to the harbor of New York. The quantity of this mineral, delivered in Baltimore in 1850, was 146,645 tons, and about 80,000 tons were deposited at Alexandria. The delivery at Baltimore in 1845 was only 16,000 tons; in 1846, 18,393 tons; in 1847, 50,259 tons; 1848, 66,289 tons; in 1849, 71,699 tons; and in 1850, as above related. In 1851 the delivery amounted to 163,855 tons, and is now increasing in a rapid ratio. The Coal Company have loaned money to the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. to furnish increased means of transportation, the want of which has alone been the cause of limiting the deposits. Cumberland coal contains 77 parts of carbon, 16 parts of volatile matter, and 7 parts of ashes. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is an amalgamation of the several companies before existing in that vicinity under various names; it was organized by the Legislature of the State in 1852, and now holds about 12,000 acres of mineral lands, and has a working capital of about $5,000,000.

DAYTON, t., p. city, and cap. Montgomery co., *Ohio:* at the confluence of the Mad and Miami rivers, in lat. 39° 44′ N., and long. 84° 11′ W., 66 m. W. S. W. Columbus. It is one of those new centres of trade and commerce which have sprung up in the great West with the progress of internal improvements, and which, during the decade ending with 1850, have been so wonderfully developed. The ground on which the city is built was originally purchased by John Cleve Symmes about the year 1795, and afterward it appears that Governor St. Clair and Jonathan Dayton, with several associates, contracted with Symmes for the purchase and settlement of so much of the original purchase as was included in the corporate limits of the present city. The embryo town received the name of Dayton. Symmes being unable to meet his payment, the land reverted to the government, and afterward (in 1799), Daniel C. Cooper, of New Jersey, succeeded to the proprietorship. The town was then laid out upon a plan originally furnished by St. Clair, with streets 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The town plot was divided into 280 lots, 100 feet front by 200 feet in depth, and upward of 50 out-lots of 10 acres each were laid off at the same time. But it was not till within the present century that the town had a tangible existence. In 1805 it was incorporated by the Legislature, and in 1806 the first brick dwelling was erected; and in 1810 it had only 383 inhabitants. Its progress, indeed, seems to have been quite slow until the completion of the internal improvements connecting it with the commercial centres of the West were completed. Population in 1820, 1,689 in 1830, 2,954; in 1840, 6,067; in 1850, 10,977; and in 1853, 16,562. In 1829 the Miami Canal, between Cincinnati and Dayton, was completed, and on the 25th January of that year a canal boat traversed the distance (60 miles) between the two places. From this date the prosperity of Dayton commences. At a later period the canal was opened to Lake Erie. The amount of tolls collected at the port of Dayton, in 1841, was $27,058; in 1850, $32,876. There are also now upward of 250 miles of macadamized roads radiating from the city in all directions; and it is now connected, through the following railroads, with all the principal points of the Union: the Mad River and Erie R. R., 156 m., terminating at Sandusky; the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton R. R., 60 m., terminating at Cincinnati; the Little Miami R. R., 84 m., at Springfield; the Dayton and Western R. R., 40 m., at the State line; the Greenville and Miami R. R., 36 m., at Greenville and Union; the Dayton and Michigan R. R., 140 m., at Toledo; and the Dayton and Xenia R. R., 16 m., at Xenia. These connect with lines reaching the length and breadth of the United States; and a continuous line of railroad is under contract from a point on the Ohio r., connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. to Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis. The principal points on this road will be Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and St. Louis. The commerce on all the completed railroads is immense, but there is no immediate means of ascertaining its tonnage, description, or value. The commerce of Dayton by canal, was in 1850, as exhibited in the following table, which gives the amount of the principal articles received and shipped at the port in the year referred to.

Articles.		Arrived.	Cleared.
Ale and beer	bbls.	31	2,013
Flour	"	381	64,434
Fish, fresh-water	"	2,047	208
Oil, linseed	"	4	4,522
Oil, lard	"	47	580
Pork	"	—	472
Salt	"	9,331	89
Whisky	"	88	36,237
Rye, barley, and malt	bush.	1,831	14,789
Corn	"	10,765	184,269
Coal, mineral	"	89,953	938
Coke	"	18,359	—
Oats	"	340	17,149
Seeds, grass, etc.	"	—	2,521
Seed, flax	"	9,568	11,174
Wheat	"	5,014	16,377
Butter	lbs.	392	34,541
Burr blocks	"	98,053	—
Furniture and baggage	"	107,585	404,478
Bacon and pork	"	11,022	723,799
Coffee	"	279,170	33,939
Cotton, raw	"	294,962	—
Cotton yarns	"	2,056	192,864
Candles	"	795	28,541
Cut stone	"	16,387	13,126
Crockery, foreign	"	116,662	2,700
Eggs	"	—	53,477
Fruit, green	"	11,729	150,632
Feathers	"	337	2,014
Grindstones	"	62,066	676
Gypsum	"	55,395	1,400
Glass-ware	"	163,113	8,968
Hemp	"	11,933	—
Hides and skins	"	9,105	78,433
Ice	"	78,705	1,696,000
Iron, pig, etc.	"	1,774,712	59,073
Iron, cast	"	2,396,715	43,069
Lard	"	1,653	498,805
Leather	"	45,776	38,059
Machinery	"	89,333	106,322
Merchandise	"	1,955,092	330,744
Molasses	"	357,352	13,000

Articles.		Arrived.	Cleared.
Nails and spikes	lbs.	388,369	8,758
Oil cake	"	—	3,167 176
Paper, Ohio	"	24,111	531,536
Powder, Ohio	"	6,681	15,222
Pot and pearl ashes	"	7,717	38,087
Sugar	"	673,448	9,562
Tallow	"	358	121,713
Tobacco	"	16,311	27,161
Tobacco, manufactured	"	94,831	14,209
Wool	"	—	58,486
White lead	"	47,394	1,015
Sundries	"	2,066,495	1,219,938
Hoop poles	num.	851,110	72,974
Hogs	"	—	3,497
Staves, etc.	"	1,657,758	5,400
Shingles	"	3,420,250	116,250
Lath	"	1,140,200	57,000
Lumber	feet	4,395,273	298,466
Timber	"	117,741	4,226

The several locks of the canal afford considerable motive power within the limits of the city; and in 1845 the Dayton Hydraulic Company constructed a hydraulic canal from a point at Mad r., 4 m. above the city, by means of which the waters of a large and unfailing stream are brought through the place, the surplus water being discharged into the canal, and thence into the Miami river, below the city. The whole of the power thus obtained is leased to manufacturers, and this addition of motive force is justly ranked as one of the chief sources of the prosperity now enjoyed by the city. A further increase of hydraulic facilities is projected by conducting the waters of the Miami above the city, through a canal, and discharging them into the same river below. Dayton surpasses all other Western cities of its size in the variety and extent of its manufactories. Among the most notable and extensive are those for the manufacture of railroad cars on the largest scale; paper mills, which supply no small part of the West with wrapping, news, and book paper; founderies for stoves, hollow-ware, etc., the annual value of these branches alone being at least $500,000. There is no city in the West so largely engaged in the manufacture and export of linseed oil and oil cake as Dayton. In 1850 134,000 bushels of seed, valued at $163,348, produced 294,500 gallons of oil, worth at 72 c. per gallon, $212,040; and 8,680 tons of oil-cake, worth at $10 per ton, $26,800, the difference between the raw seed and manufactured articles being $75,492, which represents the gross earnings of labor and capital employed. The amount of superfine flour manufactured annually in the city is equal to 125,000 barrels.

There are three chartered banks in the city: one a branch of the State Bank, one an independent bank, and one a free bank under the new law. The aggregate capital of these is $350,000. Besides these, there are several private banks which employ capital amounting to $200,000, making the banking capital of the place $550,000, a sum inadequate to the increasing wants of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the community.

The charter for a city government was granted by the Legislature in 1841. The city, for municipal purposes, is divided into six wards, and its affairs are managed by 12 councilmen, representing the several wards in a single body. The present revenue of the city from taxes, licenses, etc., amounts to $20,000, one-third of which is devoted to educational purposes. The public buildings, though neither so costly nor so perfect in architectural detail as those of the old and wealthy cities of the country, are neat and substantial. The Court-house is one of the most elegant in the valley of the Ohio; its dimensions are 127 feet in length by 62 feet in breadth. It is built of hewn blocks of coarse but compact white marble, which abounds in the vicinity; the roof is of stone and the doors of solid iron, and the style of architecture that of the Parthenon, with slight improvements. The plan seems to be faultless, and the effect of the building imposing: its whole cost exceeded somewhat $100,000. The streets of the city are lighted with gas, supplied by a company chartered for that purpose, as are the public buildings, and, as a general thing, also the stores. the gas is made from the bituminous coal found about the head waters of the Ohio, and affords a cheap and excellent light. Coke and tar are also obtained from the coal used in supplying the works.

There are two market-houses in the city. The principal one is 400 feet long, and paved with blocks of limestone; and a part of the second story of the building is occupied as a City Hall and Council Chamber. The markets exhibit the overflowing abundance of the valley, and prices are here about 20 per cent. below those of Cincinnati, and 40 or 50 per cent. below those of Boston and New York. As the population of the city increases, however, this disproportion in prices will of course be less.

Besides an excellent female academy and several private schools, there are six free schools in the city, which are conducted in the most admirable manner. Five of these are "common schools;" the sixth is called the "High School," a popular college, into which the pupils from the other schools are admitted when they have attained a prescribed advancement in the usual English studies, and sustain a good character. The principal literary institution is the Library Association, which has laid the foundation of a valuable library, having now upward of 2,000 volumes of selected works. The library is open to minors, under certain restrictions, and a course of lectures is usually delivered before the association during the winter months, which is free to the citizens generally.

The periodical press of Dayton consists of four daily newspapers (all issuing, likewise, weekly editions), and one weekly paper: the dailies are, the "Western Empire" (whig), the "Transcript" (neutral), the "D. Journal" (dem.), and the "D. Gazette" (whig); and the weekly newspaper is the "D. Advertiser" (whig). In point of energy and talent, the Dayton press is not surpassed by the press of older and more wealthy cities.

Detroit, p. city, and cap. Wayne co., *Mich.*: on the N.W. bank of Detroit strait or river, 82 m. E. S. E. Lansing; 42° 24′ N., and long. 82° 58′ W., 526 m. from Washington. The city extends along the river more than a mile and a half, the centre of it being about 7 m. from Lake St. Clair and 18 m. from Lake Erie. The original bed of the river opposite Detroit, and for a mile above and about three miles below, varies from 48 to 52 chains in width, averaging five-eighths of a mile, the width from the docks of Detroit to the opposite docks of Sandwich being about half a mile. The depth between the docks varies from 12 to 48 feet, averaging 32 feet; the descent from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie is about 6 feet, or 3 inches per mile; and the velocity of the current in the deepest part of the channel opposite the city is 2¼ m. an hour. The stream is so deep and its current so strong and uniform, that it keeps itself clear, and its navigation is not affected as is that of the Mississippi, with either rocks, sand-bars, trees, or *sawyers*. Its current also carries along the ice with a slow and uniform motion, so that it is never dammed up in winter, while the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is shallow and full of rocks, against which the ice lodges, and often forms a dam across the river and raises the water from 20 to 25 feet, overflowing its low banks for miles, and sweeping off and destroying large amounts of property. These peculiarities of the river make Detroit a secure and accessible harbor in all seasons.

The plan of the city is rather uncouth, and labored with much mathematical ingenuity, better suited, it is acknowledged, to flatter the fancy than to promote practical utility. Upon the river, and for 1,200 feet back, it is rectangular—in the rear of this triangular. The streets are spacious; among the more noted are the eight avenues—Madison,

Michigan Grand, and Washington Grand avenues, each 200 feet wide; Woodward, Monroe, Miami, Macomb, and Jefferson avenues, each 120 feet wide, and all, except Michigan, Monroe, and Jefferson, terminating at one point, called the Grand Circus. The other streets are sixty feet wide, and generally cross at right angles. Atwater Street, upon the river, and Woodbridge Street, running parallel with it upon the declivity, are mostly occupied by stores and dealers in heavy merchandise. Woodward Avenue, leading from the river at right angles with Jefferson Avenue, through Campus Martius and the central part of the city, ranks as among the first business streets. The principal street running with the course of the river upon the summit of the declivity, and through the central and most densely populated part of the city, is Jefferson Avenue. Upon this are most of the public and private offices located, as well as the dry goods and fancy stores generally. The Campus Martius is one of the most noted of the public squares; there are several others. The argillaceous nature of the soil renders the streets unpleasant in wet weather, but much has already been effected to abate this drawback by paving and sewerage.

The city is supplied with water from the Detroit river by means of a hydraulic establishment in the upper part of the city. The reservoir which contains the water is of cast iron, 60 feet diameter and 20 feet deep, secured by strong iron bolts and rivets; supported by a circular brick building, 62 feet in diameter, at an elevation of 47 feet from its foundation. It is inclosed with a frame building, standing on a brick foundation, 65 feet in diameter and 24 feet high, with a conical roof. The reservoir is supplied by means of a steam-engine, which works a forcing pump that is fixed several feet below the surface of the river, and is found fully adequate to furnish an abundant supply of good and wholesome water to the whole city. Connected with these works there are said to be about 4 miles of iron pipe and 10 miles of tamarack logs, and 50 hydrants or fire-plugs, all of which cost the city some $150,000.

Detroit, although one of the most ancient settlements in North America, is, to every appearance, and in reality, of recent growth. Of the ancient style of the French buildings scarcely a vestige remains. The city is mostly built of wood, although there are a goodly number of substantial brick buildings. The most interesting of the public buildings are the old State House; the United States buildings (of polished limestone); the State buildings for the Supreme Court and public offices; the County Court-house; the County Jail; the City Hall and market; and the Firemens' Hall. There are also 16 churches in the city, many of which are worthy of special notice; of these 4 are Roman Catholic, 2 Episcopalian, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Scotch Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 3 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 German Lutheran, and 1 Sailors' Bethel. The new Catholic Cathedral, or St. Peter's Church, is a large and substantial edifice, and being high, massive, and of good proportions, it has an imposing appearance. It is built of brick, and is 160 feet long and 81 feet wide. The corner stone was laid 29th June, 1845, and it was consecrated 29th June, 1848. The Cathedral of St. Anne, known as the French Church, is 116 feet long by 60 feet wide. The First Presbyterian Church is also a good, substantial, and well-appearing brick edifice, with a portico and colonnade in front, including which its length is 100 feet and its breadth 60 feet. In addition to these churches there are several religious societies which meet in other public buildings.

Detroit has several extensive manufactories. It has five large steam saw-mills, which annually turn out upward of 9,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 laths. These are situated directly on the river, and receive, without the trouble of land-carriage, the lumber chiefly brought down from the northern parts of the State. Ship and boat building is also a very large and important branch of business. There are also three large founderies, with machine-shops connected with them, which manufacture steam-engines, mill-irons, machinery of various kinds, stoves, plows, etc. These employ about 200 hands. There are also two boiler factories for the manufacture of boilers for steam-engines, and several machine-shops for working in iron and some in brass. There are likewise two pail factories, a sash factory, a steam flouring mill, two tanneries, and five breweries. Cabinet-making, and most other kinds of mechanical employments, are pursued to a considerable extent, and something is done at shoemaking; but much the largest portion of the boots and shoes worn in Michigan are made in Massachusetts, and most of the cabinet-ware and coarse clothing comes from New York.

In addition to the retail trade there is a heavy wholesale business done in Detroit, and the amount of it is annually increasing. Nearly all the merchants of the interior depend on Detroit to replenish their stock, and a large portion of them buy all their goods there.

The export and import trade of Detroit is immense. The imports coastwise, for 1848, are estimated at $3,502,666, and the exports at $2,781,192, and the port has also a considerable trade with Canada, much of it illicit. The greater portion of the agricultural products of the State are shipped from this port. The shipping belonging to or owned in the collection district are 39 steamers, 4 propellers, 1 barge, 8 brigs, 109 schooners, and 36 sloops—in the aggregate, 23,619 tons. Regular lines of steamers sail and arrive daily to and from all parts, connecting here with the Michigan Central R. R., and with it forming a direct line from the north and east to Chicago and the Mississippi, and the Great Western R. R. also terminates here, and completes the line to the sea-board, *via* Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Canandaigua, Albany, and New York.

There are several charitable institutions in the city, and much attention has been paid to education. Among the charitable institutions, the orphan asylums stand pre-eminent, and reflect much credit on the inhabitants. There are also several scientific and literary societies, as the Historical Society, the State Literary Institute, the Medical Society, etc. Here, also, is one of the branches of the University, and 3 m. above the city is St. Philip's College; primary and public schools are numerous, and there are a sufficient number of classical schools to supply all exigencies.

The periodical press of Detroit consists of 3 daily newspapers, 1 tri-weekly, 7 weeklies, and 2 monthlies; the dailies are, the "D. Free Press" (dem.), which has also a tri-weekly and weekly issue; the "D. Advertiser" (whig), which has also a weekly issue; and the "Daily Tribune;" the weeklies are the "Peninsular Freeman" (free soil); "Le Citoyen" (French); the "Western Advocate" (whig); the "New Covenant" (religious); and the "Michigan Christian Herald" (Baptist); and the monthlies are "Wellman's Miscellany" (lit.); and the "Michigan Farmer" (agric.). All these are conducted with an energy and talent surpassed only by the metropolitan press.

Detroit has 4 banks, the condition of which, on the 26th Dec., 1851, was as follows: liabilities—capital, $761,228; deposits, $705,692; circulation, $607,588; due banks, $22,858; and profits, $375,084: and resources—loans, $1,202,648; specie, $150,244; bank balances, $275,933; real estate, $193,025; and stocks, mortgages, etc., $650,000. The Michigan State Bank had a capital of $151,578; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, $327,580; the Peninsular Bank, $100,000; and the Michigan Insurance Bank, $182,070.

The present site of the city of Detroit seems to have been visited by the French as early as 1610. In 1720 the Fort Pontchartrain had been previously located here. In 1759 the country fell into the hands of the English, and in 1783 became a part of the United States. In 1802 the village was incorporated; in 1805 it was destroyed by fire; in 1810 the act of incorporation was repealed; in 1812 the fort and town surrendered to the British, but were reoccupied in 1813; in 1815 it was reincorporated. Such is the chronol-

ogy of its history. In 1810 it contained 770 inhabitants; in 1820, 1,442; in 1830, 2,222; in 1840, 9,192; in 1845, 13,065; and in 1850, 21,019. In Oct., 1853, the pop. was 34,436.

Dubuque, p. v., and cap. Dubuque co., *Ia.:* on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 424 m. above St. Louis, and 72 miles N. E. by N. Iowa City. It is built on a table area, or terrace, which extends along the river for several miles, and the streets are laid out at right angles with each other. Dubuque was settled by Canadian French as early as 1686, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Besides being the great mineral depôt of the Iowa lead region, it is a place of much traffic, and interchanges largely with the vast interior, of which it is the chief outlet. Its chief export is lead, which is sent down the river in vast quantities. In the village are several wholesale stores, and one of the largest hotels of the West. The U. S. Land-office for the northern district of Iowa, and the office of the Surveyor-general of Iowa and Wisconsin, are located here. The population is now 4,071, and is rapidly increasing. There are four newspapers published in the village, the "Miner's Express" (dem.), the "D. Tribune" (whig), the "D. Telegraph" (whig), and the "Norwestliche Democrat" (German). Lead ore is found in abundance within the corporate limits of the village, and for miles around on every side.

Easton, p. b., and cap. Northampton co., *Penn.:* on the W. side of Delaware r., where it receives the Lehigh r., 93 miles E. N. E. Harrisburg. It is built on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers and Bushkill cr. The streets are laid out along the cardinal points, crossing each other at right angles, and forming in the centre of the borough a square area, on which stands the court-house. The part of the village on the Delaware is level, but considerably elevated above the river, and the ground rises gradually toward the W. to a considerable height. There are fine bridges and viaducts over the streams above mentioned.

Easton is the entrepôt of a vast internal commerce between the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania and the Eastern markets, and will in time become an important point in the line of travel from East to West, being situated at the most eligible pass between the two sections. Already it is the terminus of several lines of railroad, and of three canals, viz., the Morris Canal, the Lehigh Canal, and the Delaware Canal. Here terminates the New Jersey Central R. R., and also railroads coming from the western borders of Pennsylvania on Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg; and others are projected to Lake Ontario. The distance from New York to Erie *via* Easton, when the lines contemplated are completed, will be 462 miles, and to Pittsburg 423.

As a business place, Easton is one of the most prosperous towns of Pennsylvania. It will give some idea of the magnitude of its various interests, to state that there are within a radius of three miles of the place 18 merchant and grist mills, 6 saw-mills, 3 oil-mills, 3 tanneries, 5 founderies, 7 distilleries, 1 planing-mill and wire factory, 3 large blast furnaces, 2 cotton factories, and other smaller factories, all in full operation. At South Easton there is a vast water-power, sufficient for a great increase of manufactures; besides which the Lehigh river has a fall of 200 feet between the Lehigh Water Gap and Easton, a distance of 25 miles, which would afford any additional water-power required.

The surrounding country is remarkable for the exquisite beauty of its natural scenery and its uncommon healthiness, as well as for its exceeding fertility and great advantages for manufactures, trade, and business. The excess of flour over and above the home consumption that is annually sent to market from Easton and its vicinity, exceeds 110,000 barrels, and 50,000 barrels of corn meal. At Easton alone, during 1851, there were manufactured 90,000 barrels of flour, 14,000 barrels of whisky, 3,000 tons of pig metal, and 800 tons refined iron. Immense deposits of the finest kinds of iron ore have been found in the vicinity, and no section of the United States is more favorably adapted to the successful manufacture of iron. In short, the position and resources of Easton are so favorable, and its growth so rapid, that nothing but the opening of the lines of railroad now projected is wanting to enable it to take a position among the most prosperous of our inland cities.

The borough is well supplied with the means of education and religious instruction. It has numerous Sabbath schools and churches, and several primary and public schools, academies, etc.; and here is located Lafayette College, one of the best institutions of the State, manual labor forming a branch of its curriculum. This institution was founded in 1832; in 1850 it had a president, 7 professors, and 82 students; its alumni counted 101, of which 30 were in the ministry, and its library contained 5,000 volumes.

The press of Easton consists of 8 weekly newspapers, viz., the "Northampton Correspondent" (dem.), "Der Democrat" (Germ. dem.), the "E. Whig," the "E. Sentinel" (dem.), the "Independent Democrat," the "Eastonian" (whig), the "Northampton Courier" (dem.), and the "Democrat and Argus" (dem.), all issued weekly.

The population of Easton in 1820 was 2,370; in 1830, 3,529; in 1840, 4,365; and in 1850, 7,250.

Elmira, t., p. v., and cap. Chemung co., *N. Y.:* 158 m. W. by S. Albany. Drained by creeks of Chemung river. Surface uneven; soil in the valleys and flats very fertile The v. is located on the left side of Chemung river, at the entrance of Newton's cr., where is extensive water-power. It contains a court-house and other county offices, and has a number of manufacturing establishments, stores, warehouses, etc. It is also a great lumber market, and has a considerable trade. The Chemung Canal has its southern terminus at this point, and the New York and Erie R. R. passes through the v., and 4 m. W. of the v. is tapped by the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Three newspapers are published here, the "E. Republican" (whig), the "E. Gazette" (free soil), and the "E. Courier" (whig)—all issued weekly. Two bridges cross the Chemung river, over one of which the R. R. passes, and over the other the turnpike. Pop. 6,212. The original name of the t. was *Con-e-wa-wah.* It was settled in 1788, and called "Newton," and in 1791, the v. having been located by Moses De Witt, its name was changed to "Dewittsburg." In the last year the first frame-house was built, and the lands were sold to settlers at 18 pence per acre. The t. finally received its present title from some gentleman who named it after his wife. Pop. of t. 8,166.

Erie, p. b., port of entry, and cap. Erie co., *Penn.:* on Presque Isle Bay of Lake Erie, 218 m. N. W. by W. Harrisburg. Lat. 42° 10′ N., and long. 80° 08′ W. The borough extends along the bay for 3 m., and from it 1 m. The harbor of Erie is one of the best and safest on the lake, with 8 or 10 feet of water on the bar, and the depth within it averages 20 feet. In extent it is about 6 sq. m. The borough contains the county court-house, a jail, and other offices, a bank, churches of all denominations, schools, and academies, numerous wholesale stores, commission and forwarding houses, and lumber-yards; also founderies, mechanic shops, and manufacturing establishments of various kinds Its population in 1840 was 3,412; in 1850 it contained 5,858; and in 1852, by estimate, 8,500. At the first period it had few facilities of internal communication—at the last, the line of railroads from Buffalo was completed, and also the line to Cleveland, thus extending its commercial highways to the extreme West and East of the Union. As yet, however, the prosperity of the borough is only in its first grade of development. Its harbor is being improved; the line of canal from Pittsburg is progressing to completion; a railroad is being built to connect it with the Erie R. R. and New York city; another from Erie, *via* Sunbury to Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; and still another to Pittsburg. These lines of travel and transportation will place it on a par with Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Sandusky, etc., and make it, in a commercial point of view, one of the most important ports of Lake Erie. The lake commerce center-

ing at this port is as yet comparatively small, and the shipping owned by the inhabitants in 1850 was only 7,870 tons, of which 5,350 tons were navigated by steam-power. Favoring circumstances now compel the fortunes of the place, and its rise will be rapid; and it is not improbable that when the census enumeration of 1860 is taken that Erie will count a population of nearly 20,000 inhabitants. The newspaper press of Erie consists of a tri-weekly paper and four weekly papers: the tri-weekly is the "Erie Observer" (dem.), of which also is issued a weekly edition; the "E. Chronicle" (whig), the "E. Gazette" (whig), and the "Commercial Advertiser" (whig). Erie has long been a port, the position and local advantages of which were appreciated by the lake navigator, and it has as long been a harbor of refuge to the national vessels in war or storm. It was here that Perry, in the last war with Great Britain, fitted up his fleet; and in case of war again ensuing, no port on the lake has the same advantages for defense and safe harbor, Presque Isle being a natural breast-work, easily defended against the enemy.

Fall River, t., p. v., and port of entry, Bristol co., *Mass.:* 46 m. S. Boston. Drained by streams falling into Taunton river and Mount Hope bay, a branch of Narraganset bay. Surface elevated, rough, and uneven. The town takes its name from Fall river, the outlet of Watuppa Pond, at the union of which with Taunton river the great manufacturing village of Fall River is located. This town is without a parallel on the American continent in regard to its combined facilities for navigation and hydraulic power. Fall river rises 2 m. E. of the village, in Watuppa Pond, which is 11 m. long and 1 mile broad, originating in perennial springs. The descent of the river to Taunton river is 136 feet, and the volume of water constant and of sufficient power for the largest manufactures. The harbor on Taunton river is safe and easy of access, and of depth sufficient for the largest ships. It is one of the great manufacturing centres of the State, and has extensive cotton mills, woolen factories, print-works, bleacheries, boot and shoe factories, founderies, etc.; it has also several banks and insurance offices. In 1849–50 the foreign entrances were 78 vessels (12,739 tons); and clearances, 37 vessels (5,479 tons). It has also a large coasting trade, and is engaged in the whale and other fisheries. The tonnage owned in the district in 1850 was 13,102 tons, of which 2,251 tons were registered, 10,748 enrolled and licensed, and 103 licensed (under 20 tons). In the whale fisheries there were 928 tons employed; in coasting, 10,701 tons; and in the cod fishery, 47 tons; and the shipping propelled by steam amounted to 4,784 tons; and 1 ship, 3 schooners, and 1 steamer (in the aggregate 1,254 tons), were built in the year next preceding. The port is connected with New York by a regular steam line, and with Boston by the Fall River R. R., etc. Two newspapers, the "Weekly News" (dem.), and the "F. R. Monitor," are issued weekly, circulating 700 to 800 copies each. Pop. in 1820, 1,594; in 1830, 4,159; in 1840, 6,738; and in 1850, 11,522.

Fayetteville, p. v., and cap. Cumberland co., *N. Car.:* on the W. side of, and 1 m. from, Cape Fear r., and at the head of uninterrupted boat navigation, 49 m. S. Raleigh. Lat. 35° 03′ N., and long. 79° 58′ W. It is one of the large towns of the State, is regularly laid out with streets 100 feet wide, and has a court-house and other county buildings, three banks, and a United States arsenal of construction. Its trade in flour, tobacco, and naval stores is considerable. Three newspapers, the "North Carolinian" (dem.), the "F. Observer" (whig), and the "Communicator" (temperance), are published weekly, and have respectable circulations. Its manufactures are extensive, consisting of cotton mills, and flour, grist, saw, and oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1820, 3,532; in 1830, 3,868; in 1840, 4,285; and in 1850, 4,648.

Fitchburg, t. and p. v., Worcester county, *Mass.:* 42 m. W. N. W. Boston. Drained by a large branch of Nashua river and two smaller streams, which furnish immense water-power, and on which are numerous large manufacturing establishments. Surface diversified and somewhat hilly; soil of average fertility. In the immediate vicinity of the village of Fitchburg is an immense quarry of excellent granite. The manufactures embrace woolen and cotton goods, paper, boots, etc. It is one of those towns of New England that have forced themselves into prosperity by local advantages, and is now one of the chief centres of the railroad network of the country: hence diverge the Fitchburg R. R. to Boston, the Worcester and Fitchburg R. R. to Worcester, and the Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. to Greenfield—these, with their connections, extending to every part of the Union and the Canadas. The "Fitchburg Sentinel" is issued weekly. Population in 1830, 2,169; in 1840, 2,604; and in 1850, 5,120.

Florence, p. v., and cap. Lauderdale co., *Ala:* on the N. bank of Tennessee r., immediately below Muscle Shoals, 197 m. N. W. Montgomery. Its site is a plain, 100 feet above the river, which is here navigable, when full, for steamboats. The streets are 100 feet wide, and laid off at right angles. It contains a court-house, jail, a United States Surveyor-general's office, etc., several mechanic shops and factories, numerous stores, and in 1850 had 802 inhabitants. A newspaper, the "F. Gazette," is published weekly. It is eligibly situated for commerce, having a fine agricultural country around it, of which it is the natural market, being at the head of steamboat navigation. It will also become a great railroad centre between the N. and S., and E. and W., lines in those directions being in progress.

Fort Wayne, p. v., and cap. Allen co., *Ind.:* on a high bank, opposite to which, on the N., the St. Mary's and the St. Joseph unite and form the Maumee river, in lat. 41° 05′ N., and long. 85° 09′ W., 103 m. N. N. E. Indianapolis. Here was the "Twightwee Village," or principal sect of the Miami, in their language called *Ke-ki-o-que*, and here, too, was old Fort Wayne, built by General Wayne, September, 1794, and just below, on the opposite side of the Maumee, was fought the disastrous battle of 22d October, 1790. At one time it was called French Stores, as it was for a long time a trading post of that nation. Fort Wayne continued as a military post until 1819, and until the removal of the Miamis and Pottowattomees in 1841, was resorted to by them for the disposal of their furs and to spend their annuities. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in the State, and in 1850 had 4 282 inhabitants. In 1840 it did not contain more than 1,600 inhabitants. The Wabash and Erie Canal gives it access to the Wabash Valley and the Ohio river on the one hand, and the Maumee Valley and Lake Erie on the other. Railroads, also, are being constructed to Lake Erie and central Ohio; also to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and southward to the Ohio river. Several plank-roads also extend into the interior. The surrounding country is one of the best farming sections, and produces abundance of grain and provisions. With these advantages of travel and transport, it must become a centre of a vast commerce, and in time a populous city, through which the products of a wide territory must pass for a market. It already contains extensive warehouses, stores, etc., the county buildings, a United States Land Office, a branch of the State Bank, etc., and has many substantial brick dwellings. All the principal religious denominations have churches in the place, and there are several first-rate academies and schools, among which may be mentioned the Methodist Female College, and a Catholic institution under the Sisters of Providence. Two newspapers, the "F. W. Sentinel" (dem.), and the "F. W. Times" (dem.), are issued weekly.

Frankfort, p. city, and cap. Franklin co., *Ky.*, and cap. of the State: on the E. side of Kentucky river, 62 m. above its confluence with the Ohio river, in lat. 38° 14′ N., and long. 84° 40′ W., 551 m. W. by S. Washington, *D. C.* The river, here eighty yards wide, winds through a deep lime-

stone valley, on a plateau of which the city is built, and opposite to and connected with it by a chain bridge is South Frankfort, its suburb. Behind the city the land rises abruptly 150 to 200 feet to the general level of the country, from which elevation the valley scene is extensive, and full of picture. Heavy rains frequently cause the river to rise 50 or 60 feet above its ordinary level. The river, the navigation of which has been improved by locks and dams, is regularly navigated to Frankfort by steamboats of considerable burden, and an extensive commerce, supported by a fine country neighboring on the banks of the Kentucky, centres at this point. The city is also connected with the Ohio by a railroad to Louisville, and there is a railroad to Lexington, at which place other railroads diverge to the N. and N. E., and also to the S., whence they are continued to the Atlantic cities, and to those of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Frankfort is a well-built and compact place; the streets are regular and wide, and many of the houses and public buildings of brick and white marble. Of the latter material, which is found abundantly in all this region, the State House is built; it is a splendid edifice, 86 by 54 feet, with an Ionic portico in front, and a lighted cupola on the top. The State Penitentiary is also located here, and among its other buildings are the court-house, the county jail, a market, etc. Its public press consists of 1 daily, 4 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly publications, viz., the "Commonwealth" (whig), daily and weekly; the "Old Guard," the "Kentucky Yeoman" (dem.), and the "Champion of Reform"—all weekly; the "Ecclesiastical Reformer," semi-monthly; and the "Methodist Monthly Magazine," monthly. The manufactures of the city are various and extensive, and ships of considerable burden have been built here, and floated down the river to New Orleans. The city was founded in 1786, and was made the seat of government in 1792. In 1810 it had 1,099 inhabitants; in 1820, 1,679; in 1830, 1,680; in 1840, 1,917; and in 1850, 4,372.

Frederick City, p. v., and cap. Frederick co., *Md.:* on Carroll's cr., a tributary of Monocacy r., 63 m. W. N. W. Annapolis. Lat. 39° 24′ N., and long. 77° 18′ W. It is a well-built town, with regular, wide streets, and contains a court-house, a substantial building, the county jail, and other public offices; 17 churches, some of them spacious and of fine architecture; several literary and scientific institutions, and about 1,000 dwellings, mostly of brick or stone, and many of them elegant; and 6,028 inhabitants, of which 4,786 are white, 822 free colored, and 420 slaves. In regard of population, it is the third town of the State, Baltimore and Cumberland only having more inhabitants; in wealth and elegance it is second only to Baltimore. St. John's College, chartered in 1850, and several other Roman Catholic institutions are located in Frederick. The newspapers published here are the "Star" (literary), the "Banner of Liberty" (whig), the "Examiner" (whig), the "F. Herald" whig), and the "Republican Citizen" (dem.), all issued weekly. The highway from Baltimore to Wheeling passes through Frederick, and a branch road connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. The valley of Monocacy river is equally remarkable for its beauty, its rich agricultural resources, and its mineral wealth. Frederick is the depôt of this district, and has a large commerce. Numerous manufactures are carried on, and also a large wholesale and retail trade.

Galena, p. city, and cap. Jo Daviess co., *Ill.:* on both sides of Fever (properly Fève or Bean, or, as some have it, Fevre, from a settler named Le Fevre) river, 6 m. from the Mississippi river, and 183 m. N. by W. Springfield. It is the metropolis of the great lead region of northern Illinois and the commercial depôt of an extensive and fine country, the river being navigable to this point for the largest river steamers at all seasons. Its trade extends to all the towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The two parts of the city (the most densely populated part being on the W. side of the river), are connected by bridges; it contains a court-house, jail, and other county buildings, several churches and schools, and has extensive manufactures, chiefly consisting of such as are incident to the peculiar business of the place. Large quantities of copper are also smelted here, and there are numerous flour and saw mills. In 1851 it exported 33,082,190 lbs. of lead, valued at $1,417,851,* and among its other principal exports were flour, 39,335 barrels; barley, 42,731 bushels; pork, 3,185 barrels; lard, 125,000 pounds; bacon, 312,568 pounds; butter, 87,618 pounds; eggs, 22,880 dozen; hides and skins, 9,326; horses, 800; cattle, 1,500, etc., etc. It is also a great lumber market; in the same year it received 5,085,684 feet lumber, 2,470,500 shingles, and timber and wood of other descriptions. Galena has two daily papers, the "North-western Gazette" (whig), and the "G. Jeffersonian" (dem.); the first named has also tri-weekly and weekly issues, and the latter a weekly edition. The city was first settled in 1826, and was then an outpost of the wilderness, 300 miles from the settlements. In 1840 it had 1,843 inhabitants; and in 1850 its population numbered about 6,004, with a densely settled vicinity. The Galena Branch of the Illinois Central R. R. passes through the city, and the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. gives it access to the lake ports and roads leading eastward.

Galveston, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Galveston co., *Tex.:* near the E. end of Galveston island, 200 m. E. S. E. Austin City. Lat. 29° 16′ 37″ N., and 94° 49′ 41″ W. It is the commercial emporium of Texas, and has the best and least difficult harbor on the whole coast. The clearances for foreign ports in 1850 were 9 vessels (2,924 tons), and the entrances, 10 vessels (2,987 tons). The tonnage of the district was 3,309 tons, of which 416 tons were registered, and 874 tons sailed by steam-power. The great bulk of its commerce is coastwise with New Orleans and New York, and the former port is connected with it by regular steamship lines. Railroads are now being built into the N. and N.W. interior, which will open up the country to settlement and a market. The city contains the court-house, a jail, and other county buildings, several handsome churches, and many of the dwellings are elegant structures. It has numerous warehouses, wholesale and retail stores, and hotels; and here are published four newspapers, the "G. News" (neutral), and the "Civilian and Gazette" (dem.), tri-weekly issues; the "G. Journal" (whig), a semi-weekly; and the "G. Zeitung" (dem.), a weekly German paper. Galveston island, on which the city stands, is about 36 m. long, with an average width of 2 m. The soil is good, being a black mold, about a foot deep, resting on sand and shells, and it has several ponds of good water. The air is cool and refreshing, and hence it has become a summer resort for invalids. Immense beds of oysters are found near its W.

* In connection with this interest, the following from an authentic source will be interesting. It is a correct abstract of the statistics of the lead trade of the Upper Mississippi mines, from 1842 to the end of 1853:

Years.	Pigs.	Pounds.	Min'l per 1,000 lbs.	Lead per 100 lbs.	Val. of Lead in Galena.
1842 ...	447,909 ...	31,353,630 ...	$12 85 ...	$2 24 ...	$702,321 31
1843 ...	559,261 ...	39,148,270 ...	12 60 ...	2 34 ...	916,069 51
1844 ...	624,672 ...	43,727,040 ...	16 88 ...	2 82 ...	1,220,357 12
1845 ...	778,498 ...	54,494,860 ...	17 67 ...	2 96 ...	1,613,247 83
1846 ...	732,403 ...	51,268,210 ...	17 33 ...	2 88 ...	1,481,651 26
1847 ...	772,656 ...	54,035,920 ...	19 16 ...	3 17 ...	1,714,523 68
1848 ...	681,969 ...	47,737,830 ...	19 82 ...	3 24 ...	1,546,705 69
1849 ...	628,934 ...	44,025,580 ...	22 18 ...	3 67 ...	1,615,731 44
1850 ...	568,589 ...	39,801,230 ...	24 10 ...	4 20 ...	1,671,651 66
1851 ...	474,115 ...	33,188,050 ...	25 51 ...	4 08 ...	1,354,062 44
1852 ...	488,628 ...	28,603,960 ...	25 87 ...	4 12 ...	1,178,483 05
1853 ...	425,814 ...	29,806,980 ...	34 41 ...	5 50 ...	1,639,383 90
Total...	7,103,448 ...	497,241,360 ...	...	...	... $16,657,988 49

The above statements show the importance of the lead trade of the Galena mines, their product amounting in twelve years to nearly $17,000,000. The opening of the railroads, now nearly completed, and the introduction of machinery and capital in working the mines, is destined to add greatly to the amount of this trade, and to render Galena one of the most important cities of the West.

shore, and large quantities of fish are caught on all sides; wild geese, teal, brant, and other birds flock here to winter. This island was formerly a resort for pirates; the celebrated Lafitte had a fort here, the ruins of which are still seen about 2 miles from its E. extremity on the W. shore. It is now in a state of excellent cultivation, and the residence of many wealthy farmers. The population of the city in the year 1850 was 4,177.

GEORGETOWN, p. city and port of entry, Washington co., *D.C.*: a suburb of Washington, it is divided from that city by Rock cr. It is beautifully located on a range of hills rising above the Potomac, and stretching in undulating beauty along its borders. The heights of Georgetown are lofty eminences, overlooking the city from the N. and W. Along these are many splendid villas and extensive gardens in the highest state of cultivation. Below reposes the city, and as far as the eye can reach, the silvery Potomac courses through a scene of exquisite beauty. The city presents many objects of attraction: its ancient college, a Catholic institution; its nunnery; its various literary institutions; its splendid aqueduct, and other noted edifices, are worthy of attention. The college is situate on the N. bank of the Potomac; it was originally an academy, founded in 1789 by the first Catholic bishop of the United States, and in 1799 it was chartered as a college. In 1815 Congress raised it to the dignity of a university, and in 1851 a medical department was opened at Washington. The college buildings are spacious, and contain a fine library of 25,000 volumes, an extensive philosophical apparatus, and a museum of natural history. The curriculum of studies occupies seven years. The nunnery, or Convent of the Visitation, is situate on the heights, contiguous to the E. margin of the river. The building appropriated for the ladies' academy is of brick, between 200 and 300 feet long, and 40 feet in breadth. These buildings occupy part of the side of an oblong square of five acres, a portion of which is laid out as a botanic garden. There are other edifices on the square, as the bishop's residence, an elegant chapel, the convent, and charity schools. The whole is under the direction of the Sisters of the Visitation. The aqueduct which conveys the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the Potomac is a stupendous work; the piers, nine in number, and 36 feet above high water, are of granite, and embedded 17 feet in the bottom of the river upon solid rock; its length is 1,146 feet, and the cost of construction was $2,000.000. This aqueduct carries the canal to Alexandria. Oak Hill Cemetery, on the heights, is also worthy of note; it was laid out in 1849 at the expense of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the eminent banker, and is surrounded by a massive iron railing, with a gate-keeper's lodge in the Norman style, and an elegant Gothic chapel. Georgetown was formerly a port of some note, and had considerable trade, and is even now a thriving and busy place. It is connected by canal and railroad with all parts of the Union. Of late years many improvements have been made in its streets, and many new buildings nave been erected. The city is also engaged in manufactures. In 1850 it had 59 establishments in operation, among which was a rolling mill, a cotton factory, and numerous flouring mills. Two newspapers are published here, the "G. Advocate," tri-weekly, and the "Potomac Advocate," weekly. Its foreign commerce in 1849–50 employed 3,134 tons of shipping, viz.: clearances, 10 vessels (1,720 tons), and entrances, 9 vessels (1,414 tons). The shipping owned in the district amounted to 17,010 tons, of which 2,796 was registered tonnage, 12,763 enrolled and licensed tonnage, and 1,451 licensed. The steam shipping amounted to 1,949 tons; and eight vessels (288 tons) were built during the year. The general statistics of the city are as follows: dwellings 1,174, families 1,215, and population 8,366, of which 6,081 were white persons, 1,560 free persons of color, and 725 slaves. The population in 1810 was 4,988; in 1820, 7,360; in 1830, 8,441; in 1840, 7,312; and in 1850, 8,366.

GEORGETOWN, p. v., port of entry, and cap. Georgetown dist., *S. Car.*: on the W. side of Winyaw bay, at the confluence of Sawpit creek, 106 m. S. E. Columbia, Lat. 33° 21′ N., and long. 79° 17′ W. It contains a court-house, jail, 6 churches, a large number of stores and mechanic shops, and about 1,628 inhabitants. Two newspapers are published here, the "Winyaw Observer" (dem.), semi-weekly, and the "True Republican" (dem.), weekly. Its harbor is deep enough for vessels drawing 11 feet water, and the rivers flowing into Winyaw bay open to the port an extensive and fertile back country. It has an extensive coasting trade, and regular steamers ply to and from Charleston and on the Great Pedee river. The entrances in 1850 from foreign countries were 2 vessels (297 tons), and the clearances to foreign countries, 24 vessels (3,685 tons). Tonnage of the district, 2,779 tons, of which 1,749 was registered, and 1,030 enrolled and licensed.

GLOUCESTER, t., p. v., and port of entry, Essex co., *Mass.*: 27 m. N. by E. Boston. This is a maritime town, occupying the greater portion of Cape Ann, the N. boundary of Massachusetts bay, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation, commerce, and the fisheries. It has a fine harbor, open at all seasons, and accessible to vessels of great burden. Lat. 42° 36′ 44″ N., and long. 70° 40′ 19″ W. The harbor and principal settlement lie on the S. side of the peninsula. Sandy and Squam bays lie on the N. side, and afford harbors for small vessels. On Thrasher's island are two light-houses. Gloucester has three newspapers, the "G. News" (indep.), and the "G. Telegraph" (whig), issued semi-weekly; and the "Cape Ann Light" (whig), issued weekly. Pop. of t. 7,786. The statistics of the foreign commerce of the district, of which Gloucester is port of entry, for the year ending 30th June, 1850, are as follows: clearances, 177 (11,138 tons), of which 161 (8,259 tons) were foreign bottoms; and entrances, 178 (11,667 tons), of which 159 (8,180 tons) were foreign. The shipping owned in the district amounted to 22,474 tons, of which 2,873 tons were registered and engaged in foreign trade; 18,881 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 13,982 tons were employed in the cod fishery, and 4,899 tons in the mackerel fishery; and 720 tons licensed under 20 tons, of which 68 tons were employed in coasting, and 652 tons in the cod fisheries; and the shipping built during the year was 26 schooners, of an aggregate burden of 1,996 tons.

HARRISBURG, p. city, and cap. Dauphin co., *Penn.*, and capital of the State of Pennsylvania: on the E. bank of Susquehanna river, in lat. 40° 16′ N., and long. 76° 50′ W., 110 m. N. Washington. The river, though voluminous, is not navigable here, except for rafts, which descend the current; but it is accessible from all parts by canal or railroad, and is a very flourishing interior market. The city is built on elevated ground, and commands a varied and pleasant prospect of the surrounding country. The public buildings are the State Capitol, the court-house, the county prison, a Masonic Hall, the Lancasterian school; churches of all denominations, some built at great expense; schoolhouses, etc. The Capitol, or State House, is an imposing structure, consisting of a main building and two wings, each adorned with a portico and Ionic pillars; the central edifice is 180 feet wide, 80 feet deep, and 108 feet from the ground to the top of the dome, and the whole is surrounded by an open area, adorned with two walks and an iron railing. Harrisburg has considerable manufactures and most of the mechanic arts; its commerce is extensive. The press of Harrisburg consists of 1 daily newspaper and 7 published weekly; the daily is the "H. American" (whig), of which there is also a weekly edition; and the weeklies are the "Vaterland Vechter" (whig), the "Democratic Union" (dem.), the "Pennsylvania Telegraph" (whig), the "Keystone" (dem.), the "Church Advocate" (relig.), and the "Pennsylvania Inteligencer" (whig). Water is supplied to the city through iron pipes from a reservoir on Mount Airy, into which it is elevated from the Susquehanna. The city is lighted with gas, and in its general

police is one of the best conducted communities in the Union. Population in 1820, about 3,000; in 1830, 4,307; in 1840, 5,980; and in 1850, 7,834. Harrisburg bridge, over the Susquehanna, is a fine covered structure, extending to an island and thence to the opposite bank, 2,876 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 50 feet above the river, and below is the bridge of the Cumberland Valley R. R., also a substantial structure.

HARTFORD, p. city, and cap. Hartford co., *Conn.*, and one of the capitals of the State: on the W. side of Connecticut river, at the head of ship navigation, 50 m. from its mouth, in lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N., and long. 72° 40′ 45″ W., 335 m. N. E of Washington. The site of the city rises gradually from the river, and on the S. and W. is considerably elevated. The compact part is more than a mile in length and about three-fourths of a mile wide; and the streets are arranged with great regularity. Little river, which crosses the city in its S. part, furnishes a valuable water-power: bridges cross this, and also the Connecticut river, those over the latter connecting it with East Hartford. The most conspicuous public buildings are the State House, the City Hall, Trinity College, the American Asylum, the Retreat for the Insane, the Wadsworth Atheneum, numerous elegant churches, an arsenal, the market-houses, etc. There are 5 Congregational churches, 3 Episcopalian, 2 Baptist, 3 Episcopal Methodist, 1 Protestant Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Second Advent, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, and 1 Jews' Synagogue—in all 24 churches. Trinity (formerly Washington) College, was founded in 1824, and in 1850 had a president, 8 professors, 300 alumni, of which 130 were in the ministry, and 80 students, and a library of 12,000 volumes. It is under the control of the Episcopalians. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was established by the late Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, and was the first institution of the kind in the United States. It has extensive buildings in the W. part of the city, and is the most flourishing and valuable asylum in the Union. The Retreat for the Insane is a little S. of the city, and like the asylum, is a well-conducted and successful institution. Hartford has numerous academies and schools, which reflect great credit on the city; and it has a public press not surpassed for morality and intelligence. It has 2 daily papers, of which weekly editions are also published, 6 weeklies, and 2 monthlies. The dailies are the "H. Courant" (whig), and the "H. Times" (dem.); the weeklies, the "H. Courier" (whig), the "Republican" (free soil), the "New England Fountain" (temperance), and the "Christian Secretary" (Baptist), the "Calendar" (Episc.), and the "Religious Herald" (Congr.), devoted to religious subjects. Hartford is also celebrated for its extensive book business. As a manufacturing city, Hartford stands high, and contains numerous lumber-yards, machine-shops, fire-arm manufactories, boot and shoe factories, and a variety of handicrafts; and as a place of commerce, it has many advantages, its natural market being the valley of the Connecticut. It has also a depôt of interior trade and railroad traffic, being in the centre of the State, and intersected by railroads from every direction. Steamboats also ply regularly to New York. Population in 1810, 3,955; in 1820, 4,726; in 1830, 7,076; in 1840, 9,468; and in 1850, 17,966. The Indian name of the site of Hartford was *Suckeag*. In 1633 the Dutch built a fort here, and in 1635, the Dutch having relinquished their claims to the English, Hartford was permanently settled by emigrants from Massachusetts, under charge of Rev. Mr. Hooker. It was incorporated as a city in 1784, and is now governed by a mayor and municipal officers.

HOUSTON, p. v., and cap. Harris co., *Tex.*: on Buffalo Bayou, at the head of steam navigation, and directly opposite White Oak Bayou, 158 m. E. S. E. Austin City. It was commenced in October, 1836, and in November the old capitol was founded, and in the May following Congress held its first session in that building. In front of the city is a fine wharf, 500 feet long, affording ample accommodation for its business. This wharf is flanked by two cotton presses, erected by individual enterprise. The public buildings are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, and Methodist churches, each denomination *one;* a good market-house, and a jail. Regular stages run twice a week for Austin and San Antonio, and for Nacogdoches and the Sabine. There is a very large country business transacted, and several of its merchants have acquired large fortunes. The heavy business is done chiefly on Main Street, which faces the wharves on the bayou. There are in the city 16 large firms that advance capital to planters, and are reimbursed by the next crops. There are also many engaged in the grocery and provision business, and several extensive commission merchants, druggists, warehousemen, etc. Houston possesses superior advantages for manufacturing, and may at some future time become important in that branch of industry. At present all her manufactured articles are purchased from the North and carried in steamboats up the bayou. There are five newspapers published here, the "Morning Star" (dem.), tri-weekly, and the "Telegraph and Texas Register" (dem.), the "Houston Gazette" (dem.), the "Commercial Advertiser" (whig), and the "Wesleyan Banner" (relig.), all weekly issues. It is proposed to build a branch railroad, 50 m. long, from this point to the Brazos Valley, where it will form a junction with the Red River and Galveston R. R. Population, 2,396. Houston takes its name from Gen. Sam Houston, leader of the Texan army during the Revolution—her first president as an independent State, and one of her present senators—a man, a soldier, and a statesman, worthy of the highest honors that the people can confer.

HUDSON, p. city, port, and cap. Columbia co., *N. Y.*: at the head of ship navigation, and on the E. side of Hudson river, 29 m. S. Albany. Lat. 42° 14′ N., and long. 73° 46′ W., 345 m. N. E. Washington. Fronting on the river, opposite Athens, is a promontory, rising 60 feet above the water, which has been formed into a promenade, commanding an extensive view, and on either side of this is a spacious bay, with sufficient depth of water for the largest shipping. The city is regularly laid out, and the streets, with the exception of those near the shore, cross each other at right angles. The main street extends S. E. for more than a mile to Prospect Hill, 200 feet high, to which the ground rises. On the N. side of this street, toward its upper end, is a public square, and there is another, on which the court-house stands, in the S. part of the city; this building is 116 feet long, the central part 40 by 60 feet, and the height 60 feet, surmounted by a dome, and entered by a portico of 6 Ionic columns, and the wings are 34 feet front, 40 feet deep, and two stories high. There are numerous churches in the city, many of them handsome and substantial structures, and also several highly efficient institutions of learning. The Hudson Lunatic Asylum is situate on State Street, facing the court-house on the S., and is a very useful and flourishing institution. Hudson is supplied with water by a company from a spring at the foot of Becraft's Mountain. Formerly the city had a large West India trade, but this has been superseded by the whale-fishing business, in which it has several ships engaged. Its river trade is very considerable, and it is the market for a large back country. It has several steamboats, barges, etc., employed, and the New York and Albany steamers usually make this a stopping-place; a steam ferry connects it with Athens. The Hudson River R. R. passes through it, and the Hudson and Berkshire R. R. connects it with the Western R. R., and thence with New England. With regard to its manufactures, Hudson has great facilities from the water-power in its neighborhood; some of its manufacturing establishments—numbering 77 in all—are extensive and valuable. It has 1 daily paper, 5 weeklies, and 1 semi-monthly; the "Morning Star" (neutral), is issued daily; the "Columbia Republican" (whig), the "H. Gazette" (dem.), the "Dem-

ocratic Freeman" (free soil), the "Washingtonian" (temp.), and the "Columbia County Journal" (whig), are weeklies; and the semi-monthly is the "Rural Republican" (literary). The number of houses in the city in 1850 was 832, and the inhabitants 6,286. Hudson was settled in 1783 by Thomas Jenkins and others, chiefly Quakers, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1785 it was chartered as a city.

INDIANAPOLIS, p. city, and cap. Marion co., *Ind.*, and cap. of the State of Indiana: near the geographical centre of the State, and on the E. side of the W. fork of White river, in lat. 39° 55′ N., and long. 86° 05′ W., 573 m. W. by N. Washington. The city is located on a beautiful, fertile, and extensive plain just below the mouth of Fall cr. In the ordinance of Congress, authorizing the formation of a State constitution, 4 sections, or 2,560 acres of land, were donated for the permanent seat of government: commissioners were appointed in 1820 to make the selection, and in 1821 the city was laid out—in the October of which year 314 lots, central in the old plot of the city, were sold for $35,596; lots which then sold for $200 or $300, now readily realize from $8,000 to $10,000. At the period referred to, the site was covered by dense forests, and for 40 or 50 miles around the country still remained in its pristine condition of an untouched wilderness. The original town plot was a mile square, but like all progressive cities, Indianapolis has overstepped its artificial limits, and extended itself on all sides. The streets are at right angles with each other. Washington, through which the National Road passes, the principal street of the city, is 120 feet wide; Circle Street 80 feet, and others 90 feet; the alleys, E. and W., are 30 feet wide; those N. and S., 15 feet. The lots in the full lots are 97½ feet by 195, but on the diagonal streets and in the central blocks, touching Circle Street, the lots contain about a fourth of an acre each. On the 1st January, 1825, the public offices of the State were removed from Corydon, the former capital, to Indianapolis, and the permanent seat of government established here; but the Legislature held its sessions in the county court-house until December, 1834, when the State House, an elegant building, 180 feet by 80, was completed at a cost of about $60,000; it is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens. The Governor's House is near the centre of the city, and is a fine four-fronted building, standing on a natural mound 60 feet high, and circumscribed by Circle Street; and from this also diverge four diagonal streets in the direction of the several corners of the city plot. The State House, governor's residence, and the State offices, were built by the proceeds of the sales of lots in the *donation*, as the Congressional grant was called. The other public buildings are its spacious market-houses, its many elegant and substantial churches, its fine hotels, its depôts, bridges, etc. No city of its size in the Union, indeed, has so many public accommodations; it is also a place of considerable manufactures, trade, and general business, being the centre of a vast system of railroads from every direction. From the Ohio river comes the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi R. R., the Madison and Indianapolis R. R., the Jeffersonville R. R., and a branch from the Evansville and Illinois R. R. From the Wabash river the Terre Haute and Richmond R. R., the Lafayette R. R., the Peru and Indianapolis R. R., and the Fort Wayne and Southern R. R.; and from the State of Ohio, the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R., the Indiana Central R. R., etc. All these roads centering in the "railroad city of the West," bring to it an immense amount of business and travel, and will ultimately make this one of the most prosperous cities of the north middle section of the Union; most, if not all of these, connect with each other on the Union Track and Depôt, constructed at the joint expense of the several companies, and are but as so many links in the chain of intercommunication between the North and South, and the East and West, connecting as they do, at their exterior termini, with the railroads of the Union generally.

The newspapers published in Indianapolis are the "Indiana State Journal" (whig), daily and weekly; the "Indiana State Sentinel" (dem.), tri-weekly; the "Indiana Statesman," weekly; the "Family Visitor" (temp.), weekly; the "Locomotive" (neutral), weekly; the "Home Miscellany" (literary), weekly; the "Volkblatt," and "Suabia P. Organ" (Germ. dem.), both weekly. In reference to education, Indianapolis has made ample provision; it has 14 public schools, open to all, and numerous academies, seminaries, and classical schools. The Indiana Central Medical College was founded in 1849, and in 1851 had 49 students, and 10 had graduated: the lectures commenced 28th October, 1850. There is a United States Land Office at Indianapolis. The general statistics of the city embrace about 95 dry-goods stores, 30 groceries, 22 warehouses, 120 mechanic shops, 4 breweries, and about two-fifths of the dwellings are of more than one story in height, and about one-sixth are of brick, the others being frame dwellings. In 1830 the inhabitants numbered 1,085; in 1840, 2,692; and in 1850, 8,091. Pop. in 1854, about 15,000.

IOWA CITY, p. v., and cap. Johnson co., *Ia.*, and cap. of the State of Iowa: on the E. bank of Iowa r., 52 m. from the Mississippi r., 63 m. from Burlington, 51 m. from Davenport, and 70 m. from Dubuque—from Washington, D. C., 1,485 m. The river is navigable to this place at all stages of the water, and regular steamboats from the Mississippi ascend it daily. The surface consists of a succession of plateaux rising from the margin of the river, the first plain, about 100 yards wide, being devoted to a public promenade; the second plateau is about 12 feet, and the third about 30 feet above the promenade, and on these the city is built. The principal avenues run along the brows of these eminences, and are intersected centrally by Iowa Avenue, a magnificent street, on which stands the State House, an elegant building of bird's-eye marble, a richly variegated species of limestone; it is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, and is built in the Greco-doric style, surmounted by a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns. The avenues are 160 feet wide. Iowa City, as the capital of a wealthy State, is well situated, being easy of access from all points, and is capable of every species of improvement for manufacturing, mechanical operations, trade, and commerce. Already it is being made the centre of communication from all the principal ports of the Mississippi toward Council Bluffs and the Pacific—in which direction railroads will soon be built. Above the city the river affords immense water-power, and has been improved by the erection of several extensive mills. It is the seat of a United States Land Office; and here, also, is an elegant county court-house, a jail, several substantial church buildings; and here will be located the State University recently chartered by the General Assembly of the State. The newspapers published here are the "Iowa Republican" (whig), and the "Iowa Capital Reporter" (dem.), both weekly issues. The site of the city previous to 1839 was in the wilderness: in that year it was selected by the Legislature as the seat of government. Population, 2,832.

ITHACA, t., p. v., and capital Tompkins co., *N. Y.*: 133 m. W. Albany. Drained by Fall, Six Mile, and Cascadilla creeks, which fall into Cayuga lake. The village is situated on a plain, 1½ m. S. of the lake, and on both sides of Cayuga inlet, which is navigable for large canal boats. The alluvial flat, on which the city is chiefly located, is inclosed on three sides by hills which rise gradually to the height of 500 feet, and a part of the village lies on the hill overlooking the beautiful lake in its front. The streets are at right angles, forming square blocks; its buildings are usually neat and commodious, and most of the thoroughfares are ornamented with shade trees. In available hydraulic power applicable to manufactures, Ithaca is second to no other village in the State, and it is already engaged largely in industrial pursuits. The streams before named, in descending from the hills, have numerous falls. Fall creek

descends 438 feet in the course of a mile, having three successive falls of 70, 50, and 116 feet, the latter a grand cataract, and in an unbroken sheet, and other falls in the vicinity of the place are almost coequal in extent and grandeur with these. The manufactures of the place comprise extensive cotton and woolen mills, flouring mills, iron works, machine shops, plaster mills, paper mills, and a variety of other industrial establishments. Its commercial advantages are also great. *Southward*, the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. gives it access to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania, and at Owego it unites with the New York and Erie R. R., forming a direct route to New York city; and *northward*, through Cayuga lake and Seneca Canal, it communicates with the Erie Canal and the central chain of railroads extending between Albany and Buffalo. The principal exports south are plaster, flour, etc., which are exchanged for the coal, iron, etc., of that region. Ithaca has two newspapers, the "I. Chronicle" (whig), issued daily and weekly, and the "I. Journal" (dem.), issued weekly. The village was planned in 1800 by Simeon De Witt, and in 1821 it was incorporated. Pop. in 1830, 3,324; in 1840, 5,650; and in 1850, 6,909.

Jackson, p. v., and cap. Hinds co., *Miss.*, and capital of the State of Mississippi: on the W. bank of Pearl river, in lat. 32° 23′ N., and long. 90° 08′ W., 1,035 m. W. S. W. Washington. The site is level, and about a quarter of a mile from the river. The village, regularly laid off, contains a handsome State House, the Governor's House, the State Penitentiary, a United States Land Office, etc., several mechanic shops, about 40 stores of various descriptions, and 1,872 inhabitants. Three newspapers are published here, viz., the "Mississippian" (dem.), the "Flag of the Union" (whig), and the "Hinds Gazette" (whig), all weekly issues. The Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon R. R. passes through Jackson, as will also the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern R. R., etc.

Jefferson City, p. o., and cap. Cole co., *Mo.*, and cap. of the State of Missouri: on the S. bank of Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cedar creek, and 137 m. from its entrance into the Mississippi river—lat. 38° 36′ N., and long. 92° 08′ W.—980 m. W. Washington. The site is elevated and uneven, and furnishes many beautiful building locations. It contains the State House, Governor's House, a large and elegant mansion; the State Penitentiary, etc., and has several extensive mercantile houses, stores, and mechanic shops, equal to the demands of the locality. Two newspapers are published here, the "Metropolitan," and "Jefferson Enquirer" (dem.), both weekly issues. Population about 2,600.

Jersey City, p. city, and port of entry, Hudson co., *N. J.*: on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite the city of New York, and connected with it by steam ferries. Incorporated in 1820, and in 1851 the villages of Harsimus, Pavonia, etc., were annexed. The streets run at right angles along and from the river front. There are several important manufactories here, as soap, glass, iron, pottery, ropes, starch, and ship-building, and it has good wharves. The Cunard Steamships' Dock is here, and much business is created by the Morris Canal and the railroads terminating at this point. Southern and Western travel from New York city properly commences at Jersey City. Pop. in 1850 of the city proper, 6,856, or with its accessions, 11,473; in 1853, 18,457.

Kaskaskia, p. v., and cap. Randolph co., *Ill.*: on Kaskaskia river, 10 m. above its confluence with the Mississippi river, and on a neck of land between the two, 127 m. S.S.W. Springfield. This town is one of the oldest in the Valley of the Mississippi, having been settled by the French in 1683, and in 1763, when ceded to the English, had some 130 families. It is beautifully situated in a lovely country. It contains a brick court-house and county jail, and also a nunnery and Catholic church, and a United States Land Office. Pop. about 1,000.

Keokuk, city, Lee co., *Ia.*: on W. bank of Mississippi river (at the foot of the Lower Rapids), 3 miles above the confluence of Des Moines river, 86 m. S. by E. Iowa City. It has a good landing and levee. The main body of the town is built back upon the bluff, which is nearly level. It stands upon a basis of limestone rock, of the finest quality, affording inexhaustible supplies for building. The settlement of this place was originally owing to the existence of the "Lower Rapids" of the Mississippi river, at the foot of which it is situated. These are eleven miles in length, running over a limestone bed. The fall in that distance is 24 feet. Hence, at low water, steamboats are compelled to here discharge their freight, towing it over the rapids with lighters. A company has been incorporated to build a canal around these rapids sufficient to pass large steamers. The water of the canal will also be used for machinery. The locality of Keokuk, at the confluence of the Des Moines river, makes it the depôt and entrepôt of the fertile valley of the Des Moines, which contains more than half the population and agricultural wealth of the State. Pop. in 1840, was about 150: in 1845, 460; 1850, 2,773; 1852, 3,968. The town contains 2 steam flour-mills, 3 steam saw-mills, 2 large founderies, between 80 and 90 stores, several hotels, a good market, and steam-ferry. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1851 and 1852, was 1,590. Here is the Medical Department of the State University, which is well endowed, and has 7 professorships. There are 6 churches, 1 hospital, 3 academies, 3 public schools, 3 select schools. The newspapers are "The Keokuk Dispatch" (dem.), "Whig and Register" (whig), a medical journal, and a temperance newspaper.

Key West, p. v., port of entry, and cap. Monroe co., *Flor.*: on the island so called, about 480 miles in a direct S. S. W. line from Tallahassee. Lat. 24° 32′ N., and long. 81° 47′ 30″ W. The island is 4 miles long by 1 mile in its widest part, and, including the salt pond, contains 197 acres. It is of coral formation, with little available soil, and very low and flat, nowhere 20 feet above the sea. Dogwood, Madeira wood, mangrove, and some other species, cover the unoccupied parts, and the cocoa-nut, orange, and guava flourish luxuriantly where they can find soil sufficient. The key was granted by the Spanish crown, some forty years ago, to John P Salas, and in December, 1821, it was purchased of him by Colonel Simonton, who took possession in person on the 22d January, 1822, and in the following April he erected thereon the first small house. In April, 1823, a custom-house was established here, and it was made a station for the Gulf squadron. In 1832 it was made a military post, but the barracks were not completed until 1845. The buildings are large, airy, and commodious, and are placed on three sides of a quadrangle, the open side being toward the sea. Mrs. Mallory, mother of Senator Mallory, was the first white female that settled on the island. This was in 1823, and for a long time she was without a single companion of her sex. As pioneer matron of the place, she was presented with a choice lot of land, on which she has erected a mansion, and now occupies it as a boarding-house. John Halleck, now a printer in Washington city, was the first white child born on the key; this was in August, 1829. From these small and recent beginnings, Key West has grown to be an important and prosperous place of about 2,867 inhabitants. It is the largest town in Florida, and in 1850 contained a court-house, jail, the latter a substantial stone building, thirty feet square, the United States District Court, which has cognizance of all wrecks and disasters, the State Circuit Court, the Marine Hospital, etc., and had 26 stores, 10 warehouses, 4 look-out cupolas, 4 churches, 11 wharves, and 650 dwellings. The Marine Hospital is 100 feet by 45, in the shape of the letter H; it is a handsome building, well ventilated, and commodious. The churches are Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—small but neat buildings. There are 4 private schools, and 1 county school—the latter open free to the fatherless only. Fort Taylor is situate at the N. W. angle

of the island, within the main entrance to the harbor; it is built on an artificial island, made by the deposit of many thousand tons of stone. It stands about 1,000 feet from the shore, and is 700 feet long in the rear, and 250 deep. The front façade is 253 feet within the bastions, the curtains being of the same length as the front. It is very substantially built, and has cost about $1,500,000. The harbor is capacious, safe, and easy of access. It may be enlarged by several different channels, the principal one being at the N. W. angle of the island; ships of 22 feet draft can enter there with safety. It is the only port admitting such between Pensacola and Hampton Roads. The principal business of Key West is wrecking, but numbers are employed in fishing, sponging, salt-making, and other similar occupations. Wrecking is a business peculiar to the reefs, and a matter of the highest importance. (On this subject, *see* "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" for January, 1852.) Sponges abound on the reefs, and the people are making a profitable business in gathering them. A large portion of the population comes from the Bahama Islands, and are called couch-men, from their skill in diving, and the part of the city this class inhabits is called Couchtown. Many of the leading merchants are from New England. The position of Key West is important; it is the *Key* of the United States to the Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico; and hence it has been strongly fortified. The light-house stands on the highest ground of the island, and can be seen 16 miles at sea; and there is a light-ship anchored on the reef at the W. entrance of the harbor. There is also a substantial iron light-house on Sandy Key. 11 m. S. S. W. At the E. part of the island there is a natural salt pond, from which 30,000 bushels of salt are annually manufactured. The steamers to Havana and the Isthmus touch here regularly, and afford an opportunity for visiting it, and conveying to its sunny shores and fine climate the invalid of the North. In 1850, 66 vessels (3,723 tons) cleared, and 68 vessels (5,379 tons) entered the port. Shipping owned by residents, 6,766 tons, of which 4,415 was registered tonnage. Of the remaining tonnage, 27 vessels (1,539 tons) were wreckers, and 8 vessels (720 tons) were engaged in coasting and the fisheries.

Kittery, t. and p. v., York co., *Me.:* 104 m. S. S. W. Augusta. On the N. E. side of Piscataqua river, opposite Portsmouth, and having its E. front on the Atlantic. It is the S. W. extremity of the State. Its coasts are deeply indented, and Spruce creek, or inlet, affords convenient harbors for the coasters and fishing vessels frequenting them. Ship-building is carried on at Kittery to some extent, and on Badger's island, with which connection is made by a bridge, is located a United States Navy-yard. A bridge also connects it with Portsmouth. This town was settled at an early date, and formerly enjoyed considerable trade with the West Indies. The Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad crosses the river here. Pop. of town, 2,706.

Knoxville, p. city, and cap. Knox co., *Tenn.:* on the N. bank of Holston river, at the head of navigation, and about four miles below the confluence of French Broad river, 157 miles E. Nashville. Lat. 35° 59′ N., and long. 83° 54′ W. The city is most eligibly situate for an extensive inland trade, being at the navigable head of a great river, and on the line of intercommunication E. and W. nearly through the middle zone of the Union, and at a point whence will diverge N. and S. lines of railroad extending on the one hand to Cincinnati, and on the other to the chief ports of the Southern Atlantic States and Gulf of Mexico. Here, indeed, a junction is formed by three great railroads—the East Tennessee and Georgia R. R., connecting S. with lines to Charleston and Savannah, and S. W. with those to Memphis and the Gulf cities; the Knoxville and Ohio R. R. terminating at Covington on the Ohio; and the East Tennessee and Virginia R. R., which, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee R. R. on the State line, and the latter uniting at Lynchburg with the railroads to Petersburg and Norfolk, Richmond, and Alexandria, reaches directly to the great seaboard marts, which will take the vast productions of the interior, and return in exchange the manufactures and products of the outer world. The city itself is regularly laid out, and handsomely built. It contains a fine court-house, a jail, and other county buildings. It is also the seat of East Tennessee College, founded 1792. This is a very efficient and flourishing institution. In 1850 it had a president, 5 professors, 122 alumni, and 57 students; and its library contained 4,500 volumes. A preparatory department is attached to the college, which has usually from 70 to 80 scholars. The public press of Knoxville consists of 5 periodicals, viz., 1 semi-weekly and 4 weekly papers; the semi-weekly is the "K. Register" (whig), of which also a weekly edition is issued; and the weeklies are the "K. Whig" (whig), the "Plebeian" (dem.), the "Methodist Episcopalian" (religious), and the "Holston Christian Advocate" (religious). The city has already a good trade with the neighborhood, and contains wholesale and retail stores, churches of several denominations, two academies, and several primary schools. The present population is 2,076.

Kokomo, p. v., and cap. Howard co., *Ind.:* on Wild-cat creek, 53 m. N. Indianapolis. The site of an Indian v. by the same name. The Indianapolis and Peru R. R. and the Newcastle and Logansport R. R. intersect each other at this point. It is the centre of a fine farming region, and must become the depôt of a considerable internal traffic. Pop. about 600.

Lafayette, p. v., and cap. Tippecanoe co., *Ind.:* on the E. bank of Wabash river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 58 miles N. W. Indianapolis. Lat. 40° 25′ N., and long. 86° 49′ W.; it is the centre of railroad, canal, and plank-road traffic of great amount, and has several important manufactures. It contains about 40 dry goods stores, 13 clothing stores, 26 groceries, etc. About a dozen warehouses, and a variety of minor sales stores; also foundries, packing-houses, paper-mills, printing establishments, etc. It has also a large flouring business. Three newspapers are published here, the "L. Courier" (whig), daily and weekly, the "L. Journal" (whig), daily and weekly, and the "Wabash Atlas, weekly. The means of education are ample, and there are churches of all the leading denominations. A branch of the State bank is located at Lafayette, and two other banks have been established under the new law of the State. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through the village, and intersecting it the New Albany and Salem Extension R. R.; and here, also, the Lafayette and Indianapolis R. R. forms a connection with the foregoing. Plank-roads extend hence to Oxford, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, etc. The situation of Lafayette is a very fine one, the ground rising gradually from the river, and the neighboring hills presenting much delightful scenery. It is also surrounded by an extensive body of land, which can not be excelled in fertility, and it abounds with streams which afford much valuable water-power. Population, about 6,199.

Lafayette City, p. o., and cap. Jefferson par., *La.:* on the left bank of the Mississippi, 71 m. S. E. by E. Baton Rouge. It is a continuation of New Orleans, and was consolidated under the same municipal government in 1852. The New Orleans and Carrolton R. R. passes through it, and several ferries cross the river. In 1850 four papers were published, the "State Republican" (whig), and "Statesman" (dem.), semi-weekly; the "Spectator" (whig), weekly; and and "German Courier" (dem.), daily. Pop. 14,190.

La Grange, p. v., and cap. Troup co., *Ga.:* on a small branch of Chattahoochie river, 109 m. W. Milledgeville. The v. contains a court-house, jail, 2 academies, and several stores. It is on the Atlanta and La Grange R. R., 15 miles from West Point. The "Citizens' Reporter" is published weekly. The population of the village in 8150 was 1,523.

LANCASTER, t., p. city, and cap. Lancaster co., *Penn.*: on the right side of, and 1½ m. from, Conestoga cr., 18 m. from its confluence with the Susquehanna, and 34 miles E. S. E. Harrisburg. Lat. 40° 02′ 36″ N., and long. 76° 20′ 33″ W. 109 m. N. N. E. Washington. It is a comfortable city, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles, well paved and lighted with gas. The city is divided into four wards. Many of the dwellings have an antique appearance, but generally are well built of brick and stone; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of an artificial basin and conducting pipes. The court-house is a handsome structure. Pop. in 1810, 5,407; in 1820, 6,663; in 1830, 7,704; in 1840, 8,417; and in 1850, 12,365. Previous to 1812 it was the capital of the State; it was originally chartered as a borough in 1754, and was incorporated as a city in 1818. Lancaster is venerable on account of its associations with the past, and remarkable for its modern progress. It has ever been a place of trade, and a main entrepôt of the commerce between the sea-board and interior. The rapid increase of the city in later days is owing chiefly to its railroad connections, and the consequent development of the vicinity on account of the increased facilities of travel and transportation. The lines connecting at this point, 70 miles from Philadelphia, and 37 from Harrisburg by route, are the Philadelphia and Columbia R. R., and the Lancaster and Harrisburg R. R.; forming portions of the great east and west line across the State. The improvements of Conestoga cr. are also available to Lancaster. Numerous manufactures are carried on in the town and city; it has two large cotton mills, 1 steam furnace, 1 rolling mill, and three forges—the latter using water-power—and a large variety of mechanic shops. Stores of every description are numerous, and have a large wholesale and retail trade; and the large number of hotels and taverns are evidence of the prosperous condition of the country trade, which requires such accommodation. There are four banks in Lancaster; and there are, besides the manufactures above-named, numerous distilleries, breweries, potteries, printing establishments, binderies, etc. It is also well supplied with churches and schools—one of the latter, a well-endowed institution, and formerly known as Franklin College, founded chiefly by Germans in 1787; and has several libraries, and other literary institutions. The public press of the city consists of nine weekly newspapers and one monthly; the latter being the "American Law Journal." The newspapers are, the "Union and Tribune," the "Folks' Friend," the "Examiner and Herald," the "L. Gazette," and the "American Press and Republican" (all whig); the "Lancasterian" and "L. Intelligencer" (both dem.), the "Saturday Express" (temperance), and the "Columbia Spy." The city is surrounded by a very fertile, highly cultivated, and populous country.

LANSING, t., p. city, and cap. Ingham co., *Mich.*, and cap. of the State of Michigan: on the right or N. bank of Grand river, in a direct line, 488 m. N. W. by W. Washington. Lat. 42° 43′ N., and long. 84° 29′ W. The t. is drained by Grand river, which in the centre receives Cedar r. from the E., and has also several minor streams, all affording an immense hydraulic power. Grand r. is here navigable for batteaux; the surface is level, and the soils rich and productive, yielding the grains and esculent vegetables abundantly. The city was commenced in 1847, and on the 25th December of that year became the permanent seat of the State government; previous to that it was a wilderness, without an inhabitant. It is now a place of considerable pretension, and its future is predestined to be one of prosperity. The streets and squares are well arranged, and its public buildings projected on a scale of more than ordinary elegance. The State House, a large and handsome edifice, surrounded by an inclosed park, is situate on an eminence 50 feet above the river, and overlooking a beautiful region of woodland and intervale. It contains, besides, several steam and water mills for flouring and sawing, and has two fine hotels, about 250 dwellings, and 10 or 12 wholesale and retail stores. Two newspapers, the "Michigan State Journal" (dem.), issued weekly, and the "Primitive Expounder" (whig), semi-weekly. Pop. of t. 1,229.

LAWRENCE, t. and p. v., Essex co., *Mass.*: 26 m. N. by W. Boston. The Merrimac r., which passes through the t., furnishes an immense water-power, by means of a stone dam 900 feet long, with wings 324 and 405 feet, affording a head and fall of 28 feet for the whole river, and a water-power equal to that enjoyed by Lowell. This dam was erected by the Essex Company, organized, with Hon. Abbot Lawrence at its head, in 1845. For manufacturing purposes a canal 5,330 feet long, 100 feet wide at its head, and 60 at its tail, and 12 feet deep, and running parallel with the river 400 feet distance, has been excavated, and between the canal and river the space is occupied by the factory buildings. With these facilities, the progress of manufactures and general industry has been rapid and sustained; and numerous mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, etc., have sprung into existence, chiefly belonging to companies; the Atlantic Cotton Mills employ 1,000 hands, and consume annually 14,000 to 15,000 bales in the manufacture of coarse sheeting and shirting. The Bay State Mills employ about 2,000 hands in the manufacture of woolen goods, and consume between three and four million pounds of wool annually. The Plymouth Company, manufacturing ducks, and the Pacific Mills for the manufacture of bareges, lawns, etc., are also large establishments. The Essex Company, the original owners of the property, have a large machine shop here, at which are manufactured steam-engines, machinery, locomotives, and employ 700 or 800 hands. Paper-hangings are also manufactured by the Charter Paper Company. Besides these, there are various smaller establishments, among which may be named a steam saw-mill, a piano-forte factory, a carriage factory, a steam planing mill, etc. The city is well planned, and contains a town hall, a handsome brick building, 120 feet by 62, containing the town offices, and a hall capable of containing 1,600 persons; and a common of 18 acres in the centre of the t. has been planted and laid out in walks for the benefit of the inhabitants. There is also a bank in the village. The public buildings and factories are lighted with gas, supplied by the Lawrence Gas Light Company; and water is supplied from a reservoir 150 feet above the canal, and of 1,400,000 gallons capacity, into which water is pumped by the force pumps of the several mills. Such is the material of the v. or future city. Its religious and educational welfare is equally well attended to; it has 7 church edifices, and 10 religious societies of various denominations; and its school department consists of a high school, 2 grammar schools, and 15 others, with an aggregate of 28 teachers, and 1,800 scholars. Provision is also made for public lectures, and a public library. Two newspapers are published in the village, the "L. Courier" (whig), and the "L. Sentinel" (dem.), both weekly issues, and circulating upward of 1,000 copies each. There are 5 railroads centering here, viz., the Lowell and Lawrence R. R., the Boston and Maine R. R., the Essex County R. R., the Newburyport R. R., and the Manchester and Lawrence R. R. Lawrence was taken from Methuen and Andover in 1847, and contains 2,080 acres, of which area 1,980 acres belonged to the latter, and 2,050 to the former. It took its name from the Lawrence family, the great manufacturing heroes of Massachusetts, and the liberal and enlightened patrons of literature and education. Pop. of t. in 1850, 8,282; in 1852, 12,186; increased 3,902, or 47 per cent. in two years.

LITTLE ROCK, p. v., and cap. Pulaski county, *Ark.*: and capital of the State of Arkansas; on the S. side of Arkansas river, 300 miles above its mouth—lat. 34° 40′ N. and long. 92° 12′ W.—1,086 m. W. by S. Washington. It was first settled in 1829. The v., as its name implies, is situate on a high rocky bluff, 150 to 200 feet above the r., and is the first place where rocks appear above its mouth. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting at right angles, and contains the State House and the State Penitentiary, the

County Court-house, jail, etc., and a United States arsenal, the offices of the Surveyor General of Public Lands for the district of Arkansas, and a Register and Receiver's Office. It has also numerous stores and warehouses, and several flour and saw mills, both steam and water. It has a large trade with the interior, and may be considered as the depôt of all the region extending far into the Indian Territory. Many of the churches are well built, and even elegant, and number some dozen, including the Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew. The Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Little Rock, and the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Arkansas reside in the village. There are several academies and schools, and in this connection it may be stated that the Catholics have charge of the most efficient and flourishing. At Little Rock is the head of ordinary steam navigation; during high flood, however, steamboats ascend the river to Fort Gibson, 1,000 m. further up. Population 2,167.

Louisville, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Jefferson co., *Ky.*: on the S. or left bank of the Ohio r., at the head of the rapids, 51 m. W. Frankfort. Lat. 38° 03′ N., and long. 85° 30′ W.—590 m. W. by S. Washington; and by the course of the river 625 m. below Pittsburg, and 394 m. above the mouth of the Ohio. Jeffersonville, the terminus of the Jeffersonville R. R. from Indianapolis, lies on the opposite side of the river. The navigation of the Ohio is here interrupted by rapids, and except in the time of flood Louisville is the natural head of steam navigation, but the navigation is continued around this obstruction by means of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which is capacious enough to admit the passage of the largest river craft. It is 50 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 2½ m. in length. Its influence in directing trade to the upper ports, however, is supposed to be prejudicial to Louisville.

This city is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the State, and is the natural entrepôt of a large country, reached by several railroads and turnpikes. The lines of railroad diverging from this point (including those in progress) are the Louisville and Lexington R. R., which at Lexington connects with railroads to the Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports, the Louisville and Covington R. R., which at the latter place meets the railroads of Ohio and those pointing to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, etc., and the Louisville and Nashville R. R., pointing to the South, and the Jeffersonville R. R. gives it access to the N. and N. W., *via* Indianapolis. A company has also been organized for the purpose of bridging the Ohio at Louisville. Hitherto the railroads have had comparatively little influence on its trade; their benefits are in the future.

Louisville was laid out as early as 1773, but no settlement was made for the subsequent five years, nor until after the expulsion of the British from their posts on the Wabash. The first block house was built in 1778, but this was subsequently removed to make way for Fort Nelson, erected in 1782. In 1780 the town was established by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. At this period the inhabitants numbered only thirty. In 1800 the population amounted to 600; in 1810 to 1,300; in 1820 to 4,000; in 1830 to 10,341; in 1840 to 21,210; and in 1850 to 43.194.

The city is built on a spacious sloping plane 70 feet above low water mark, and is laid out with regularity, the streets intersecting at right angles, in a direction with and from the river, on which are extensive wharves. Ten streets run parallel with the river, and thirty streets intersect them. It contains the County Court-house and a City Hall, both extensive and handsome edifices, the county jail, the city prison, a marine hospital, and numerous benevolent institutions, the University of Louisville, a School of Medicine, and a Law School, departments of the University, and two banks and one branch bank, two savings banks, several insurance companies, etc. It is liberally supplied with churches and schools, some of the church buildings being fine specimens of architecture. Louisville may proudly claim a pre-eminence both as to the early foundation, the progress and the present condition of its public schools, and within the limits of the city there are besides many private and church schools, which would compare well with the best eastward of the mountains. It has orphan asylums and a Magdalen retreat, a school for the blind, a public hospital, and many other liberally supported establishments, designed to relieve the unfortunate of the city. The streets are lighted with gas, and it is supplied with excellent water: both accommodations by companies. Its hotels are spacious and fitted with every convenience, and its markets abound in all esculent products, for which the vicinity is famed. Among the literary and scientific institutions of the city the most prominent are the Mercantile Library Association, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, etc. The whole number of church buildings is 46, capable of accommodating 19,610 persons, and valued as property at $590,900. Of these 5 are Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 17 Methodist, 5 Presbyterian, 4 German Evangelical, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 2 Disciples, 1 Unitarian, 4 Roman Catholic, and 2 Jewish. The public press of Louisville is conducted with great talent, and several of the papers are rich in statistical information. The daily papers are the "Democrat" (dem.), "Journal" (dem.), the "Advertiser" (neut.), the "Courier" (whig), the "Journal of Commerce" (whig), and the "Beobachter am Ohio" (Germ.), and of these the Democrat and the Journal have tri-weekly and weekly editions, the Advertiser and Beobachter semi-weekly and weekly editions, and the Courier and Journal of Commerce weekly editions. The weekly papers, others than those above named, are the "Presbyterian Herald" and the "Baptist Banner" (relig.), and the "Indian Advocate," and the monthly periodicals are the "Baptist Review" (relig.), the "Ciceronian Magazine" (liter.), the "Medical Journal" (med.), and the "Examiner," devoted to the cause of negro emancipation. The papers having the largest circulation are the Democrat, Journal, and Courier.

The manufactures of Louisville are very extensive, and embrace a great variety of objects. It has several founderies and machine-shops, at which a vast amount of machinery, etc., is annually turned out; several large steam bagging factories and ropewalks, cotton and woolen factories, tobacco factories, flouring mills, distilleries, breweries, agricultural implement factories, and numerous other establishments, small and large, which in the aggregate constitute a vast industry. Louisville is also extensively engaged in ship-building, and in the year ending 30th June, 1850, no less than 34 steamers, of 6,460 tons, were built in the district. The shipping owned at the period specified amounted to 14,820 tons, all navigated by steam and employed in the river trade.

As a commercial and shipping point, Louisville is the third in importance on the Ohio. Its immediate trade extends into all the surrounding country, and embraces, within the State of Kentucky, a circuit of the most productive region in the world. Its wharves are at all times thronged by steamboats and other river craft, carrying to and fro a merchandise in amount inferior only to that coming to and going from Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The value of its commerce has been estimated at $70,000,000 per annum. Its exports consist chiefly of tobacco, bagging, rope and cordage, spirits, pork, flax and hemp, live-stock, machinery for steamboats and railroads, factories, mills, and farms, and a great amount of groceries and assorted goods, which are carried to every river-town, or to the sea-board for exportation; and its exports comprise every article and product needed in its interior commercial range. In the year 1850 its chief imports were as follows: Sugar, 13,320 hhds., 9,200 bls., and 755 boxes; molasses, 13,010 bls.; coffee, 34,572 bags; rice, 752 tierces; bagging, 65,250 pieces; rope, 56,300 coils; twine, 2,056 bales; hemp, 15,354 bales; cotton, 7,857 bales; cheese, 20,378 boxes; flour, 75,350 bls.; whisky

39,897 bls.; liquors and wines, 5,988 casks; nails, 45,261 kegs; tobacco, 7,425 hhds. and 6,530 boxes; salt—Kanawha, 112,250 bls.; Turks Island, 40,525 bags; and Liverpool, 10,350 bags; merchandise, 105,750 boxes, bales, and pkgs.; drugs, dyes, etc., 14,378 pkgs.; hides, 18,891 dozen; merchandise, 5,132 crates and casks; hogs for slaughter, 197,750; pork, 75,500 bls., etc. In addition to this quantity of pork, there are annually received thousands of tons of bacon by wagon, etc., which is packed in this city in casks, and largely exported. The detail of the exports can not well be ascertained, as no record whatever has been kept of them; but some estimate may be formed as to their amount from the foregoing. Steam-packets, carrying the mail and passengers, come and go several times daily. It is estimated that at least 10 steamboats leave the port daily, and also from 6 to 7 packets.

The following statistical information is from Mr. Casseday's History of Louisville: "Louisville contains 25 exclusively wholesale dry goods houses, whose sales are made only to dealers, and whose market reaches from Northern Louisiana to Northern Kentucky, and embraces a large part of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The aggregate amount of annual sales by these houses is $5,853,000, or an average of $234,000 to each house. The sales of three of the largest of these houses amount in the aggregate to $1,789,000. Neither this statement nor those which follow include any auction sales. In boots and shoes, the sales of eight houses of the above description reach $1,184,000, or $184,000 to each house. The sales of the three largest houses in this business reach $630,000. The aggregate amount of eight houses in drugs, etc., is $1,123,000, or $140,375 to each house; and the sales of the three largest houses amount to $753,000. The sales of hardware by nine houses amount annually to $590,000, being an average of $65,555 to each house. The sales of saddlery reach $980,000, of which nearly one-half is of domestic manufacture. The sales of hats and caps, necessarily including sales at retail, amount to $683,000. The sales of queens-ware, less reliably taken, reach $265,000. There are thirty-nine wholesale grocery houses, whose aggregate sales reach $10,623,400, which gives an average of $272,400 each." The amount of imports, before given, will perhaps afford a better idea of this business than these figures, and hence are referred to. The following recapitulatory table will enable the reader to see at a glance all that has just been stated:

Description of Business.	Number of Houses.	Aggregate Annual Sales.	Average Sales of each House.
Groceries	39	$10,623,400	$272,400
Dry Goods	25	5,853,000	234,000
Boots and Shoes	8	1,184,000	148,000
Drugs	8	1,123,000	140,375
Hardware	9	590,000	65,555
Queens-ware	6	265,000	44,166
Hats, Caps, F's, etc.	8	683,000	85,375
Total	103	$20,321,400	$197,295

LOWELL, t., p. city, and one of the caps. Middlesex co., *Mass.*: 24 m. N. W. Boston. Drained by Concord r., which falls into the Merrimac in the N. E. part of the town. Lowell was taken from Chelmsford in 1826, and embraces also some territory and the v. of Belvidere, E. of Concord r., formerly belonging to Tewksbury. The city lies at the confluence of the Concord, in lat. 42° 38′ 46″ N., and long. 71° 19′ 02″ W. It is this city which, from the amount, variety, and character of its manufactures, has been appropriately designated the "Manchester of America." Few other places in the Union have sustained so rapid a growth. In 1820 scarcely 200 inhabitants were found within its limits, nor was it until 1821 that the site was chosen whereon to establish a manufacturing community. In the next succeeding year the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, was established, and their first mill went into operation in 1823. From these small beginnings the city has risen to its present eminence and world-wide celebrity. In thirty years what a change!

In 1850 it had ten manufacturing companies making cotton or woolen goods, and two other companies—one bleaching and the other owning the machine shop, and the aggregate condition of the establishments of each at that period was as follows:

Companies.	When Com'd.	Company Capital.	No. Mills.	No. of Spind's.	No. of Looms.	Hands M.	Hands F.
Mer. Manf. Co.	1823	$2,500,000	6	69,440	2,108	645	1,614
Ham. Manf. Co.	1825	1,200,000	4	38,416	1,124	325	840
Appleton Co.	1828	600,000	2	17,920	600	120	400
Low. Manf. Co.	1828	1,500,000	3	11,362	154	225	550
Middlesex Co.	1832	1,000,000	4	16,340	403	575	730
Suf. Manf. Co.	1832	600,000	3	17,528	590	100	400
Tremont Mills	1832	600,000	2	14,560	557	100	400
Law. Manf. Co.	1833	1,500,000	5	44,800	1,382	200	1,200
Low. Bleach'y	1832	262,400	–	—	—	200	20
Boott Cot. Mills	1836	1,200,000	5	49,434	1,432	262	870
Mass. Cot. Mills	1840	1,800,000	6	45,720	1,556	250	1,250
Low. Mach. Sh.	1845	600,000	–	—	—	700	—
Total		$13,362,400	40	325,520	9,906	3,702	8,274

In the ten cotton and woolen establishments, consisting of forty mills, the weekly consumption of cotton was 705,400 pounds, and of wool 69,000 pounds; and the number of yards of fabric produced was 2,135,477, of which 1,190,000 yards were cotton, 20,477 woolen, 15,000 carpeting, and 40 rugs. In the dyeing and bleach works the goods finished per week amounted to 9,889,000 yards. In these manufactures the consumption of coal was annually 28,520 tons, of charcoal 34,993 bushels, of wood 2,270 cords, of oil 107,577 gallons, of starch 1,390,000 pounds, and of flour 1,640 barrels. The whole of these establishments are warmed by steam and lighted with gas. The average wages of females, clear of board, is $2 per week, and the average wages of men, clear of board, 80 cents a day. Medium produce of a loom, No. 14 yarn, is 45 yards a day, and of No. 80 yarn, 33 yards—average per spindle, 1⅛ yard a day. The Middlesex Company also own the Wameset Carpet Mill on Concord River, where are consumed annually 93,600 pounds coarse wool and 36,400 pounds of worsted yarn, producing annually 91,000 yards of ingrain carpeting. Other manufactures are produced in the city than those specified above, of a value of $1,500,000, employing a capital of $400,000, and about 1,500 hands, and embracing several different handicrafts—powder-mills, paper-mills, batting-mills, a foundery, a planing-mill, etc., owned by individuals. The Lowell Machine Shop, included among the establishments noted in the table, can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 spindles in three months, and a mill can be built in the same time.

The association called "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimac River," are the principal owners of the water-power at Lowell. This company was organized 1792, for the construction of a canal from the head of Pawtucket Falls, in Merrimac River, to Concord River, and open a passage for boats and rafts. This canal is 1½ m. long, 60 feet wide, and 6 or 8 deep, and is still used to some extent for its original purpose; but the company's revenue chiefly consists of rents for supplying water-power to the several mills. In 1847 this canal was found to be insufficient for the increasing wants of the community, and the company constructed a new canal of greater capacity; this is a mile long, and 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, and for solidity of workmanship and completeness in its arrangements, is unsurpassed by any like work in the Union. The facilities thus created have been the means of building up the important manufactures which distinguish the place, and place it so far ahead of all other manufacturing centres.

Lowell, as a city, is regularly planned, and has many im-

portant public buildings and institutions. The Court-house, City Hall, Market-house, Hospital, Mechanics' Hall, etc., are edifices worthy the greatness of the place. The Mechanics' Hall was erected by an association of mechanics in 1845, and is a splendid building, with philosophical apparatus and a mineralogical museum, and lectures on scientific and literary subjects are delivered in it at stated periods. The library, containing about 7,000 volumes, is open to all at a charge of 50 cents a year. The Hospital was erected in 1839 by the several companies, for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, and is under the superintendence of an able surgeon and physician.

Among the institutions of Lowell, perhaps none speak more loudly of a moral community than its two savings institutions—the Lowell and the City. The Lowell had on deposit the first Saturday of November, 1850, from 4,609 depositors $736,628 12; and the City, from 615 depositors $75,970 51. The operatives in the mills are the principal depositors in these institutions. For business purposes Lowell has four banks.

The churches of the city are many of them neat and substantial edifices, and are twenty-three in number, including sectaries of every denomination. These are well attended by the young people employed in the mills. Schools are also amply provided for. The appropriation for the purposes of education in 1850 was $43,000, which goes toward the support of the City High School, 10 grammar schools, and 46 primary schools. The total expenditure of the city in the same year was $178,614. The public press of Lowell consists of one daily, two tri-weekly, three weeklies, and two monthly publications. The daily is the "L. Journal" (whig), which has also a weekly edition; the tri-weeklies are the "L. Advertiser" (whig), and "L. American" (dem.), the latter of which issues also a weekly edition; the weeklies are the "Patriot and Republican" (dem.), the "Vox Populi," and the "Business Directory;" and the monthlies, the "New England Offering," and the "Insurance Intelligencer." The "Offering" was originally written and edited by the ladies attached to the factories, and was one of the best edited periodicals of the State, reflecting credit alike on the fair editors themselves and the institutions which could furnish education sufficiently extended to fit them for such occupations.

A reservoir of great capacity has been built on the high ground in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of the city in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by force-pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop. Pipes are laid from the reservoir to various parts of the city, at which points hose can be attached to the hydrants without delay, when necessary.

The railroads diverging from Lowell are the Salem and Lowell R. R., the Boston and Lowell R. R., the Nashua and Lowell R. R., and the Lowell and Lawrence R. R.; and these connect it with the sea-board and interior, and make it a great centre of transportation and local trade.

The population of Lowell in 1830, was 6,474; in 1840, 20,796, and in 1850, 33,383, being an increase from 1830 to 1840 of 221.22 per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, 60.52 per cent. The present (1853) population can not be less than 40,000.

Lynchburg, p. v., Campbell co., *Virg.:* on the S. side of James r., 22 m. below Balcony Falls, and 91 m. W. by S. Richmond. Lat. 37° 36′ N., and long. 79° 22′ W. The James River and Kanawha Canal, now finished W. to the mouth of North r., is at present the great channel of its commerce with the sea-board; but it is soon to be connected E. and W. by a magnificent line of railroads—the South Side R. R. to Petersburg, 120 m., and Richmond, 122 m., and the Virginia and Tennessee R. R., and connections to and beyond the Ohio r. and the Mississippi, passing through the principal commercial centres of the great interior basin; these lines are rapidly being completed, and before the expiration of the year 1855 the whole will be in operation. The v. is well located for business and health, on ground rising gently from the river, and on every side environed by magnificent scenery, overlooked on the W. by the lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains, rising in one place—the Peaks of Otter—to an elevation of 4,260 feet above the sea level. In 1793 Lynchburg contained but five dwellings, and it is now one of the largest, most wealthy, and busy places of the State, and has an amount of trade surpassed by no other place between the Ohio River and the Atlantic sea-board. Its buildings, public and private, are substantial, and in many instances handsome structures; and its warehouses are large and filled with the produce of a wide tributary country. It has 6 or 7 extensive tobacco warehouses, in which from 10,000 to 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco are annually inspected, and there are some 25 or 30 tobacco factories, each of which on an average turn out 1,500 boxes annually. Cotton and iron are also manufactured here to a considerable extent, and there are several extensive flouring and other mills. Lynchburg has three banks; and there are published in the v. three newspapers, the "L. Virginian" (whig), the "Virginia Patriot" (whig), and the "L. Republican" (dem.); the water-power applicable to manufactures is large and valuable, and has been greatly increased by a dam above the v., which latter also creates the reservoir or source of the water supplied to the inhabitants, which is raised to an elevation by means of pumps and distributed through pipes. Below this, and connecting the city with the opposite bank, a bridge crosses the river, over which is the road to Charlottesville. Population 8,071.

Manchester, t., p. city, and one of the capitals Hillsborough co., *N. Hamp.:* 18 m. S. ¼ E. Concord. Drained by a number of small streams which discharge themselves into the Merrimac r., which forms the W. boundary, and affords excellent water-power. Massabesick Pond is on the E. border of the t., from which Cohas brook issues and flows into the Merrimac river. Surface undulating; soil varied, that along the river being easy of cultivation and very productive. The canal by Amoskeag Falls, 1 m. in length, is in this town. These are the largest falls on the Merrimac, having a descent, in the course of a mile, of from 50 to 60 feet. There are now in operation at this place several large cotton-mills, owned and operated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and three by the Stark Mills Corporation, consuming annually 36,000 bales of cotton, 635,000 pounds of potato starch, 31,000 gallons sperm oil, 6,700 cords wood, 1,200 tons anthracite coal, and producing 39,500,000 yards of sheeting, shirting, ticking, denims, merino stripes, and cotton flannel. There is a blue-dyeing establishment, cotton warehouses, repair shops, counting-houses, and numerous blocks of dwelling-houses used for boarding-houses for the operatives, all built of brick, and neat in appearance. There is an extensive machine-shop and foundry owned by the Amoskeag Company, with houses adjoining for the accommodation of the hands employed. The Mousselin De Laine Works, owned by the Manchester Print Works Corporation, produce 10,000,000 yards of mousselin de laine and fine prints annually, which are celebrated for their superior quality. There is quite a large village near the mills, having a good town-house, two stories high, with a spacious hall, cupola, clock, etc., and the usual number of other public buildings, a large number of neat dwellings and stores, and several hotels and schools. The city of Manchester is situate on a plain about 95 feet above the river; it is neatly laid out with wide streets, the principal one being 100 feet wide, extending more than a mile N. and S.; the chief part of the other streets intersect it at nearly right angles, while four run parallel with it. There are extensive public squares, ornamented with trees. A public cemetery, called the Valley, containing some 20 acres, laid out with winding paths and avenues, is situate near the v. by the side of a beautiful stream. The t. is connected by bridges

with Goffstown and Bedford. The villages of Piscataquog and Amoskeag, on the W. side of the r., are connected by these bridges with Manchester, and constitute with it but one place of business. The growth of the city is rapid and unrivaled by any other in the country except Lowell. The Manchester and Lawrence R. R., Concord R. R., and the New Hampshire Central R. R., all diverge from this point, 18 m. distant from Concord. The city is lighted with gas. There are 10 churches in the town—2 Congregational, 1 Episcopalian, 3 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Unitarian; 2 banks, the Manchester Bank, capital $125,000, and the Amoskeag Bank, capital $150,000. The "Granite Farmer" (weekly, agric.), "Manchester Messenger" (weekly), "Manchester American" (weekly, whig), "Manchester Mirror" (daily), and "The Democrat" (weekly, dem.), are published here. Pop. of t. 13,932.

Massilon, p. v., Stark co., *Ohio:* on the left bank of Tuscarawas r., 93 m. N. E. Columbus. At this point also the Ohio Canal and the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. intersect, furnishing avenues of travel and transportation in every direction. Massilon was founded in 1826—in 1840 it contained 1,422 inhabitants, and in 1850 upward of 3,500 inhabitants. It is one of the most flourishing interior towns of the State, and is the depôt of a rich and extensive agricultural vicinity. It has been called, and not inaptly, the "wheat city," its trade in that staple being enormous. The v. is neatly and substantially built, and many of the dwellings and warehouses are of stone, which is abundant in the neighborhood, and the bridge over the Tuscarawas is also an elegant stone structure. The manufactures of Massilon are in a flourishing condition, and comprise a considerable variety of handicrafts—iron-ware and flour being the principal products. Bituminous coal of an excellent quality is abundant, and has been mined for several years. The aggregate exports and imports of this place are estimated at nearly $5,000,000 annually. A bank is located here. The newspapers published here are, the "M. News" (indep.), the "Wheat City Mercury" (dem.), and the "Missionary Messenger" (Luth.), all published weekly. The v. has several good schools, among which the Union School stands pre-eminent, and also churches of the principal Christian denominations. The location of Massilon is well chosen, and is one abounding in rich and warm scenery; its vicinity is thickly settled, and villages have sprung up on all sides. On the west side of the river is a suburb of the v., called West Massilon, which will probably become a large place, having equal facilities with the original village.

Mauch Chunk, t., p. b., and cap. Carbon co., *Penn.:* 71 m. N. E. Harrisburg. Surface mountainous; soil gravelly. Drained by Beaver, Mauch Chunk, and other creeks which empty into the Lehigh r. The v. is situate at the head of the Lehigh Canal, on which the great bulk of the coal is carried to market, and on the W. bank of Lehigh r., in a beautiful ravine, walled in on either side by rocky mountains of a great height, forming a very picturesque appearance. This being an important coal region, the inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining and shipping coal. There is but little of the t. under culture, provisions being brought from a distance. There are two anthracite blast furnaces here, each having an annual capacity of 2,000 tons. The great coal mine is reached by an inclined plane some 700 feet in length with a 200 feet rise. A railway extends to the mine. The Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill R. R. verges from here and connects with the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. by stage from Summit Hill to Tamaqua, distance by stage 6 m. Besides the court-house and usual public buildings, there are some fine stores, dwellings, and a number of mills and workshops in the t. There are two weekly newspapers published here, the "Carbon Democrat" (dem.), and "Carbon County Gazette" (whig). Pop. of t. 3,727, and b 2,557.

Maysville, p. v., Mason co., *Ky.:* on the S. side of Ohio river, 73 m. N. E. Frankfort. It is situate on a high bank, and is backed by hills which rise to a considerable height. For many years it was known as "Limestone," from the creek of that name, which here enters the Ohio. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and most of its stores and dwellings are substantially built. The principal buildings are the city hall, 7 or 8 churches, 12 schools and seminaries, a hospital, a bank, 2 steam cotton factories, a bagging factory, 2 foundries, 5 or 6 rope-walks, several saw and flour mills, and other factories, about 50 groceries, wholesale and retail, 27 dry goods stores, several pork-packing establishments, 4 lumber yards, and numerous other manufacturing and trading establishments. The newspapers published here are the "Post Boy" (indep.) and the "M. Eagle" (whig), both issued tri-weekly and weekly, and the "M. Flag" (dem.) and the "M. Herald" (whig), both weekly issues. Maysville is one of the most important places in Kentucky; it has a good harbor, and is the port of a large and productive section of the State, and when the railroads now in progress—the Maysville and Lexington R. R., and the Maysville and Big Sandy R. R.—are completed, its commercial field will be immeasurably enlarged, and the prospects of its becoming a first-rate mart greatly favored. The great road leading from Chillicothe, in Ohio, to Lexington, passes through this place. The v. was first settled in 1784, under the auspices of Simon Kenton; in 1786 it was the residence of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer; until 1815 it made little progress; in 1833 it was incorporated; in 1840 it contained 2,741 inhabitants, and in 1850, 4,256 inhabitants. Its population within the past two years since 1850 is supposed to have gained 50 per cent. in numbers, an increase dependant on the great facilities its railroad connections will give to its trade.

Memphis, p. v., and cap. Shelby co., *Tenn.:* on the E. bank of the Mississippi r., beautifully situated on the fourth Chickasaw bluff, just below the mouth of Wolf r., 191 m. W. S. W. Nashville. This spot was formerly the site of Fort Assumption, used for the purpose of protecting the country against the Chickasaws. The bluff on which it stands is thirty feet above the highest floods, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 m., while a bed of sandstone, the only known stratum of rocks below the Ohio, juts into the stream, and forms a convenient landing. From the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, 650 m., it is the only site for a commercial mart on either side of the Mississippi. Some distance from the brow of the bluff, a handsome range of fine buildings extends for several squares. Every day gives additional evidence of the increasing prosperity of this already prosperous city; and although the commerce is great, yet the citizens do not intend to rely on that alone. Manufactories will soon claim a part in adding to her wealth. Preparations are making for building a boat yard on as extensive a scale as any in the west. The gentleman who opens the yard is said to be one of the most experienced boat builders in the Union. In addition to this, there is an extensive flour-mill just completed, capable of making 62,000 barrels of flour annually; also a large cotton manufactory, employing a large number of operatives. There is a fine, well laid out navy yard situate here, with facilities to build the largest size vessels, at which a commander and usual complement of officers are stationed. It bids fair to be one of the finest navy yards in the United States. The public spirit is such in Memphis, that it will soon be one of the finest cities in the West. The Memphis and Charleston R. R. is now partially in operation, and other public works are in contemplation. There are a large number of fine dwellings, stores, workshops, etc. The "Inquirer," daily and weekly (dem.), "Eagle," daily and weekly (whig), "Appeal," weekly and semi-weekly (dem.), "Express," daily and weekly (dem.), "Christian Advocate," weekly (Meth.), "The Southerner," weekly (Indepen.), and "Daily Dime," daily (neut.), are the names of the newspapers published here. Pop. 8,841.

Milledgeville, p. city, and cap. Baldwin co., *Ga.:* and capital of the State: at the head of navigation of Oconee r.,

and at the confluence of Fishing cr., in lat. 33° 7′ 20″ N., and long. 83° 19′ 45″ W.—642 m. S. W. Washington. The city is built on an elevated and somewhat uneven site in the midst of a rich and populous cotton-growing region, and is the centre of a considerable commerce. It is laid out regularly, having ten streets running parallel with the river, and ten others intersecting them at right angles, all of which are 100 feet wide, except Washington Street, which is 120 feet. There are three public squares, named respectively, State-House Square, Governor's Square, and Penitentiary Square, the sides of each of which are 450 feet long. State-House Square is near the centre of the city, and on elevated ground, and on this is built the State House, a fine Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola, and containing in its halls portraits of Gen. Oglethorpe and other eminent men of olden times. The building cost about $120,000. On this square are also the State arsenal and a powder magazine. Other prominent buildings are the penitentiary and the governor's house, which give names to two of the squares, a market-house, 4 or 5 churches, etc. Five periodicals are published here; the "Federal Union" (whig), the "Southern Presbyterian" (relig.), and the "Southern Recorder," all weekly issues; and the "Star of Truth" (literary), and the "Gem" (literary), monthly issues. The Milledgeville and Gordon R. R. extends hence 17 m. to a connection with the Georgia Central R. R. at Gordon, 170 m. from Savannah, and 11 from Macon. A railroad is also completed to Eatonton. The Oconee r. is here spanned by a toll-bridge. Milledgeville was founded in 1803—in 1810 it had 1,256 inhabitants; in 1820, 1,411; in 1830, 1,599; in 1840, 2,095; and in 1850, 2,216 inhab. In the v. of Medway, near Milledgeville, is located Oglethorpe College, founded 1836—in 1850 it had a president, 6 professors, 83 alumni, and 85 students, and its library contained 4,500 volumes.

Milwaukie, t., p. city, and cap. Milwaukie co., *Wisc.*: on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 75 m. E. Madison. Lat. 43° 04′, long. 87° 57′. Drained by Milwaukie r. and branch, which former, running parallel with the lake, divides the t. Surface uneven, along the banks of the river and lake hilly; soil rich and very productive. The shore on Lake Michigan consists of a bank of clay from 20 to 100 feet high, and as nearly perpendicular as the nature of the material will admit of. The country rises gradually to the W. The city is the most important town on Lake Michigan (except Chicago, which is some 90 miles farther S.), and is of some twenty years' growth. The inhabitants, of whom a large number are Dutch, Swiss, Norwegians, and Irish, are of a quiet, industrious turn. It is noted for its splendid blocks of buildings, and its superior *brick*, which probably surpass those of any part of our nation. They have become a valuable article of export, being hard, smooth, and of a beautiful straw color. The Milwaukie and Mississippi R. R. extends from here as far as Janesville, a distance of 70 miles, and, when completed, will extend to Dubuque, thus connecting the lake with the Mississippi river. The city is situate on the river of same name, near its mouth, on an elevation, 90 m. from Chicago, and 78 m. due E. from Madison. It was laid out as a village in 1835, and such was the rapidity of its increase, that in June of the succeeding year it numbered 1,206 inhabitants. The bay is a semi-circular indentation of Lake Michigan, about 6 m. across, and 3 m. deep. The N. and S. points, or capes, protect the shipping from the effects of all storms and gales of wind, except from the E., which seldom occur. The bottom is composed of clay, affording excellent anchorage ground. There are 39 sail vessels owned in and sailing out of this port, of which the total tonnage is 5,542; also stock in steamboats and propellers of 3,000 tons, making the total tonnage owned in the port 8,542. Sixteen sail of vessels are engaged exclusively in the lumber trade, and the remainder in freighting produce and merchandise. The arrivals during the season of 1848 were, steamboats, 498; propellers, 248; barks and brigs, 119; schooners, 511; making a total of 1,176. The exports of wheat from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, was 4,372,400 bushels, as follows: 1845, 133,310; 1846, 292,228; 1847, 662,211; 1848, 1,076,134; 1849, 2,208,517 bushels, being an increase at the rate of more than 100 per cent. per annum. There are invested in manufactories over two million of dollars, the products of which consist of woolen goods, machinery, castings, carriages, wagons, leather, lumber, cabinet-ware, tin, sheet iron, and copper manufactories, saddles and harness, soap and candles, burr mill-stones, steam-boilers, sails, rigging, plows, fanning mills, paper, clothings, smithings, tobacco, and segars, book-binding, coopers' wares, brick, etc. In addition to this, there are 5 flouring mills, propelled by water-power, and 1 by steam containing 17 runs of stones, each run capable of turning out 80 to 100 barrels of flour per day, and consuming in all 7,000 bushels of wheat daily. The imports amount to near four million dollars annually, consisting chiefly of merchandise, salt, furniture, coal, lime, plaister, fruits, lumber, etc. The exports, amounting to two and a half million dollars annually, consist of wheat, barrels of flour, pork, beef, lead, shot, hides, and sundry manufactured articles. There is a United States land office situate here. The "Wisconsin Banner," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly (dem.), "Taglicher Volksfreund," daily and weekly (dem.), "Commercial Advertiser," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly (dem.), "Milwaukie Sentinel," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly (whig), "Free Democrat," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly (free soil), tri-weekly, and weekly "Wisconsin," daily (dem.), are the names of newspapers published here. The progress of the city has been most remarkable. In 1834 it was surrounded by a wilderness, and contained only two log-houses, since which time it has increased rapidly. In 1840, there were 1,700 inhabitants: 1842, 2,700; 1846, June 1, 9,655; 1849, December 15, 15,071; 1850, the city, 20,061, but including the town, 21,402.

Mobile, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Mobile co., *Ala.*: on the W. bank Mobile river, just above its entrance into Mobile bay, 163 m. S. W. Montgomery. Lat. 30° 41′ 48″ N., and long. 87° 59′ 04″ W. The site is but very little elevated above the water, but sufficiently so for all purposes of convenient drainage. The soil is dry and sandy. Immediately opposite the city, on the E., is a large low island, covered with high grass and rushes, and known as "the marsh;" above on the N. is a large swamp, extending along the banks of the r.; and back of the city on the N. W., W. and S., the dry sandy pine hills commence, affording delightful and healthy retreats from the heat, sickness, and annoyances of the city during the summer; and here have sprung up the pleasant villages of Toulminville, Spring Hill, Cottage Hill, Summerville, and Fulton. South from the city, the shores of the bay are dotted for many miles with elegant residences, and these spots have been usually exempt from epidemic diseases.

The city is not compactly built, except in the portions occupied by the commercial and business houses. The streets generally are wide, and run mostly north and south, and east and west. Much attention has been paid of late years to planting shade trees along the pavements, and the comfort and probably the health of the place has been much improved thereby. The prevailing winds during the winter months are the N. and N. E.; from the middle of April (at which time the warm spring weather begins), the S. winds, cool, refreshing, and laden with moisture, make the heat quite bearable, and these, being also the prevailing summer winds, even in that hot season, negative in a great measure the climatic extreme. The climate, however, is warm and relaxing to the energies, and even in the winter months is trying to the constitution, from the many and sudden changes that occur. During the coldest weather the ground is but seldom frozen. Most rain falls in December, January, June, and July.

No system of underground drainage has ever been attempted at Mobile; the light, porous character of the soil

answering the same purpose, and making the streets dry immediately after the heaviest fall of rain. The city is supplied with good wholesome water through the water-works from a stream some few miles distant.

The sanitary condition of Mobile has greatly improved of late years; for a long period it enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being a very unhealthy place, and the devastating epidemics of 1819 25 29-37-39, and '43, in truth gave a coloring to the accusation. Since the last-named year there has been no severe visitation of sickness, which may be accounted for in some measure by the fact, that the wet, muddy morasses that until then had occupied the northern part of the city have been filled in, and their places are now the sites of large cotton presses and warehouses. The deaths in 1849-50 numbered only 611, or one to every 33½ living. A better system of drainage has also been adopted, and more exertion has been used in cleansing and purifying the streets than heretofore.

Mobile contains the county court-house, several United States courts, the municipal courts, the city hall, a jail, and other public buildings; a splendid Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous churches of various denominations, hospitals, schools, markets, a theatre and circus, several first-class hotels, etc. The hospitals—the United States Marine Hospital and the City Hospital—are large and commodious buildings, each capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 patients: and there are other charitable institutions worthy of notice, among which stand pre-eminent the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums, the Benevolent Society, which, among other functions, has charge of destitute widows, and the Samaritan Society. A blind asylum has also been founded, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb provided for. There are three cemeteries belonging to the city.

Mobile was originally a Spanish settlement, and at a later period a portion of Louisiana. It was surrendered to the Americans in 1813. In 1814 it was chartered as a town, and in 1819 became a city. In 1814 the total valuation of property in the town was only $850,950; in 1819, $764,510; in 1824, $1,107,500; in 1829, $2,719,148; in 1834, $6,756,025; in 1839, $24,480,315; in 1844, $18,098,877; in 1849, $12,629,700; and in 1850, $11,985,790. The population of the city in 1830 was 3,194; in 1840, 12,672; and in 1850, 20,515.

The *commercial statistics* of the city will be found under the head of ALABAMA. Mobile is the only sea-port of the State open to foreign commerce, and from this point is shipped the great bulk of the cotton of Eastern Mississippi and Western Alabama. The total quantity shipped for the year ending 31st August, 1852, was 575,104 bales, or one-sixth of all the cotton produced in the Union. Of this amount 307,513 bales were sent to England, 95,917 to France, and 27,048 to other foreign States; and 144,626 coastwise to domestic ports. Staves, lumber, and naval stores, are also shipped in large quantities. There are two commercial banks in the city—the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of Alabama. The Planters' and Merchants' Bank has lately closed its business. Mobile has four newspapers—the "Alabama Tribune" (indep.), daily; the "M. Advertiser" (whig), daily and semi-weekly; the "Register and Journal" (dem.), daily and weekly; and the "Alabama Planter" (agric.), weekly. The local trade of Mobile is very extensive and valuable. The Mobile and Ohio R. R. will connect the city with the whole north-west; the Girard and Mobile R. R. will connect it with the Atlantic ports, and a railroad to Madisonville will connect it with New Orleans. None of these are built except a portion of the first named.

As a commercial mart of the Gulf, Mobile is second only to New Orleans in its facilities and available position. Immense rivers connect it with an extensive and highly productive interior, and a fine bay gives it access to the sea. Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf, and is 30 m. long, and on an average 12 m. broad; it communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the W. side will not admit of vessels of more than 5 feet draft; but that on the E. side, between the island and Mobile Point, has 18 feet water, the channel passing within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay near its upper end, which has only eleven feet water. Mobile river, which falls into the bay immediately below the city, is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers 50 m. above the city. A few miles below the junction it divides into several channels. The main W. channel is called Mobile, and the main E. channel, which is the deepest and widest, is called the Tensaw. It is navigable for vessels drawing less than six feet water by the Tombigbee branch to St. Stephen's, and by the Alabama branch to Claiborne. In times of flood it sometimes rises 50 or 60 feet. The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, 30 m. below the city, opposite to Dauphin Island.

MONTGOMERY, p. city, and cap. Montgomery co., *Ala.*, and capital of the State: on the left bank of the Alabama r., and at the head of steamboat navigation thereof, in lat. 32° 22′ N., and long. 86° 26′ W., 118 m. S. E. by E. Tuscaloosa, the old capital, which it succeeded in 1847. The city is built on a high bluff, and contains the capitol and other State buildings, and the usual county offices, also churches of the principal denominations, and is the location of the U. S. land office of the Montgomery land district. The surrounding country is one of the most productive cotton regions of the State, and from this point that staple is shipped down the river to Mobile, or carried east to the Chattahoochee by the Montgomery and West Point R. R., 88 m. to West Point, and shipped to Appalachicola, in Florida. When the La Grange R. R. is finished there will be a continuous railroad route from Montgomery to Savannah, 467 miles, and to Charleston, 488 miles. A railroad is also projected from Montgomery *via* Greenville to Mobile. The newspapers published here are, the "State Gazette" (dem.), daily and weekly; the "Atlas" (dem), and the "Alabama Journal" (whig), both daily, tri-weekly, and weekly; and the "Alabama State Register" (whig), tri-weekly and weekly. It is one of the most progressive cities of the South-west; it was laid out in 1817—in 1840 had 2,170 inhabitants, and in 1850, 8,728. Pop. in 1854 (State census) 6 695.

MONTPELIER, t., p. v., and cap. Washington co., *Verm.*, and capital of the State: on Winooski r., in lat. 44° 17′ N. and long. 72° 36′ W., 524 m. N. N. E. Washington. Drained by tributaries of the Winooski, which afford fine water-power and numerous mill-seats. Surface uneven and hilly; soil various—on the hills furnishing fine pastures. The v. is the centre of a large commerce and of roads diverging in every direction. The Vermont Central R. R. touches Montpelier, 77 m. from Windsor, and 40 m. from Burlington. The public buildings are the State House, court-house, jail, etc. The State House is an elegant granite structure, 150 feet long—the centre, including portico, 100 feet deep, and the wings 72 feet deep; the centre front has a fine Doric portico of 6 columns, each 6 feet diameter and 36 feet high, and the whole edifice is surmounted by a dome 100 feet from the ground. In the interior are convenient State offices and spacious and elegant rooms for the Senate and Representatives. Montpelier became capital in 1805. It has several workshops and factories, a bank, and numerous wholesale and retail stores; and five newspapers, the "Vermont Patriot" (dem.), the "Verm. Watchman" (whig), the "Green Mountain Freeman" (free soil), the "Christian Repository," and the "Christian Messenger"—all weekly publications. Pop. in 1830, 1,792; in 1840, 3,725; and in 1850, 2,310. The t. of East Montpelier was taken from the original t. in 1848, and in 1850 contained 1,447 inhabitants.

NANTUCKET, port of entry, t., p. v., and cap. Nantucket co., *Mass.*: on N. side of Nantucket island, 90 m. S. S. E. Boston. Lat. N. 41° 16′ 56″; long. W. 70° 6′ 12″. The v. is situated at the bottom of the bay, which is 6 m. long, and almost entirely land-locked, being divided from the ocean by a narrow beach. The projecting points of beach, which

thus lock in the harbor, are ¼ m. apart, and furnished with light-houses, as is also the harbor. The harbor is good. Two miles N. of the harbor is a bar, with 7½ ft. of water at low tide. The shore on which the v. is built is more inclined to the water than the rest of the island. It is built very compactly, with narrow streets. In 1846, July 13th, it suffered most severely by a conflagration, which destroyed in a few hours 360 buildings; amount of loss, $1,000,000; amount insured, $320,000; number of families who suffered, 450: contributions received from Boston and other places, $65,000. This place was the first to engage in the whale fisheries, and is still more largely engaged than any other town in the United States, except New Bedford, where this business was established by persons from Nantucket. On 30th June, 1850, Nantucket had an aggregate permanent tonnage of 29,012 tons: of which 25,837 were registered, and 3,175 enrolled and licensed. Registered in the whale fishery, 19,055 tons: enrolled and licensed in cod fishery, 403 tons; in mackeral fishery, 592 tons; in coasting trade, 2,180 tons; in steam navigation, 479 tons. The receipts from the whale fishery in 1849 were 17,887 barrels sperm oil, and 6,461 barrels whale oil, and 68,200 pounds whale-bone. The Athenæum has a good building, 2,500 volumes in library, and a valuable collection of curiosities. A steamboat plies daily to New Bedford. The Pacific Bank has a capital of $200,000. The "N. Inquirer" is published tri-weekly and weekly; the "N. Mirror" (neut.), weekly. Pop. of t. 8,452.

NASHUA, t. and p. v., Hillsboro' co., *N. Hamp.*: on W. side of Merrimac r., at confluence of Nashua r., 31 m. S. by E. Concord. The t. is bounded on the N. and W. by Nashua river, separating it from the town of Nashville, which, until 1842, with it formed the town of Nashua. Surface of town is level on the E., uneven on the W.; soil on the streams fertile. This town, formerly called DUNSTABLE, was the first one settled in the S. part of New Hampshire, and suffered much by attacks from Indians. The v. is in the N. E. corner of the town, and is now a very important manufacturing village, deriving a great water-power from Nashua river, which in two miles falls 65 feet. In 1822–3 the greater portion of the lands in the village and on the river up to the falls was purchased by the "Nashua Manufacturing Company," which, with a capital of $300,000, commenced building a dam, canal, and other works for factories. This company now has a capital of $1,000,000, and 4 large mills manufacturing shirting and drills, printing cloths, and jeans, and sheetings. Whole number of spindles is 37,450; looms, 1,089; male operatives, 150; females, 850. These mills manufacture 13,000,000 yards of cloth yearly, using 10,000 bales of cotton, or 4,000,000 lbs., 150,000 lbs. starch, 8,000 gallons of sperm oil, $4,000 worth of leather, 800 cords wood. The "Jackson Company" have 2 mills manufacturing sheetings and shirtings, using yearly 4,500 bales of cotton, or 1,800,000 lbs., 50,000 lbs. starch, etc. The machine-shop, built by the Nashua Company in 1845, is occupied by manufacturers of steam-engines, machinists' tools, locks, guns, axes, etc., and here several hundred men are employed. The "Nashua Iron Company," established in 1848, have a capital of $100,000, and employ 60 men; they use 3,500 tons coal yearly; their sales are $175,000. Baldwin's factory of shuttles and spool bobbins employs 120 men; yearly sales, $100,000. There are other large factories, foundries of stoves, large iron castings, etc. Summary of N. cotton manufactures: no. of spindles, 49,994; looms, 1,483; male operatives, 240; females, 1,200; yards manufactured, 18,000,000; capital invested, $1,480,000. The total capital invested in factories in N. is about $2,000,000; male operatives, 1,000; females, 1,300. The Nashua and Jackson companies each have a savings institution for their employees. Four railroads connect N. with the large towns adjacent, viz., Lowell and Nashua, Worcester and Nashua, Nashua and Wilton and Concord R. R. There are 2 banks, cap. $225,000, and 7 churches. Three newspapers are published weekly, "N. H. Telegraph" (whig), "N. Gazette" (dem.), "The Oasis" (lit.) Pop. 5,820.

NASHVILLE, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Davidson co., *Tenn.*, and cap. of the State of Tennessee: on the left bank of the Cumberland river, 120 m. above its entrance into the Ohio, and at the head of steamboat navigation thereof. Lat. 36° 09′ 33″, and long. 86° 49′ 03″—714 m. W. by S. Washington. The city is built on an elevated bluff of limestone, and on every side presents to the approaching traveler an imposing appearance. From Capitol Hill, within the city, a more interesting scene is seldom witnessed. Covering the base of the hill, and crowding to the extremest margin of the business-laden Cumberland, is the city itself, its streets alive with the bustle of an active commerce, and its suburbs literally growing under the eye of the spectator. Surrounding it with a border of beautiful cultivation, lie extensive and valuable farms, intersected by numerous turnpikes, which, centering in the city, radiate to opposite neighborhoods; and in every direction is seen the railroad, complete and incomplete, which will open outlets to one of the richest agricultural and mining regions of the great West; and girding in all to a quiet security, rise a range of low and pleasant hills, partly covered with native cedars, and adorned with graceful dwellings. But it is not altogether the natural beauties of the locality that attract the traveler's attention; the country for miles around is rich in soil and abounding in minerals, yielding to industry a compensatory reward, and to commerce material of no mean valuation.

Nashville was laid out at the latter part of the last century, but although always a place of some consideration, the tide of its prosperity rose slowly until within the last half the term of its existence. In 1830 it contained only 5,566 inhabitants, and even in 1840 only 6,929. In 1850 its population had increased to 10,165, or in the ratio of 51.2 per cent. in the decade between 1840 and 1850. Its commerce has increased in even a larger proportion, owing to the extent of roads having been multiplied, and to the improvements in the navigation of the river. The tonnage owned in the district of which Nashville is the port amounted in 1850 to 3,797 tons, all comprised in steamers, some of them magnificent passenger boats, navigating the Cumberland and its tributaries, or sailing between Nashville and the ports of the Ohio river. The railroads centering here are the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., extending in a S. E. direction to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee river, where it connects with the railroads to Charleston and Savannah, the distance from Nashville to the first being 599 m., and to the latter 583 m.; the New Orleans and Nashville R. R., extending S. W. in the direction of the first named place; the Memphis and Nashville R. R.; the Nashville and Paris R. R.; the Nashville and Henderson R. R.; the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the Lexington and Nashville R. R. Of these several lines only the first is completed, but most of the others are progressing, or under contract to be built forthwith, and the whole system will probably be in operation in three or four years from the 1st Jan., 1853. These, when completed, will connect this commercial centre with every part of the Union—with the Gulf, the Ohio and Mississippi, the great lakes, and the Atlantic, from Maine to Florida—and make it one of the most important receiving and distributing depôts of the internal commerce of the central valley.

The city was originally laid out on a plot of 200 acres, but it has long since overstepped the limits its projectors assigned to it, and hence suburbs almost equal in extent and population to the city proper have grown up around it. The city has a handsome public square, on which stands the county court-house, market-house, etc. The court-house is a splendid building, 105 feet in front by 63 feet deep, with basement and two stories, surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 90 feet from the ground, and supported by eight Ionic columns; the market-house is also a spacious and substantial edifice, a portion of which is occupied as a city hall and clerk's office. The other public buildings are the State-house, the University, the Lunatic Asylum, the State

Prison, 12 or 14 churches of various denominations, numerous schools and academies, 3 banks (capital $3,658,500), etc. The State-house is located on one of the highest eminences of the city. It was built about 10 years ago, on a four acre plot, presented by the city to the State, and is a noble edifice, towering above the place, and serving as a landmark for miles around, being the first object descried by the approaching traveler. It has spacious halls for the legislature, and other convenient offices. The Lunatic Asylum is a large and commodious building, three stories high, and will accommodate 100 patients. The Penitentiary or State Prison is located in the western suburbs, and has a front of 310 feet, and is 350 feet deep. It has apartments for the keeper, an hospital, guard-room, and cells for 200 convicts. The Halls of the University were founded in 1806. The main building is 200 feet long and 50 feet deep, three stories high, with wings, and an extensive building used as a chemical laboratory. All the college buildings, except the president's house, are within the college campus, an area of 8 acres. In 1850 it had 7 professors and 75 students, and its library contained 10,207 volumes. The number of its alumni at that date was 398. The medical department had 7 professors. Near Nashville is also Franklin College, founded in 1845, and which, in 1850, had 5 professors, 26 alumni, 80 students, and a library of 3,000 volumes. Many of the churches are large and elegant structures; the Episcopal church is a magnificent Gothic building, and the school-houses, of which there are many, are in general neat and commodious. Nashville is the see of a Roman Catholic diocese of the same name, and there are within the city efficient Catholic schools for both boys and girls.

The newspaper and periodical press of the city consists of 5 daily and 7 weekly papers, and 2 monthly periodicals. The dailies are the "American" (dem.), the "Gazette" (neutral), the "Republican Banner" (whig), the "Evening Reporter" (neutral), and the "N. Union" (dem.); the weeklies, the "Western Christian Advocate" (Meth.), the "Tennessee Organ" (temp.), the "Presbyterian Record" (relig.), the "Gazette," an edition of the daily, the "Tennessee Baptist" (relig.), the "True Whig," and the "West Tennessee Whig;" and the monthlies are the "Christian Magazine" (Campbellite) and the "Sunday School Companion."

No town in the great valley of the West enjoys in a greater degree the blessings of health. Situate in about 36° N. lat., it possesses a temperate climate, and from its local position it is free from fevers which characterize many of the western cities, particularly such as are situated upon water courses. It is true that a small portion of Nashville, at the upper and lower ends, are in times of high flood inundated; but these inundations continue but a few days, and sometimes at intervals of several years, and produce no injurious effect upon the salubrity of the town. Although the summer heats are occasionally oppressive, the winters are mild and moderate, with none of the severe cold of the northern and eastern states, nor the relaxing heats of the south. It is a climate, indeed, preferable in many respects to all others, and here and in the vicinity it is seldom necessary to house cattle, even in the coldest winters. In summer thousands flock to the city to escape from the malarial influences of the lower regions of the country.

About 13 or 14 m. to the N. E. of the city is the Hermitage, the homestead of the late Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. In this secluded rural abode the last days of that great patriot were passed, and here, on the 8th June, 1845, at the patriarchal age of 79, died the illustrious statesman and warrior.

Natchez, p. city, port, and cap. Adams co., *Miss.*: on E. bank of Mississippi r., 87 m. S. W. by W. Jackson. Lat. N. 31° 34', long. W. 91° 24' 42". This is the principal city in Mississippi, its importance arising from its being the depôt of cotton from the fine lands around it and in the interior, and being also the main entrepôt of the internal commerce of the State. By the river it is 309 m. from New-Orleans, but in a direct line 127 m. N. W. by N. A part of the city is built at the landing on the margin of the river, but this chiefly consists of warehouses, stores, etc., while the larger and more agreeable portion is on a bluff, 200 feet above the level of the river. This part, though uneven in surface, is regularly laid out with broad streets, crossing at right angles. Many of the houses, though built plainly of wood, present an elegant appearance, having plazzas and balconies, surrounded with trees, beautiful shrubbery, etc. Its elevated site affords a fine view of the river and vicinity. It contains the court-house and jail, a hospital, orphan asylum, academies, several churches, etc. Here are oil-mills, manufacturing oil from cotton-seed. Two newspapers, the "N. Courier" (whig), and "N. Free Trader" (dem.), are each published semi-weekly and weekly. Pop. 4,433.

Nauvoo, t. and p. v., Hancock co., *Ill.*: on E. bank of Mississippi r., 103 m. N. W. by W. Springfield. Surface of t. is elevated, and commands a fine view of the r. and vicinity. This t. is famous as having been for several years (from 1840 to June, 1844) the settlement of the "Latter Day Saints," or "Mormons," who here erected some fine buildings. This property is now occupied by a colony of French Communists or Icarians, under the direction of Mons. Cabet. The large temple was burned in Oct., 1848, set on fire by an incendiary. Population 1,130.

New Albany, p. city, and cap. Floyd co., *Ind.*: on Ohio r., 100 m. S. by E. Indianapolis, 4 m. N. W. Louisville. This city, which is now the largest in the State, was laid out in 1813. It is beautifully situated, has wide streets, parallel to the r., which are crossed at right angles by others. The largest business is that of building and repairing steamboats and other vessels, which employ several hundred men. There are large iron foundries, machine shops, and factories. The New Albany and Salem R. R. is now completed to Michigan city, and thence continued to Chicago. A brisk trade is carried on with the interior and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. The State Bank of Indiana has here a branch. There are 9 churches and a lyceum. The academies and schools are well conducted, and much attention is generally given to education. Two newspapers are published, each daily and weekly—the "Ledger" (dem.) and "Bulletin" (whig). Pop. 9,895.

Newark, t., p. city, port of entry, and cap. Essex co., *N. J.*: on W. bank of Passaic r., 3 m. above its entrance into Newark Bay, 47 m. N. E. Trenton, 9 m. W. New York. Lat. 40° 45' N., long. 74° 10' W. This is the most populous and flourishing place in the State. It is pleasantly located on a fertile plain, somewhat elevated above the river. In its W part the ground rises, affording fine sites for residences. It is regularly laid out with very broad and straight streets, many of which are bordered with very large and lofty elms, presenting a most beautiful appearance. Two spacious public parks are also well shaded by fine trees. It is lighted with gas, and supplied by a company with pure water from a spring 2 m. distant, conveyed through iron pipes. The court-house, which occupies a commanding position in the W. part of the city, is a large and elegant building of brown freestone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The railroad depôt is also a splendid structure of freestone. There are 30 churches, of which several are very fine specimens of architecture; and 3 literary associations—1 has a library of 3,000 volumes. The N. Wesleyan Institute is the principal seminary. Newark is very extensively engaged in manufactures. The principal articles made are the various fabrics of leather and India rubber, carriages, wagons, railroad cars, machinery, jewelry, paper hangings, cutlery, soap, candles, etc. The extensive paint factory of the N. J. Zinc Company daily manufactures ten tons of paint. The commerce of N. is considerable and steadily increasing. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of light draft. A fine passenger steamboat plies twice daily to New York. On June 30th, 1850, the total tonnage of N. district was 6,629 tons, of which 78 tons were registered, and 6,551 tons

enrolled and licensed; 1,227 tons were employed in steam navigation; 6,406 tons were in the coasting trade. During the year ending June 30th, 1850, there were 11 clearances for foreign countries, having 1,131 tons, 62 men; number of entrances from foreign countries (all foreign vessels), was 17, having 1,601 tons, 95 men. There are 4 banks with $1,800,000 capital. Three newspapers are published daily, "Advertiser" (whig), "Mercury" (whig), "Eagle" (dem.); two weekly, "Sentinel of Freedom" (whig), "Eagle" (dem.) The New Jersey R. R. affords constant communication with New York, the trains running each way every half hour. Very many persons doing business in New York have here their permanent residences. The Morris Canal passes through the city. The Morris and Essex R. R. here terminates, connecting with New Jersey R. R. Pop. in 1830 10,953; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,894.

New Bedford, p. city, port of entry, and semi-cap. Bristol co., *Mass.:* on W. bank of Acushnet r., 4 m. from its entrance into Buzzard's bay, 51 m. S. by E. Boston. Lat. N. 41° 38′ 7″; long. W. 70° 55′ 49″. The harbor is spacious, safe and deep. The site of the city rises rapidly from the river, and being thus built upon a bold elevation, regularly laid out, and having many fine buildings, it presents a very commanding and beautiful appearance. The principal public buildings are the town hall, custom-house, court-house, and some handsome churches. The town hall, built of granite, 100 feet long, 61 feet wide, 3 stories high, at a cost of $60,000, is justly regarded as one of the handsomest town halls in New England. The custom-house, also of granite, presents a very fine appearance. Much attention is given to general education in the public schools. The Friends' academy for young ladies is a handsome structure, with beautiful grounds. The Social Library contains over 4,000 volumes. Two newspapers are published daily: "Mercury" (whig) and "Evening Standard;" 3 weekly: "Mercury," "Standard," and "Whaleman's Shipping List;" 1 monthly: "Golden Age" (lit.). The New Bedford and Taunton R. R. runs hence, 31 m. to Mansfield sta., on Boston and Providence R. R. A steamboat plies daily to Nantucket. There are 4 banks (capital $1,900,000.) This is one of the wealthiest cities in America in proportion to its population, and has derived its wealth mainly from the whale fishery. At present two-thirds of the total tonnage of U. S. vessels in the whale fishery belong to this port. The principal business in the city is connected with the whale fisheries, in receiving the oil and bone, and preparing them for market. The quantity of sperm oil brought to the port in 1849, was 46,333 barrels, whale oil 72,961 barrels, and whalebone 797,300 lbs. About 30 manufactories of oil and candles are in constant operation. The cooperage business employs a great number of hands. A very large steam cordage factory (capital $60,000), manufactures 400 tons of cordage annually. Other large manufactories are devoted to making iron hoops, copper and iron rivets, butt hinges, etc. Here also is a manufactory of Prussian-blue, and some print-works. Ship-building and repairing is carried on extensively. The N. B. Railway and Wharf Co. (cap. $50,000) use a marine railway at their ship-yard, which is of much service in speedily raising small vessels to be repaired. On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of New Bedford district was 127,960 tons, of which 119,026 were registered, and 8,934 enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage, 116,882 tons were permanent, 2,144 temporary; 96,420 tons were in the whale fishery. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 8,444 tons were permanent, 7,949 tons were in the coasting trade, 151 in the cod fishery, 344 in the mackerel fishery, 58 tons propelled by steam. The tonnage licensed (under 20 tons) in the coasting trade was 258 tons; in the cod fishery, 232 tons. During the year ending June 30th, 1850, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 118—32,027 tons; entrances from do. 134—33,154 tons. Vessels built, 2 ships and 2 schooners—781 tons. Pop. in 1830, 7,592; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,443.

New Brunswick, p. city, port, and cap. Middlesex co., *N. Jer.:* on Raritan r., 26 m. N. E. Trenton, 31 m. by New Jersey R. R. from New York, 55 m. from Philadelphia. This flourishing city is at the head of navigation on the Raritan, 14 m. from its mouth, and is accessible for vessels drawing eight feet of water. Here terminates the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which connects with these rivers here and at Bordentown. It is 43 m. long, 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; admitting the passage of vessels of 100 tons. It has a rise and fall of 116 feet by 14 locks. New Brunswick was incorporated as a city in 1784. It is the depôt of a fertile district, and has considerable trade and manufactures. The oldest portion of the city is built upon the river, on low ground, having narrow and crooked streets, but the rest is built upon a declivity, with regular and broad streets, presenting a handsome appearance, and commanding fine prospects. Many houses are elegantly surrounded by gardens. Upon the highest part of the city is Rutger's College, founded in 1770. In 1850 it had 7 instructors, 66 students, 513 alumni, and 10,000 vols. in library. In the vicinity is the Theol. Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, established in 1784, having 3 professors, 34 students, 179 alumni, and 7,000 vols. in library. The city contains the court-house and jail, 9 churches, etc.; 2 banks, cap. $200,000, and several large factories. Three newspapers are issued weekly—"N. Jersey Union" (dem.), "N. B. Times" (dem.), "Fredonian" (whig.) The constant communication of New Brunswick with New York for the last few years has greatly increased its business and population. Pop. in 1830, 7,831; in 1840, 8,663; in 1850, 10,019.

Newburg, t., p. v., and semi-cap. Orange co., *N. Y.:* on W. bank Hudson r., 84 m. S. by W. Albany, 54 m. N. New York. Lat. 41° 31′ N., long. 74° 1′ W. Surface of t. elevated, somewhat broken, and hilly. Drained by the Hudson and small creeks. Soil clay and gravelly loam, fertile, but best adapted to grazing. This vicinity, with the rest of Orange co., is celebrated for its superior dairy products and excellent live-stock. The v. is handsomely situated on an acclivity rising from the shore to an elevation of 300 feet, where is afforded a most delightful and extensive prospect of the river, which here widens into Newburg Bay, fertile and beautiful valleys, the Highlands, and the villages of West Point and Fishkill. This v. was settled in 1701 by Germans, and incorporated in 1800. General Washington had here his head-quarters during the winter of 1782–3, at which period the celebrated Newburg letters were written. The old stone-house in which he resided is still standing in good preservation. On 23d June, 1783, the troops here stationed were disbanded. The v. contains a court-house and jail, numerous churches, seminaries, etc. The Theological Seminary of Assoc. Ref. Church, established in 1836, has 1 professor, 11 students, 143 alumni, 3,200 vols. in library. There are large factories of carriages, machinery, chairs, cordage, plaster, flour, candles, etc., iron foundries, breweries, tanneries, stone and lumber yards, etc.; 4 banks have a capital of $700,000. A steam ferry connects the v. with Fishkill and Hudson River R. R. The Newburg branch R. R. connects with Erie R. R. at Chester junction, 19 m. The immense quantities of agricultural products, etc., of the vicinity and interior, which are here received for the New York markets, with the other commerce of the v., constantly employ many freight barges, sloops, and steamboats. Four newspapers are issued weekly, "N. Gazette" (whig), "Telegraph" (dem.), "Excelsior" (dem.), "Highland Courier" (dem.) Pop. in 1830, 6,424; in 1840, 8,933; in 1850, 11,415.

Newburyport, p. city, port of entry, and one of the caps. Essex co., *Mass.:* on the S. bank of Merrimac r., 4 m. from the ocean, 34 m. N. N. E. Boston. Lat. 42° 48′ 32″ N., long. 70° 52′ 47″ W. The harbor is safe and spacious, and protected by a break-water, but its entrance is obstructed by a sand-bar. The city is beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity, and very regularly laid out, with wide streets, those parallel with the river rising like terraces. This place has

suffered severely by fires, commercial losses, and otherwise, but for the last few years it has been steadily increasing in wealth and importance. A U. S. naval officer is stationed here. It is still largely engaged in the mackerel and cod fisheries, coasting trade, and foreign commerce. Five large cotton manufacturing companies have a capital of $1,180,000. Ship-building is extensively carried on. There are 3 banks; capital $570,000. The principal buildings are, custom-house, of rough granite, with fine wrought Doric portico; court-house, of brick; stone jail, 10 churches, a fine academy, lyceum, etc. Much attention is given to education. The Putnam High School is endowed with $70,000. Another institution, chiefly for classical studies, has a large fund, given by Mr. Moses Brown. Rev. George Whitefield, the celebrated divine, died in this town, Sept. 21, 1770; his tomb and monument are in the First Presbyterian Church. The Eastern R. R. passes through the city, 34 m. from Boston. The Newburyport R. R. branches off to Bradford, connecting with the Boston and Maine R. R. Two daily papers are issued, "Herald" (whig), "Union" (dem.); 1 semi-weekly, "N. Herald" (whig). On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of N. district was 23,262 tons, of which 16,214 tons were registered, and 7,048 tons enrolled and licensed. Of registered tonnage, 14,018 were permanent, and 2,196 temporary. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 7,048 were permanent, 494 tons were employed in the coasting trade, 3,739 tons were in the cod fishery, and 2,815 tons in the mackerel fishery. During the year previous the number of clearances for foreign ports was 140—9,703 tons; number of entrances 128—8,605 tons. Vessels built, 10 (8 ships, 2 schooners), 4,657 tons. Pop. in 1830, 6,375; in 1840, 7,161; in 1850, 9,572.

New Haven, t., p. city, port of entry, and cap. New Haven co., *Conn.*: one of the capitals of Connecticut, is situated at the head of New Haven Bay, which sets up N. 4 m. from Long Island Sound. Lat. N. 41° 18′ 23″, long. W. from Greenwich 72° 56′ 45″, and E. from Washington 4° 5′ 15″. It is 36 m. S. S. W. Hartford, the other capital of the State; from Boston by R. R. 160 m.; from New York 76 m.; from Washington 223 m. New Haven colony was settled in April, 1638; the city incorporated in 17[illegible]. The city is on a large and beautiful plain, slightly inclined to the water, surrounded on three sides by hills, the termination of the western trap range, of which the extreme points, called East and West Rocks, are very bold, rocky eminences—the former 370, the latter 400 feet high; these are rude, bare trap rocks, of light-red color, with nearly perpendicular fronts, the most notable natural objects in the vicinity, and much visited in summer by citizens and strangers to enjoy the delightful prospect which they afford of the city, bay, and Sound. New Haven (city) occupies about 6 sq. m., and is very regularly laid out. The streets are so generally lined with noble elms that the city is called "the City of Elms." The central square, a public park, is bordered and crossed with numerous rows of elms, and is considered the finest public ground in the United States. The "Temple-street row of elms" is not surpassed for beauty in the world. In this square are 3 fine churches, the State House, an elegant edifice of Grecian architecture, built of brick, painted white, and the monument to Colonel Dixwell, one of the regicides, erected in 1849. The profusion of foliage, the fine and cleanly streets, with the rural appearance of many houses, surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and gardens, which characterize this city, combine in it the attractions of both city and country. The churches, 22 in number, are handsome structures. Of these, 8 are Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 4 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 Jewish Synagogue. The cemetery, in the N. E. part of city, is beautifully laid out, has an imposing entrance of freestone, in Egyptian architecture, and surrounded by high and massive iron fence and stone wall. Here are interred the remains of Eli Whitney, Noah Webster, Rev. J. Ashmun, Colonel Humphrey, and many other eminent men. The new cemetery, and Wooster Square, are fine grounds, well laid out. The State Hospital, founded in 1832, is a substantial stone edifice, on elevated ground. The new R. R. Station-house is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States. A few of the manufactories are very extensive, particularly those of carriages and clocks. There are 4 banks, with a capital of $1,987,625. The taxable property in 1851 was assessed at $12,720,911. Three newspapers are published daily, publishing, also, tri-weekly and weekly editions: "Journal and Courier" (whig), "Palladium" (whig), "Columbian Register" (dem.), two quarterlies, "New Englander" (Cong.), and "Church Review" (Episc.) The "American Journal of Science," commenced in 1819 by Professor Silliman, now published bi-monthly, ranks with the ablest scientific journals in Europe. "The Yale Literary Magazine" is published by the students monthly.

Yale College.—This noble institution (the third college established in United States), founded in 1700, and removed here in 1717, is, next to Harvard College, the principal university in America. At present, and for a number of years past, it has had a larger number of students in the collegiate course than any other. Total number of alumni in 1850, 5,932, of whom 1,587 had entered the ministry; instructors, 22; students, 432; volumes in library, 51,000; commencement, last Thursday in July. The edifices present a fine appearance, fronting the public green. In the front range are five large brick edifices, four stories high, occupied by students; three buildings, having cupolas, between the college halls, are used as chapel, recitation rooms, etc. In the rear are the library buildings, mineralogical cabinet, Trumbull Gallery, etc.; the former are fine edifices of brown freestone, of Gothic architecture, divided into five separate fire-proof compartments. The central edifice, 151 feet long, contains the college library; the others contain libraries of societies of students. The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens is the most valuable in the United States, and surpassed by only two in Europe. The Trumbull Gallery, erected 1831, contains the splendid collection of paintings of Col. John Trumbull, consisting of eight historical paintings from subjects founded on the American Revolution, and about 250 portraits of distinguished persons. With the college proper are associated four professional schools, viz., of medicine, law, theology, and scientific department. The Medical College, founded in 1813, has a fine edifice, valuable anatomical museum, 6 professors, 38 students, 595 graduates. The Theological Department, established 1822, has 3 professors, 38 students, 621 graduates, 900 volumes in library. Law School, 2 professors, 26 students. Scientific School, 2 professors, 30 students. Besides Yale College, New Haven has many seminaries, male and female, of high reputation, various learned societies, and two popular lyceums, having libraries, reading-rooms, etc.

Commerce.—The harbor is spacious but shallow, and gradually filling up. It receives three rivers, Quinnipiac and Mill r. on the E., and West r. on the W. To accommodate large vessels, a wharf, called "Long Wharf," was constructed many years since. The filling up of the harbor has several times required its extension; it is now nearly a mile in length, the longest in the United States. New Haven has a larger commerce with foreign countries than any other port in the State, and an extensive coasting trade. Its fisheries in oysters, clams, etc., are extensive and valuable. The total tonnage of New Haven district, on 30th June, 1850, was 15,731 tons, of which 4,995 tons were registered "permanent," and 10,736 tons were enrolled and licensed. Of the latter 10,440 tons were employed in the coasting trade, and 2,568 tons were propelled by steam. During the year ending 30th June, 1850, the total of clearances was 72—13,400 tons, men in crews, 591; number of entrances, 89—16,177 tons, men in crews, 695. Vessels built during the year, 12—1,110 tons. A passenger steamboat plies daily to New York. Four important railroads now terminate at New Haven, and connect at the main station:

to New York, 76 m.; to Springfield, 62 m.; to New London, 50 m.; to Tariffville, 45 m., which will be continued to Northampton. To these will be added the direct line to Boston, *via* Middletown. Pop. of city in 1830, 10,180; in 1840, 12,960; in 1850, 20,345. Pop. of city and t. in 1840, 14,890; in 1850, 22,539.

New London, t., p. city, port of entry, and semi-cap. New London co., *Conn.*: on W. bank of Thames r., 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, 43 m. S. E. Hartford, 43 m. E. New Haven. Lat. N. 41° 22′, long. W. 72° 9′. The harbor is the best in the State, and one of the best in the United States. It has a depth of 30 feet, is spacious and safe. Its entrance is narrow and defended by forts Trumbull and Griswold; the former is garrisoned by a company of U. S. Artillery. It is one of the whaling ports of New England. In 1849 it received 1,949 barrels of sperm oil, 38,030 barrels of whale oil, and 301,100 pounds of whalebone. The city is built upon an acclivity, rising from the r. toward the W. and N. Back of the city is a summit of high ground, where the observer has a fine view of the harbor and surrounding country. The surface is uneven, lying on granite rocks, on which account the city was laid out irregularly; but lately various improvements have been made. This t. was settled in 1646, and a large portion of it burnt by the British under Arnold, Sept. 6, 1781. It contains the county buildings, 7 churches, academies, etc. There are 3 banks with capital of $414,625. New London is connected by railroad with New Haven, 50 m.; with Willimantic, 30 m.; and with Worcester from Allyn's Point, 66 m. There is also a daily line of steamboats from New York. Two newspapers are published daily, "Chronicle" (whig), and "Morning Star" (dem.); two weekly, "Chronicle," and "Democrat." This is the principal port in the State; and the inhabitants are extensively engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. On the 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of this district was 40,485 tons. The registered tonnage was 23,364 tons, of which 22,504 were permanent and 860 temporary; 2,622 tons were in the whale fishery. The enrolled and licensed tonnage was 17,121 tons, of which 16,178 tons were permanent, 3,879 propelled by steam, 11,577 were in the coasting trade, 3,594 in cod fishery, 1,007 in mackerel fishery; of tonnage licensed under 20 tons, 181 tons were in the coasting trade, and 762 in cod fishery. During the year preceding, the clearances for foreign countries were 18—4,943 tons; number of entrances, do., 26—7,876 tons; number of vessels built, 8 (schooners)—606 tons. Pop. in 1830, 4,356; in 1840, 5,519; in 1850, 8,991.

New Orleans, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Orleans par., *La.*: on the E. or left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 m. above its mouth, and in a direct line 78 m. S. E. Baton Rouge. Lat. 29° 57′ 30″ N., and long. 90° W.

A traveler is struck on entering the city "with the old and narrow streets, the high houses ornamented with tasteful cornices, iron balconies, and many other circumstances peculiar to towns in France and Spain, and pointing out the past history of this city, fated to change its masters so often." The newer parts of the city are, however, built more in the American style, the streets being wide and regularly laid out. Many of the dwellings are built in a style of magnificence and beauty that will rival those of any other city, while the beautiful grounds attached to them, filled with the luxuriant foliage of the south, give to them an air of comfort and ease which are seldom enjoyed by the city resident. There are in the city six public squares, laid out with taste, inclosed with handsome fencing, and adorned with a variety of trees and shrubbery. These afford a pleasant retreat from the heat and glare of the streets, and tend also to improve the health of the city. The old city is built in the form of a parallelogram. The present city consists of this part, the suburbs of St. Mary's, Annunciation, and La Course, called Faubourgs, and the City of Lafayette above, and the suburbs of Maugney, Dournois and Declouet below, and Treme and St. John in the rear. Including these, it extends about 5 miles along the river, and is rapidly being extended back toward Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates by means of the Basin, Canal, and Bayou St. John, with Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole Gulf shore. It also communicates by means of the bayoux Plaquemine and Lafourche with the Attakapas country, and has many other communications by means of the numerous bayoux and lakes with the lower part of Louisiana.

The charter of this now opulent city was granted in 1805. In 1836 it was thought advisable to divide the city into three separate municipalities, each with distinct municipal powers. These municipalities extended backward six miles to Lake Pontchartrain. The first municipality was divided into five wards, and the second and third into four wards each. Each had a recorder and twelve aldermen, except the third, which had only seven aldermen. A mayor and twelve aldermen, four aldermen from each municipality, elected by general ticket, and called the general council, presided over the whole city. This system was altered in 1852, when the city was organized into one community, embracing also the city of Lafayette, under a single administration.

The Mississippi opposite the city is half a mile wide, and from 100 to 160 feet deep, and continues of this depth to near the Gulf, where there are bars, having only from 13 to 16 feet of water. The city is built on an inclined plane, the declivity falling gently from the river to the swamps in the rear. At high water it is from three to nine feet below the water surface, and, to protect it from inundation, an embankment called the *Levee* is raised on its border. "Levee" is a French word of primary importance within the State of Louisiana; it pervades its statute books, and is heard daily within its halls of justice. There is little or no land on the banks of the river in this State, if we except an inconsiderable quantity in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, which would not be covered with the waters of the Mississippi in the spring months, were it not for the artificial embankment which the industry of man has raised to exclude them. The Levee of New Orleans is one continuous landing-place or quay, four miles in extent, and of an average width of 100 feet. It is 15 feet above low water mark, and 6 feet above the level of the city, to which it is graduated by an easy descent. Like the river it margins, it holds a serpentine course, advancing or receding as the Mississippi encroaches upon the city, or falls off toward the opposite bank. It is constructed of deposit, a rich alluvion swept from the N., and held in suspension by the waters until their rapidity is checked by a sudden change of direction, or swollen to overflowing, they spread over the adjacent swamps again to retire and again to bless the land they have visited by an increase of soil. The deposit is so great, and the consequent formation of new land so rapid immediately in front of that portion of the quay, which is most used for the purposes of commerce, that it has within a few years become necessary to build piled wharves, jutting out from 50 to 100 feet into the river. The new formation which is governed as to its locality by what may well be termed the freaks of the Mississippi, is called "batture," and when it has progressed to such an extent as to be left bare by the returning water at its lowest stage, is held capable of ownership. Here may be seen what New Orleans was before the application of steam to navigation. Hundreds of long, narrow, black, dirty-looking, crocodile-like rafts lie sluggishly without moorings upon the soft batture, and pour out their contents upon the quay—a heterogenous compound of the products of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. These are rafts, or flat-boats, as they are technically called, each frequently carrying cargoes valued at from $3,000 to $15,000. Twenty years ago, and these were the only craft on the river! nor has their number been decreased since the introduction of the steamboat. Not less characteristic of New Orleans is the landing of the latter class of craft. The quay is here all action, and the very water is covered

with life. Huge vessels float upon its bosom which acknowledge none of the powers of air and wait no tide. One is weighed down to the guards with cotton, a freight of 3,000 bales—$180,000! Twenty more lie side by side laden with the same commodity. Huge piles, bale upon bale, story above story, cover the levee. Pork without end, as if the Ohio had emptied its lap at the door of New Orleans; and flour by the thousand barrels rolled out upon the quay and heaped up—a large area is covered with these two products of the up-country, and still appears seemingly undiminished, although the seller, the buyer, and drayman are busy in the midst of it. Here is a boat freighted with lead from Galena; and another brings furs and peltry from the head waters of the Missouri, 3,000 miles to the north-west! The Illinois, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Arkansas, and Red River, all are tributaries to this commercial depôt, and send down to its wharves merchantable material of the annual value of *one hundred million of dollars* more or less. Nearly 20,000 miles of inland navigation is tributary to this city. The quay appropriated to the foreign and coastwise shipping presents another and a different scene. Here the cotton bale, tobacco hogshead, pork and flour barrel, and the whisky cask yield to bales of foreign and domestic manufactures, pipes of wine, and crates of wares. The shipping stretches away as far as the eye can reach, two miles or more in extent three tiers deep, with their heads to the current curving with the river—a beautiful crescent. The English, the French, the Spanish, the Dane, the Russian, the Swede, the Hollander, etc., are here commingled, and compete for the commerce of the teeming West.

The following statistics will exhibit the extent and value of the trade of New Orleans, in 1850-51:

1.—Receipts down the Mississippi, from the interior:

Apples	brls.. 54,808	Cot.,Lake....	" .. 14,399
Bacon.....	cks.. 48,602	" N. Ala. & Ten.	" .. 236,821
Bacon.....	brls.. 9,274	" Ark.	" .. 62,793
Bacon, hams.	" .. 44,478	" Montg. ..	" .. 18,051
Bacon in blk. lbs. .	235,000	" Mobile...	" .. 24,473
Bagging.....	pcs. . 72,304	" Florida .	" .. 11,091
Bale rope....	coils. 107,224	" Texas ...	" .. 9,252
Beans	brls.. 4,236	Corn meal ...	brls.. 3,662
Butter.....	kegs. 54,967	Corn in ears .	" .. 42,526
Butter.....	brls.. 2,720	Corn shelled.	sks. . 1,298,932
Beeswax	brls.. 230	Cheese	bxs. . 78,894
Beef	bl. & tc. 48,066	Candles	" . 80,748
Beef, dried...	lbs. . 15,300	Cider	brls.. 245
Buff. robes...	pks.. 155	Coal, western.	bsh. . 700,000
Cot.,La.& Mi. bales		618,156	

Drd. peaches.	" . 2,685	Potatoes	" .. 192,922
Dried apples.	" . 4,168	Pork	" .. 736,084
Flax-seed ...	tcs... 204	Pork	bxs.. 1,980
Flour	brls.. 941,106	Pork	hhds. 1,231
Furs.....	pkgs. 1,289	Pork in bulk.	lbs. .10,518,895
Feathers....	bgs.. 3,645	Porter & ale..	brls.. 384
Hemp	bls. . 25,116	Packing yarn.	rls... 4,190
Hides.....	No. . 140,338	Skins, deer ..	pks.. 1,119
Hay.....	bls. . 48,281	Shot.....	kgs . 2,044
Iron, pig	tons . 152	Sugar.....	hhds. 125,755
Lard	tcs... 115,570	Sugar.....	brls.. 18,675
Lard	kgs . 157,931	Soap	bxs.. 9,484
Lime.....	brls.. 87,738	Shingles.....	50,000
Lead	pigs. 325,505	Staves.....	9,000,000
Lead	bars. 629	Tallow	brls.. 6,164
Lead, white..	kegs. 1,930	Tobacco, leaf.	hhds. 64,030
Molasses.....	brls.. 184,483	Tobacco, chewing.	kgs.. 4,115
Oats.....	" .. 479,741	Tobacco	bls... 220
Onions	" .. 14,297	Twine.....	bdls.. 3,156
Oil, linseed ..	" .. 478	Whisky	brls.. 157,741
Oil, castor....	" .. 4,145	Window glass	bxs.. 16,428
Oil, lard	" .. 17,157	Wheat, brls. & sks.	88,797
Pickles	" .. 893		

Value in 1850-51, $106,924,083 | Value in 1848-49, $81,989,692
" 1849-50, 96,817,873 | " 1847-48, 79,779,151

2.—Receipts by Lake Pontchartrain and the New Canal:

Cotton.....	bls. . 40,329	Tobacco, leaf.	bxs.. 758
Timber	feet .33,107,000	Merchandise.	bxs. . 22
Wood.....	crds. 27,820	Moss	bls. . 205
Bricks.....	No. .24,000,000	Cotton seed..	bgs.. 95
Sand	brls.. 197,600	Wool.....	" . 30
Shells	" .. 52,200	Sugar	hhds. 970
Charcoal	" .. 110,600	Molasses.....	brls.. 772
Tar	" .. 2,239	Fish	" .. 50
Shingles	No. . 2,392,000	Knees	No. . 1,480
Laths.....	" . 3,160,000	Pickets.....	" .. 24,900
Staves.....	" . 632,000	Clapboards...	" .. 43,900
Sash and door prs..	7,800	Gunny bags..	bls. . 135
Sp. Turp.	brls.. 3,094	Hoop poles ..	No. . 40,000
Rosin	" .. 10,250	Horned cattle.	" .. 200
Salt	sks. . 15,799	Pork	brls.. 95
Cotton gins...	No. . 549	Paper	bdls. 61
Hides	" .. 3,955	Castor oil....	cans. 81
Corn mills...	" .. 70	Lime.....	brls.. 1,002
Domestics....	bls. . 959	Lime.....	cks.. 129
Sheepskins ..	" . 8	Hemp.....	bls... 20
Hay	" . 35	Cement	brls.. 150
Buckets	doz.. 632	Plaster.....	hhds. 12

3.—Principal exports, coastwise, including exports *via* Pontchartrain Railroad and New Canal, to Mobile, etc.:

Ports.	Cotton. Bales.	Tobacco. Hhds.	Sugar. Hhds.	Sugar. Barrels.	Flour. Barrels.	Pork. Barrels.	Bacon. Hhds.	Lard. Kegs.	Beef. Barrels.	Whisky. Barrels.	Corn. Sacks.
New York.....	52,398 ..	10,087 ..	13,595 ..	655 ..	72,584 ..	55,849 ..	9,856 ..	209,825 ..	8,055 ..	1,381 ..	160,728
Boston	82,540 ..	1,594 ..	733 ..	27 ..	88,925 ..	77,806 ..	6,503 ..	224,333 ..	13,435 ..	2,242 ..	32,461
Philadelphia...	14,867 ..	1,118 ..	10,264 ..	867 ..	418 ..	5,538 ..	2,763 ..	41,045 ..	421 ..	268 ..	9,477
Baltimore	2,511 ..	754 ..	3,670 ..	237 ..	— ..	13,421 ..	1,843 ..	32,585 ..	955 ..	1,542 ..	—
Charleston.....	— ..	— ..	3,517 ..	660 ..	6,175 ..	1,003 ..	2,872 ..	2,769 ..	119 ..	11,514 ..	23,978
Savannah	— ..	— ..	— ..	89 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Norfolk, etc. ...	— ..	— ..	4,072 ..	120 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Alexandria.....	— ..	— ..	552 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Mobile.....	— ..	— ..	3,840 ..	2,266 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Appalac., etc. ..	— ..	— ..	1,071 ..	254 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Other ports.....	501 ..	291 ..	2,833 ..	3,469 ..	150,960 ..	22,890 ..	19,972 ..	40,046 ..	3,785 ..	50,383 ..	150,125

4.—Principal exports to foreign countries, in 1849-50:

Country.	Cotton. Bales.	Tobacco. Hhds.
Great Britain,..	582,372	13,223
France	130,362	4,182
North of Europe	47,786	9,393
South of Europe, etc.....	84,120	13,859

Flour, 264,356 barrels; pork, 16,230 brls.; lard, 188,353 kegs; beef, 20,645 barrels; corn, 158,613 sacks.

The arrivals at New Orleans from the interior, etc., in 1849-50 were: *flat boats* 941—from Ohio 218, from Kentucky 58, from Indiana 298, from Virginia 12, from Pennsylvania 222, from Illinois 19, from Tennessee 104, and from Mississippi 10; and the *river steamboats* 2,918.

The total value of domestic merchandise exported from New Orleans to foreign countries from the 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, amounted to $52,988,013, of which to the value of $38,022,609 was carried in American, and $15,965,404

in foreign bottoms; and the total value of foreign merchandise re-exported was $445,950, of which to the value of $388,265 was carried in American, and $57,685 in foreign bottoms. The following are the entrances and clearances in the foreign trade in the year above named:

CLEARANCES:

Quarter ending	American. Vessels.	American. Tonnage.	Foreign Vessels.	Foreign Tonnage.
30th September, 1850	109	44,549	52	19,867
31st December, "	114	53,946	66	20,937
31st March, 1851	188	85,747	119	53,762
30th June, "	234	108,716	83	34,383
Total	645	292,958	325	128,949

ENTRANCES:

Quarter ending	American. Vessels.	American. Tonnage.	Foreign. Vessels.	Foreign. Tonnage.
30th September, 1850	61	16,177	42	14,347
31st December, "	158	61,487	106	40,827
31st March, 1851	178	64,104	97	45,208
30th June, "	146	53,368	88	36,618
Total	543	195,136	333	137,000

The total number of entrances in the coastwise trade in 1850–51 was 1,227 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 353,175 tons, and the total number of clearances was 1,178, of the aggregate burden of 435,892 tons.

The manufactures of New Orleans are not extensive. There are several furnaces, machine shops, distilleries, sugar refineries, lumber yards, steam saw-mills, tobacco factories, etc.—in all using a capital of some three millions of dollars; and besides these there are the handicrafts common to all large cities, which in the aggregate make up a respectable list of occupations. The most extensive foundry and machine shop of the south-west is that of John Leeds & Co. in this city; it employs 175 men, and from 4 to 5 tons of metal are daily melted down and run off into the thousand-and-one things for which iron and brass may be used—a steam-engine and sugar-mill down to a nut and screw. This establishment has grown up from a little shop owned by the father of one of the principals 20 years ago, and is a fair illustration of what, from small beginnings, American energy, perseverance, and enterprise, can accomplish. Its cotton presses are among the largest in the Union, and cover an immense area. The New Orleans Cotton Press occupies an area of 194,656 square feet, most of which is covered by the buildings. On an average, 160,000 bales of cotton are annually pressed at this establishment. The market houses of New Orleans are in general substantial and expensive buildings; the meat market on the Levee is a conspicuous building, and is one of the principal objects seen from the river; St. Mary's Market is 486 feet long, and 42 feet in width; and Washington Market is also an extensive building. These are well supplied with all kinds of south-western produce, and abound in tropical fruits and esculents. The retail trade of New Orleans is extravagantly provided for; its stores and sales-rooms are magnificent, and their patronage beyond precedent large. The dress, habits, and customs of the inhabitants require this lavish exhibition of merchandise, and they willingly support it at an immense cost to individual revenue. The New Orleans banks are seven in number, and their condition on the 30th Nov., 1850, was as follows:

Banks—Specie paying.	Cash Liabilities: Circulation.	Cash Liabilities: Total.	Cash Assets: Specie.	Cash Assets: Total.	Total Liabilities, exclusive of Capital.	Total Assets.
Louisiana Bank	$881,239	$3,939,406	$1,354,088	$5,701,551	$3,939,406	$8,862,741
Canal and Banking Co.	1,301,595	2,761,022	1,126,140	3,895,059	2,761,028	7,010,966
Louisiana State Bank	1,712,975	4,448,714	1,649,045	4,971,969	4,448,714	6,745,741
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	932,855	3,153,043	1,526,957	4,177,313	3,153,843	5,228,457
Union Bank	25,810	69,892	81,717	403,668	69,892	4,459,931
Non Specie paying.						
Citizens' Bank	11,061	13,608	14,448	245,008	6,943,496	6,457,779
Consolidated Association	20,295	21,047	7,694	14,767	1,638,491	1,281,139
Total	$4,835,831	$14,407,533	$5,760,089	$19,409,335	$22,954,871	$39,845,904

A branch of the United States mint is located here; also the U. S. land office for the land district of New Orleans; the U. S. custom-house, and other federal establishments. The mint has extensive buildings on the Esplanade; the main edifice is 282 feet long and 108 feet deep, and its two wings are 81 feet by 29 feet, the whole of three stories. The coinage at this branch is only gold and silver. For the year ending 1st July, 1851, the value of gold deposits was $8,285,637, and of gold money coined, $8,994,000; of the deposits, $8,152,879 was California gold, and of the coinage, $6,670,000 were double eagles, $1,495,000 eagles, $165,000 half eagles, $510,000 quarter eagles, and $154,000 dollar pieces; and the value of silver deposits was $822,085, of which $57,572 was silver extracted from California gold, and of the coinage $3,000 were dollar pieces, $856,000 half dollars, $69,000 quarter dollars, $53,000 dimes, $51,500 half dimes, and $18,000 three cent pieces. Total deposits, $9,107,722—coinage, $10,044,500. The custom-house at this place, when completed, will be one of the most expensive buildings in the Union, and a great ornament to the city. It is situate on the Levee at the corner of Canal Street. The building will also contain apartments for the U. S. Courts, and other accommodations for the general government. It will be almost as large as the Capitol at Washington with the additions now being made. The material is to come from the celebrated Quincy quarries. On the right and left of the cathedral on the Place d'Armes are the district and city offices—one in the Tuscan and the other in the Doric style, and both two stories high. These accommodate the city council, the courts of the district and parish, the police, city guard, etc. New Orleans was capital of the State until 1849, in which year the State records were removed to Baton Rouge. The old State-house, formerly the Charity Hospital, is a good building, occupies a square between Common and Canal streets, and consists of a main building and two detached wings.

New Orleans is magnificent in its church buildings though there are complaints that there is not sufficient accommodation for the large population it contains. Including chapels, there are 19 Catholic places of worship. The Cathedral of St. Louis, on the Place d'Armes, is a venerable and imposing structure. It was founded in 1792 by Don Audré on the condition that masses be offered every Saturday evening for the repose of his soul, and the tolling of the bell at sunset on that day still proclaims the observance of the custom. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., have also churches. The Methodist church on the corner of Poydras and Carondolet streets is a splendid copy of the temple of Theseus, with a steeple 170 feet in height. The Second Presbyterian church in Lafayette Square, is also a handsome structure, and has a fine portico of Græco-Doric architecture. The Episcopal churches, of which there are 3, are substantial, without any distinguishing features.

The newspaper press of New Orleans is world-renowned, and its issues are among the most talented in the Union There are 9 daily newspapers, the "Crescent" (neut.), the

"Delta" (dem.), the "Payaune" (whig), the "True Delta" (neut.), all of which also issue weekly editions, the "Bulletin" (whig), which has also a semi-weekly edition, the "Orleanean" (neut.), the "State Gazette" (dem.), the "Bee" (whig), and the "Courier" (dem.) The "Franco-American" is issued tri-weekly, and the "Prices Current" semi-weekly. The weeklies are "La Propagateur Catholique" (relig.), and "La Patria" (whig). De Bow's "Review of the Southern and Western States" (statistical), is published monthly. The last-named is one of the most useful and complete works of the kind in the Union, and ought to be in the library of every person wishing to keep up with the progress of the country. The "Resources of the Southern and Western States" lately published by Professor De Bow, is also a work of great and lasting value, more exact and detailed in its subjects than any work hitherto issued from the American press, and has been of essential service in the compilation of this Gazetteer.

The means provided for education are ample. Besides the public schools and academies, the city contains several collegiate establishments and literary institutions. The University was founded in 1849. The buildings consist of a central edifice 100 feet front and 104 feet deep, with two detached wings. The main building is occupied by the medical department, and contains three large lecture-rooms, each of which will contain more than 600 persons, a large museum of anatomy, dissecting-rooms, etc., and the other buildings are appropriated to the academic, law, and other departments. There are 7 professors in the academic department, 3 in the law department, and 7 in the medical department. There is also a chair of political economy, at present ably filled by Professor J. D. B. De Bow, head of the Census Bureau at Washington. The students in the medical department enjoy clinics in the Charity Hospital, an institution which surpasses all others in the United States as a school of practical instruction. This hospital is situate on Common Street, between St. Mary and Girond streets, and is 290 feet long, and three stories high. There are generally 1,000 patients in the wards. In 1851 the whole number of patients admitted was 18,476, discharged 15,989, and died 1,884, leaving 1,603. The surgical cases numbered about 2,600; and about one-half the medical cases were intermittent and remittent fevers—of the first 6,871 cases, and of the latter 2,366 cases are reported. From the cupola of the building the view is magnificent. This institution is the refuge alike of the citizen and stranger in times of sickness, and is attended chiefly by those exemplary women whose deeds of charity reflect so great an honor on the Catholic Church.

New Orleans has nine cemeteries: the Protestant, the Catholic, Cypress Grove, the Odd Fellows', St. Vincent de Paul, St. Patrick's, Potter's Field, the Charity Hospital, and Lafayette. These are all conspicuous appendages of the city. The Catholic and Protestant cemeteries are unique in place and method of interment. Each is inclosed in a brick wall of arched cavities, or ovens, as they are here called, made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and raised tier upon tier to the height of about 12 feet, with a thickness of 10. The whole inclosure is divided into plats, with gravel paths intersecting each other at right angles, and is densely covered with tombs built wholly above ground, and from one to three stories in height. This method of sepulchre is adopted from necessity, and burial underground is never attempted excepting in the Potter's Field, where the stranger without friends, and the poor without money find an uncertain rest, the water with which the soil is always saturated often forcing the coffin and its contents out of its narrow and shallow cell, to rot with no other covering than the arch of heaven. The cemeteries here indeed look as if modeled after a growing city. The tombs have an air of freshness about them; the peculiarity of their structure, their close juxtaposition, filling plats like blocks of buildings, the well-graveled walks between, the walls about the whole, with their numerous receptacles of the dead, rising story above story, almost persuade the visitor that he stands in the midst of a panorama of the great mart of commerce, the former inhabitants of which now inhabit these cities of the dead. The total number of burials in the several cemeteries in 1849 was 9,862, of which 3,569 were of foreigners, 1,308 of the United States, of which number only 774 were natives of New Orleans, and 4,985 of birth unknown. These facts speak volumes—one half the deaths of persons without name or country! and yet thousands press on to fill the void thus created, and in their turn to be numbered with the unknown dead.

The hotels and theatres of New Orleans are also distinguishing features of the city, and among its most splendid buildings the St. Charles Theatre, on the east side of St. Charles Street, cost about $350,000, and is 132 feet long, by 170 feet deep. The Orleans, or French Theatre, is also a large and expensive building, running from Orleans Street to St. Anne Street, and the performances are done in the French language. The American theatre, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, is 160 feet by 60, and cost about $130,000. These three theatres will in the aggregate accommodate 4,500 persons, and are nightly filled, often to suffocation. Among the hotels, the principal are St. Charles', Exchange, City Exchange, Verandah, Orleans, and others, almost equal in extent and good accommodations. Some of these are not surpassed in beauty of structure, substantiality, and popularity by any in the Union. The St. Charles' was destroyed by fire in 1850, and is now being rebuilt on a more magnificent scale than before, at a cost estimated at $600,000. As the majority of persons having business in the city reside there only temporarily, these are constantly crowded with boarders.

The city is supplied with water from the Mississippi. The water-works, which belong to the Commercial Bank, cost about $725,000. The reservoir, into which the water is raised by a steam-engine, is constructed on an artificial mound, and is 21 feet high at its base, with sides 250 feet in length, and capable of containing nearly 10,000,000 gallons. The reservoir has four compartments, and when the water is cleared, it is distributed through iron pipes to the city. There is also an aqueduct built at the expense of the city, costing $120,000, which, by conducting water to cleanse the gutters, tends greatly to neutralize or wash away the filth of the streets, and to the promotion of general health in the hot season.

New Orleans, from its low situation, more than from its warm and moist climate, suffers periodically from the yellow fever. No summer, indeed, passes over without the visitation of this terrible malady, and it not unfrequently rages as an epidemic. In 1841, '43, '47, this distemper was very fatal, while in 1842, '44, '46, '48, and '49, the number of cases were comparatively small, and in 1845 only one case is reported. In 1847 the admissions into the Charity Hospital, on account of yellow fever, numbered no less than 2,811, and the admissions for intermittent and remittent fevers were commensurately great, having been nearly 4,000. These visitations have no doubt been the means of retarding the growth of the city, but that the salubrity of the climate is gradually being improved is certain, and when in a few years the swamps in the neighborhood are filled in, the location will be as healthy as that of any other southern port. During the winter and spring the climate is reputed healthy, and thousands flock to the city from all quarters of the world—some for health, others for pleasure, and still more in connection with the immense business of all kinds which is here transacted.

Perhaps no city of the Union is so diversified in its population. The sunny isles of the Antilles, Mexico, Central America, and South America, France and Spain, and the other States of Europe, and the sister States northward, have each representatives among the inhabitants. The colored races, however, preponderate, and slave or free make up one-half at least. Of the white races, the American, French, and

Spanish constitute the larger portion, and in these classes are found what may be denominated the aristocracy. The Irish here, as in other quarters, though forming a large class, are but the "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—the laborers and levee-men, respectable only on election day and among themselves. The English and Scotch are few in proportion, and are chiefly connected with the foreign commerce as merchants or factors, seldom remaining longer in the city than is necessary for the transaction of their particular business; nor do the Germans form a large class. This admixture of races is in some degree embarrassing; so many languages, various customs and manners, and in habits so different, no thorough amalgamation can take place; and it is even necessary to support newspapers and periodicals of different languages, each of which in its opinions and ideas is at variance with the other. But this circumstance has also its advantages—it elicits much that is useful and cosmopolitan, tending to soften the asperity of nationalities, and to the fraternization of races. The vices and virtues of such a community stand in bold relief, and Sunday bull-baiting, gaming, and balls, contrast harshly with the divine exercises appropriate to that day of rest.

The railroads diverging from New Orleans are as yet few in number, designed chiefly to facilitate the transit of goods by short routes to and from the adjacent shipping places. These are the roads to Lake Pontchartrain, to Lake Borgne, and to Carrollton on the Mississippi. The commercial men of the city, however, have determined upon the prosecution of several important lines, which will secure to it a commerce which was fast lapsing to the Atlantic ports. The principal of these are the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern R. R.; the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western R. R.; the New Orleans and Nashville R. R.; and a railroad from Mobile, connecting with the navigation of Lake Pontchartrain, which will supersede the tedious navigation of the passes along the southern shore of Mississippi. The canals of New Orleans have been opened with the same design as that fulfilled by the existing railroads

Opposite to New Orleans, and connecting with it by a ferry, is the town of Algiers, the principal workshop of the city. Here are several extensive ship-yards, and numerous artisans engaged in building and repairing vessels. At Macdonough, above and adjoining it, is the United States Marine Hospital, a splendid building, used for the purpose its name designates. Belleville lies below and also adjoins Algiers, and has many fine residences. Many of the seats in the suburbs of the city are surrounded with spacious gardens, splendidly ornamented with orange, lemon, magnolia, and other trees.

The history of New Orleans in its early epochs is that of the whole French settlements in Lower Louisiana. This will be found under its appropriate caption. The city was founded in 1717, and named after the Duc d'Orleans, then regent of France, but the site was abandoned soon after, and not settled again until 1722. Soon after this it began to prosper, and constant accessions were made to the population by the arrival of immigrants. By the treaty of 1763, New Orleans, with all Louisiana west of the Mississippi, was transferred to Spain by treaty. The population now numbered 3,190. The transfer greatly provoked the French inhabitants, and some opposition was made, but in the end the Spanish laws were gradually introduced, and, by a beneficent administration, the city so flourished under the new government, that the population in 1785 had increased to 4,980—a great movement in those days. In 1792, the city was divided into four wards, and its police greatly improved, and two years later the first newspaper was published. The country was prosperous at the commencement of the French Revolution; but in 1801, Spain having fallen into the power of France, it was retroceded to that nation, and in 1803 was sold to the United States by the French. The population was now over 8,000. In 1804, New Orleans was made a port of entry, and in 1805 was incorporated. Early in 1812 the first steamboat arrived from the Ohio! The war of 1812-15 now broke out, and the British made a descent on the city, and on the 8th of Jan., 1815, the greatest battle of the war was fought—the result is known to every schoolboy. The modern progress of the city now commenced; the settlement of the valley of the Mississippi, and the consequent trade with the only port of its outlet, increased rapidly and proportionally. The increase is still going on, and will raise New Orleans to the first rank among commercial cities. It is now the great depôt of the export trade of the valley; and when its railroads to the north are completed, much of the import trade now having its course from the northern Atlantic coast will certainly make New Orleans its entrepôt. The difficult up-navigation of the river, even by steamboats, has hitherto been the great drawback, but with this line of road, New Orleans will compete successfully with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for the golden fleece of the great west.

Population in 1763, 3,190; in 1785, 4,980; in 1804, 8,000; in 1810, 17,242; in 1820, 27,178; in 1830, 49,826; in 1840, 102,193; and in 1850, 116,375. The population of Lafayette in 1840 was 3,207, and in 1850, 14,190.

NEWPORT, t., p. v., port of entry, and cap. Newport co., *R. I.*, and one of the capitals of the State: on S. W. side of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the ocean, 24 m. S. by E. Providence, 70 m. S. by W. Boston. Lat. 41° 29 N., long. 71° 19′ 12″ W. from Greenwich, and 5° 42′ 48″ E. from Washington. The t. is in form an irregular semi-circle, as also is the harbor upon which the v. is situated. Surface undulating, presenting variety of scenery; soil very fertile. The harbor is one of the best in the U. S., and celebrated for its beauty. It is very accessible, spacious, safe, and deep enough for the largest vessels—defended by forts Adams and Wolcott, which are garrisoned by companies of U. S. artillery. The former is very large, of great strength, and was built at great expense. A U. S. naval officer is stationed here. The v. occupies a beautiful acclivity, which rises gradually from the harbor, presenting a beautiful appearance. It was settled in 1638, grew rapidly, and was very flourishing until the Revolutionary War, at which time its population was about 10,000. During the war it was chiefly held by the British, and at its close the population was about 5,500. It then somewhat revived for a time, until the embargo preceding 1812; but subsequently its trade was much diverted to Providence and other places. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries. Some large cotton and woolen factories have been established. The principal public buildings consist of the State-house, market-house, custom-house, and Redwood Library and Atheneum, containing 4,000 vols. Besides 12 churches there is a Jews' synagogue, now unused but kept in fine repair by avails of a legacy. There is also 1 savings' bank, 7 banks, with a capital of $680,000. The total valuation of property in Newport in 1850, was $4,720,450, tax assessed, $15,577. By the Fall River line of steamboats it has daily communication with New York; a steamboat also plies daily to Providence. Projects of connecting Newport by railroad with Fall River, Bristol, and Providence, are in agitation. Two newspapers are published daily, "News" (whig), and "Advertiser" (whig); 3 weekly, "Newport Mercury" (whig), established in 1758, "Herald and Rhode Islander" (whig). and "Advertiser" (whig). *Commerce.*—on the 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of Newport district was 10,579 tons; registered 5,645, enrolled and licensed 4,934. Of registered tonnage 4,279 tons were permanent, 1,365 were temporary, and 1,517 tons were in the whale fishery. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 4,560 tons were permanent, 4,112 in the coasting trade, 256 were propelled by steam, 320 in mackerel fishery, and 327 tons in cod fishery. During the year previous, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 17—2,752 tons; number of entrances do., 17—2,602 tons; 1 schooner built, 96 tons. During the calendar year 1849, 1,055 barrels of sperm oil were brought into this port. New-

port has long been a very favorite fashionable summer resort. It is attractive because of its beautiful scenery, cool and salubrious sea breezes, fashionable company, large and well-kept hotels, opportunities for fishing, bathing, etc. In the vicinity of Newport is a curious monument of antiquity —the Old Tower, or Old Stone Mill, of which the age and origin are unknown, and have been the subject of much learned discussion. Pop. of t. in 1830, 8,010; in 1840, 8,333; in 1850, 9,563.

New York, city and port of entry, New York co., *N. Y.*: Situated at the head of New York Bay, and at the confluence of the Hudson r. and the strait called East r., which connects the bay with Long Island Sound. The city and county have the same limits, comprising the whole of Manhattan, or New York Island, which has an extreme length of 13¼ m., and an average width of 1 3-5 m. Its greatest breadth is on the line of Eighty-eighth Street, about 2¼ m.; its area is about 14,000 acres. It is separated from the main land, in Westchester County, by Harlem r., a navigable watercourse 8 m. long, connecting the Hudson and East rivers.

The latitude of the City Hall (¼ m. from the Battery) is 40° 42′ 40″ N.; its longitude is 74° 01′ 08″ W. from Greenwich, and 3° 00′ 22″ E. from Washington. Its distance by the most direct railroad from Albany is 145 m.; from Boston, 236 m; from Philadelphia, 87 m.; from Baltimore, 185 m.; from Washington, 228 m; from Cleveland 503 m.; from Cincinnati, 758 m.; from Chicago, 856 m.; and from Alton, *via* Chicago (St. Louis from Alton 20 m. by steamboat), 1,113 miles.

New York has a greater population, commerce, and wealth than any other city in the United States, and is surpassed in importance by only two other cities in Europe, namely, London and Paris. For facility of examination and reference, its description and statistics will be given in the following order.

Surface.—The island was originally much diversified, and in its upper portion, where least populated, it still retains somewhat of its original character. With the increase of population, improvements have been made according to an uniform system, in laying out avenues and streets, grading them, providing sewerage, etc. The ground rises from each river with gentle ascent, thus forming a central ridge throughout nearly the entire length of the island. A considerable portion of the lower part of the city, particularly that near the rivers, is made ground. The Battery, a public park of 10 acres, at the S. extremity of the city, was built upon a low ledge of rocks, much beyond the original water line.

Formation.—The soil is a sandy alluvium, and less fertile than in many other parts of the State. Its basis is principally gneiss, but the north part of the island is composed of granular and primitive limestone, which is much quarried. In many parts the limestone is at the surface, and occupies large patches. On the W. side of the city, not far from the Hudson r., between 50th and 60th streets, and in some other parts, a number of streets are cut through this limestone.

Extent of Houses, etc.—In April, 1853, the city was compactly built from the Battery to 42d street, 4 miles. The density of population is least in the upper portions of the city, but is increasing with astonishing rapidity. A very great impulse has lately been given to this increase by the sale of large tracts of ground, lately held by the city, and by the erection of the Crystal Palace, adjoining the Croton Reservoir, in Sixth Avenue, between 40th and 42d streets.

Plan.—The general plan of the city is regular. In the lower and business portion, the streets were laid out to suit the shape of the island, and though the plan is not uniform, its general divisions are regular, with wide streets, crossing at right angles. At Houston Street (1 mile from City Hall, and 1¼ m. from the Battery) commences the uniform plan of avenues and streets. Above this point, the entire island is divided longitudinally by 14 parallel avenues, 100 feet wide, which are crossed at right angles by 156 streets, numerically designated, running direct from river to river, which are 80 feet wide, except 16, which are 100 feet wide, of which 14th street is the first that extends entirely across the island. The principal street is Broadway, particularly that portion of it which occupies the central ridge of the island, extending from the Battery northwardly in a direct line nearly 2¼ m. to Tenth Street, Grace Church. This splendid street, one of the finest in the world, has an uniform width of 80 feet, is well paved, and contains many of the most splendid edifices of the city.

Public Parks.—The public grounds of New York are not commensurate with its extent and wealth. However, because of its peninsular situation, these are less necessary than in most large cities. Of late there has been some agitation of a project to provide a great public park in the upper part of the city, but as yet the city authorities have taken no definite action on the subject. The number of city parks is 13, which have an aggregate area of 170 acres. Of these the following are the principal grounds: the Battery, at the S. extremity of the city, of irregular form, containing 10¼ acres, is in summer a delightful and much frequented resort, fanned by the breezes from the bay, and well shaded with large trees. The Park, fronting on Broadway, in form nearly triangular, has 10¾ acres, adorned by shade-trees and a beautiful fountain. It contains the City Hall, the Hall of Records, the new City Hall, and other public buildings—(of which see subsequent description.) Washington Square, 2¼ m. from the Battery, lies W. of Broadway, containing 9¾ acres, neatly laid out, and abounding with shade-trees, is a favorite promenade and resort for military parade, as is also Tompkin's Square, 10¾ acres, E. from Broadway. The other parks in the upper portions of the city, are Union Place, containing 3¾ acres; Stuyvesant Square, 3¾ acres; Madison Square, 6¾ acres; Bloomingdale Square, 18 acres; Hamilton Square, 24 acres; Observatory Place, 25¾ acres; Manhattan Square, 19 acres; and Mount Morris, 20 acres.

Business Locations.—The upper portion of the city is principally composed of residences, while the lower, or southern part, accommodates the great bulk of commerce and general trade. The principal business portion lies south of Fulton Street. Wall Street is the focus of the great monetary operations, and in this locality the principal speculations in stocks, bonds, houses, lands, and other merchandise, are carried on. It is occupied by bankers, brokers, insurance companies, etc., and contains also the Merchants' Exchange and Custom House. At its head stands Trinity Church, the noblest ecclesiastical edifice in the land. South Street is occupied by the principal shipping-houses, and the offices of several of the principal packet lines. West Street also has the same characteristics, but not to so great an extent. The dry goods, jobbing, and importing business, formerly confined to Pearl Street, has extended to William, Broad, Pine, Cedar, Liberty, etc. On Water and Front streets, and vicinity, are the wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics, connected with the shipping business. Broadway is not less an avenue of business than the promenade of beauty and fashion. Its lower part is now almost all taken up by splendid stores and warehouses. It contains the chief book-stores, jewelry, upholstery, hat and cap, tailoring, millinery, retail dry goods, and other like establishments. In Cedar Street, just off Broadway, is the famous Map and Geographical Emporium of

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the largest and most varied in the Union. Grand Street and Catherine are devoted to heavy dry goods and variety stores. Ferry, Jacob, Gold, and neighboring streets, constitute the great leather district. The hardware trade is chiefly in Platt, John, and Pearl streets. In Nassau are extensive newspaper establishments, book-binderies, and publishing concerns, and in William Street are a great variety of hosiery and fancy goods stores. Maiden Lane and Cortland Street,

and Broadway, near the junction of these, is the location of the principal wholesale jewelers.

Wharves.—The water edges of the city are fringed with seven miles of wharves and docks. On each side there are about 60 piers, averaging 200 to 300 feet in length, and from 50 to 60 feet wide. The shipping lies along these as safely as in a tide-water dock. Foreign shipping lies mostly at the wharves of the East River, as being a more secure position than on the other side. Usually these docks are crowded with vessels of all nations, and on an average 2,000 coasting vessels are in harbor at a time. Some loading, some unloading, and others waiting their turn for berths. With all these vast accommodations for shipping, however, there is scanty room for so large a commerce as centres at this port; and to furnish the additional facilities which the increasing commerce of the city demanded, the Legislature, in 1840, chartered the Atlantic Dock Company with a capital of $1,000,000. Their docks at Brooklyn are spacious, and deep enough to float the largest vessel ever built. The British steamers dock at Jersey City.

Rivers and Harbor.—The width of the North River is one mile to Jersey City, at the ferry, and one mile and a half to Hoboken. The width of the East River is from one third to half a mile. At the South Ferry it is 1,300 yards, at Fulton Ferry 731 yards, and at Catherine Ferry 736 yards. The Bay of New York is from 1½ to 5½ miles broad—average 3 miles, 8 miles long and about 25 miles in periphery, forming a basin of capacity sufficient to receive the navies of the world. The Bay of New York communicates with Newark Bay, through the Kills, in the west, between Staten Island and Bergen Neck, and with another bay, at the south, called the outer or lower harbor, through the Narrows a compressed strait between Staten and Long islands. This latter bay opens directl into the ocean. The inner harbor, as well as being one of the best, is also one of the most beautiful in the world. Besides all the natural beauty of the scene, there can hardly be a finer spectacle than is presented in the great city spread before it, with its piers crowded with a dense forest of masts, bearing the flags of all nations the shipping at anchor, and the countless steamboats and vessels coming and going perpetually.

The depth of Water and Tides.—The currents in the rivers and bay are very strong, keeping these waters open often when the rivers and bays much farther south are frozen up. The whole harbor was covered with a solid mass of ice in 1780, and again in 1820. Very rarely since has either river been frozen. In the month of January, 1852, the East River was obstructed for a short period, but the North River remained open. Thousands crossed over the ice from Brooklyn to New York. The rise of the tide is nearly 7 feet. Going northward the rise increases, and in the Bay of Fundy is 90 feet, the maximum of the coast. Southwardly it decreases, and in the Gulf of Mexico is but 18 inches. The time of the tide at other places on the coast, or on waters connecting with the ocean, varies from that of New York as follows—*earlier:* Halifax, N. S., 2 h. 15 m.; New Bedford, 1 h. 40 m.; Providence, 0 h. 41 m.; Sandy Hook, 2 h. 45 m.; Norfolk, 0 h. 41 m.; and Richmond, 2 h. 25 m.; and *later:* Eastport, 2 h. 9 m.; Portland, 1 h. 39 m.; Boston, 2 h. 19 m.; Holmes' Hole, 1 h. 4 m.; Philadelphia, 5 h. 19 m.; Baltimore, 5 h. 07 m.; Charleston, 10 h. 19 m.; Mobile Point, 1 h. 54 m.; Albany, 6 h. 34 m.; Quebec, 8 h. 49 m. The depth of water at the wharves is 6 or 7 feet, and increases rapidly outward. It is sufficient in either river to float the largest ships. At the old channel, on the bar at Sandy Hook, the depth is 21 feet at low tide, and 27 at high tide. That of the New, or Gedney's Channel, is at low water 32 feet. The channel inside varies from 35 to 60 feet.

Defenses.—The harbor is well defended. The principal works are at the Narrows, which, at the point selected, is but one-third of a mile wide. Here are built, on the Long Island side, forts Hamilton and Lafayette, the latter on a reef of rocks 200 yards from the shore, with three tiers of guns. On the Staten Island side are Forts Tompkins and Richmond, the former on the heights, and provided with a number of subterranean passages. These forts are in excellent condition. The entrance from the Sound to the East River is defended by Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck. Within the harbor are batteries on Bedloe's and Ellis' islands, on the west side of the bay, and on Governor's Island, 3,200 feet from the city, are Fort Columbus, in the form of a star, commanding the south side of the channel; on the south-west point, Castle William, a round tower 600 feet in circuit and 60 feet high, with three tiers of guns, and South Battery, on the south-west side, commanding the entrance through Buttermilk Channel. In case of war, too, the whole surrounding heights could be readily fortified, and Castle Garden, and the Battery esplanade would furnish ready-made sites for an extensive armament. No port in the world, indeed, is better defended by permanent fortifications, or could be more easily placed in a condition of defense.

Manufactures.—Although New York employs the greater portion of its capital in foreign commerce and domestic trade, it is also distinguished as the greatest manufacturing city in the United States, having a greater capital therein invested, more hands employed, and deriving a greater profit therefrom, than any other city. The general returns of the census are exhibited in the following table:

PRODUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Wards.	No. of productive or manufacturing establishments.	Capital invested.	Hands employed.			Annual product, or value of articles manufactured.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	137	$1,013,500	3,620	6,087	9,707	$3,906,337
2	851	12,672,995	19,648	16,056	35,704	31,310,642
3	9	607,000	633	27	660	1,801,700
4	189	1,688,800	1,952	943	2,895	4,885,211
5	83	1,227,562	1,788	358	2,146	4,473,214
6	156	9,125,880	2,968	1,072	4,040	3,822,191
7	422	3,493,275	4,098	1,849	5,947	9,641,088
8	233	861,890	2,230	555	2,785	4,080,484
9	189	793,300	2,095	359	2,454	2,883,180
10	96	309,700	809	226	1,035	1,678,422
11	149	2,051,850	4,197	237	4,434	20,056,409
12	19	341,550	350	70	420	520,500
13	172	299,110	993	288	1,281	2,073,428
14	72	965,700	1,029	531	1,560	1,546,627
15	93	1,045,550	1,036	140	1,176	1,376,818
16	29	3,280,380	2,207	556	2,763	4,368,175
17	145	892,400	1,216	119	1,335	2,579,312
18	199	1,227,780	2,266	352	2,618	2,920,760
19	44	334,600	568	102	670	1,293,860
Total	3,387	$34,232,822	53,703	29,917	83,620	$105,218,308

By these statistics it appears that the operatives in the manufactories, etc., form nearly one-sixth of the whole population of the city; that the proportion of the annual products to the capital invested, is 307 per cent.; and that the average value of the product of each operative is $1,258. The manufacturing interests have had as rapid increase as those of commerce. In 1840, the total capital in manufactures was $11,228,894; and in 1850, as stated above, it amounted to $34,232,822.

The branches of manufacturing industry which are here most extensively prosecuted are these directly developed by the great commerce of the city. Pre-eminent among these the the great iron foundries and machine-shops, of which the largest are the Novelty Works, Morgan Works, Allaire Works, and the Fulton and West Street foundries. The two former employ each about 900 men. These and other establishments are engaged in casting and making the largest class of steamship engines, their bed plates, and other iron works, locomotives, mills, presses, gearing, boilers, etc. There are 10 sugar refineries, all of which are very large establishments, superior to any others in the United States, and having a greater annual product. The value of cabinet furniture annually made is above $1,000,000. There are numerous breweries and distilleries, which employ a large capital. The following summary statement of the number of establishments which in 1850 prosecuted the principal branches of manufacturing industry, is compiled from the "Business Directory" for that year: Boat-building, 27; boiler manuf., 16; brass and bell founders, 39; breweries, 42; bakeries, 475; black and whitesmithing, 185; britannia-ware manuf., 13; block and pumpmaking, 33; bookbinders, 55; boot and shoemaking, 1,377; brushes, etc., 40; building of houses, etc., 136; cabinetmaking. 255; carpentering, 260; chairmaking, 34; clockmaking, 29; clothing, 288; coaches and carriages, 53; confectionery, 265; cordage, etc., 6; dressmaking, 440; edge tools, 11; goldbeating, 21; gold pen manuf., 20; guns, etc., 20; ink manuf., 11; iron foundries, 38; lock manuf., 24; machinery, 79; millinery, 256; morocco manuf., 28; musical instruments, 41; nails, 15; organs, 5; patent medicines, 54; perfumery, 26; piano-fortes, 55; saddles and harness, 90; sails, 51; sash and blind manuf., 61; segars, 119; ships, 19; silver manuf., 39; silver plating, 27; soap and candle, 43; steam-engine manuf., 77; steel manuf., 10; tailoring, 561; trunk factories, 58; type foundries, 9; varnish manuf., 14; white lead manuf., 9.

Commerce.—Commercial interests originated the settlement of New York, developed its rapid growth, have always directly influenced its changes of fortune, and are now the main support of its greatness. With the fluctuation of the course of events, with regard to general commerce, there has always been a corresponding change in the ratio of the increase of its population, and of its general prosperity. Its first period of great prosperity, subsequent to the Revolution, was from 1790 to 1800; during which decade its population increased at a ratio of 82.16 per cent—viz., from 33,131 (1790), to 60,489 (1800). During this period the old world, involved in wars, was making constant demand upon the industry of the new; and the produce of the interior and of the neighboring States was pressing to the Atlantic, whence the shipping of New York carried it abroad, returning again with goods for distribution, both in its own and the neighboring markets. The business of the city consequently wonderfully increased, and its attendant advantages drew thither capital and also men to participate in the profits arising from the large investment then made. During the next decade (1800 to 1810) there was a falling off of the ratio of increase of population and wealth, and business enterprise was greatly depressed. Though the population increased in this period at a ratio of 59¼ per cent. [from 60,489 (1800), to 96,373 (1810),] the increase in wealth was out 8 per cent.—viz., from $24,486,370 to $26,436,370. In the succeeding ten years, the war of 1812 with Great Britain entirely destroyed the foreign commerce of the city for 3 years; after which, from 1815 to 1820, it again revived and greatly advanced in wealth. The increase of its wealth during the entire decade (1810–20) was 163 per cent. (from $26,436,370 to $69,530,753). While the increase in population was only 28¼ per cent. (96,373 to 123,706), which ratio is less than that of any other decade, and exhibits with extraordinary clearness the dependence of New York city upon commerce, since during this same period the increase of the population of the State was more rapid than ever.

In 1820 commerce again revived, and steadily increased until 1825, in which year it reached a climax that was not again attained until 1831. In 1826 the completion of the Erie Canal opened a new source of prosperity to commerce, and which assisted in the formation of the great speculations which soon characterized the financial career of the city. The revulsion which followed this unnatural expansion, and for a time prostrated all branches of business, most seriously affected the commercial interests of the city. Since its recovery from that reversion of fortune, its commercial prosperity has for the most part been steadily on the increase, though, of course, somewhat affected by the changes in the tariffs of the national government, and the changing relations of the nations with which it has intercourse.

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports, and the duties collected on the importation each year:

Years.	Imports from Foreign countries.	Amount of duties on imports.	Exports to For'gn count's.
1821.....	$36,020,012	$7,243,542	$12.124.645
1822.....	33.912.453	9,941,702	15.405.694
1823.....	30,601,455	9,022,435	21,089,696
1824.....	37,785,147	11,178,189	22,309,362
1825.....	50,024,973	15,752,100	34,032,279
1826.....	34,728,664	11.525.862	19,437.229
1827.....	41,441,832	13,217,695	24,614,035
1828.....	39,117,016	13,745,147	22,135,487
1829.....	34.972.493	13,052,676	17,609,600
1830.....	33,656,064	15,012.553	17,666,624
1831.....	57,291,727	20.096.136	26,142.719
1832.....	50,995.924	15,070.124	22.792,599
1833.....	56,527,976	13,089,181	24,723.903
1834.....	72,224,390	10,183,152	22,196,061
1835.....	89,304.108	14.468,116	29,035.755
1836.....	118.886.194	17,114,305	27,455,223
1837.....	68.874.558	9,487,598	28,534.610
1838.....	77.214.729	10,494,055	22,182,248
1839.....	97,078.687	13.970,332	36.062.222
1840.....	56.845,924	7,587.441	30,186,470
1841.....	75,268,015	10,993,899	30,781,519
1842.....	52,415,555	10,013.122	23,090,199
1843.....	50,036,667	11,300,407	23,440,326
1844.....	75.749.220	21.457,830	34.628.470
1845.....	68,932.207	17.667,858	34,800,348
1846.....	71,093,819	16.867,275	34.196,184
1847.....	95.288,697	17.342.462	45.637,954
1848.....	89.315.969	20.839,681	36.331,441
1849.....	86.611.902	19,811.334	36,720,224
1850.....	103,250,503	24,487,610	38,661,517
1851.....	130,688,030	31,757,199	53,595,376
1852.....	117,739,457 ...	28,678,910	44,187,329

Of the imports, very nearly one-half consists of dry goods. The following table exhibits their value compared with the whole importation of foreign merchandise in—

Manufactures.	1848-9.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.
Woolen	$9,199,578.	$14,637.060.	$17,067,031.	$14,388,565
Cotton.....	10,783,807.	10,660.857.	11,671.500.	9.982,547
Silk	14.301.816.	16.679.227.	24.858,850.	22,319,951
Flax	4.245.513.	7,084.663.	8,058,731.	6.346.299
Miscellan'us.	4,144.525.	2,320.828.	3,957,635.	4.183,740
Tot im. d.g.	$41,674,789.	$51,382.635.	$64,613,747.	$57,221,062
" mer.	68,932,207.	103.250,503.	130,688,030.	117.739.457
Prop. d. goods	60.5 p. ct.	..49.7 p. ct.	..49.5 p. ct.	..48.6 p. ct.

The following table gives a statement of the duties collected at the port of New York, compared with the total collections of the United States, in various years between 1789 and the present:

Years.	New York.	U. S.	Years.	New York.	U. S.
1789..	$145,320.	$ —	1825..	$15.752.100.	$20,098,714
1792..	1,233,903.	3.443,071	1830..	15,012,553.	21,922,391
1795..	2,717,361.	5,558,461	1835..	14,468,116.	19,391,311
1800..	3.611,588.	9,080,933	1840..	7,537,441.	13,499.502
1805..	6.958,008.	12 936,487	1845..	17,667,858.	27.528,113
1810..	5,223,696.	8,583,309	1850..	24,487,610.	39,668,686
1816..	10,785.354.	36,306,875	1851..	31,757,199.	49,017,597
1820..	5,487,974.	15,005,612	1852..	28,678,910.	47,320,316

The revenue collected at New York compared with that of the other principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1851, was as follows:

New York.....	$31,757,199	New Orleans.....	$2.296.636
Boston	6,577,540	Baltimore.....	1,047,278
Philadelphia....	3,667,838	Charleston, S. C..	600,712

According to the Business Directory of the city for 1850, the number of importers of different articles was as follows: of dry goods, 139; fancy goods, 100; hardware, 107; watches, 61; wines and liquors, 108; silks, 21; laces, 86; woolens, 11; drugs, 34; essential oils, 15; china-ware, 40; plate glass, 11; hides, 12; hosiery, 7; buttons, 7; baskets, 5; burr blocks, 3; general importers, 28, etc.

The imports and exports of specie and bullion are not included in the above table, but the following will exhibit their amounts for the last six years:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1847..	$8,307,380.	$905,841	1850..	$10,502,115.	$5,885,103
1848..	1,173,406.	12,028.798	1851..	10,390,501.	26,622,731
1849..	2,813,380.	4,739,903	1852..	2,528,391.	37,273,703

For the calendar year 1851, the import of gold and bullion from California, was $43,671,432, and the export of gold and silver to all countries, was $43,723,209.

Tonnage of New York City.—The following statement from the annual reports of the secretary of the treasury, exhibits the registered, the enrolled and licensed, and the total tonnage belonging to the district of New York from the year 1826 to the present time. The year ends with December 31, up to 1835, thence with September 30, to 1843, and from that time it ends with June 30:

Years.	Registered. Tons. 95ths.	Enrolled and Licensed. Tons. 95ths.	Total. Tons. 95ths.
1826	158,451 38	157,837 53	316,289 01
1827	165,014 87	181,341 90	346,356 82
1828	158.237 70	181,167 09	339.404 79
1829	110,993 21	150,711 12	261,704 33
1830	101,947 04	154.710 93	256,558 02
1831	122,457 92	163.980 62	286.438 59
1832	129.307 62	169.524 92	298,832 59
1833	151,915 33	171,818 53	323.733 86
1834	178,022 40	181,199 79	359,222 24
1835	191,626 43	185,071 29	376,697 72
1836	192,964 79	211.849 30	404,814 14
1837	191,322 11	219,549 64	410,871 75
1838	169,922 32	231,049 47	400,971 79
1839	183,566 55	246,734 33	430,300 88
1840	203,536 68	211,281 36	414,818 04
1841	225.174 36	212.840 02	438,014 38
1842	226.072 61	233,401 02	459,473 63
1843	237,240 29	259,725 27	496,965 56
1844	253,888 23	271,273 75	525,162 03
1845	248.917 00	301.642 48	550,359 48
1846	260.896 36	311,626 34	572.522 70
1847	297.516 04	348.527 26	646,043 30
1848	336,804 40	396,272 90	733.077 35
1849	378,976 89	417,504 85	796,491 79
1850	441,336 76	394.230 80	835,867 61
1851	504,309 27	436,884 47	931,193 74

Within this period of 26 years, it will be seen that the tonnage of this district has nearly trebled in amount.

Comparison of the tonnage of New York with that of Boston, and of the United States at different periods

Years.	New York. Tons. 95ths.	Boston. Tons. 95ths.	United States. Tons. 95ths.
1826	316,289 01	171.976 12	1,534,189 83
1830	256.558 02	135,009 17	1,191.776 43
1835	376,697 72	226,041 74	1,824,940 40
1840	414,818 04	220,243 74	2,180,764 16
1845	550,359 48	225,103 21	2,417,002 06
1850	835,867 61	313,192 00	3.535.454 23
1851	931,193 74	342,936 09	3,772,449 43

The tonnage of several other of the leading ports was, in 1851, as follows:

	Tons. 95ths.		Tons. 95ths.
New Orleans.....	251,900 14	Waldoboro', *Me.*	103,593 51
Philadelphia.....	222,428 90	Portland "	97,571 70
Baltimore	160.511 64	Barnstable, *Mass.*	72,997 44
New Bedford....	131,409 46	San Francisco ...	58,063 54
Bath, *Me.*.....	103,795 91	Charleston, *S. C.*.	31,910 27

Employment of Tonnage.—The following table presents the proportions of the tonnage employed in coasting trade, in steam navigation, and in the whaling business since 1829.

The table of the coasting trade embraces only the "enrolled and licensed tonnage," and does not include the tonnage "licensed under 20 tons," of which a subsequent statement is given, for the years ending June 30th, 1849, and June 30th, 1850.

The table of steam navigation includes both "registered" and "enrolled and licensed" tonnage. A separate comparative statement of these classes for the years ending June 30th, 1849, and June 30th, 1850, is also given subsequently under "*steam marine.*"

Years.	Coast Trade. Tons. 95ths.	Steam Navig'n. Tons. 95ths.	Whaling. Tons. 95ths.
1829	173,130 84	1,048 64	—
1830	142,829 38	12,103 30	—
1831	146,788 33	12,756 56	—
1832	156,049 45	13,488 52	—
1833	161,415 19	13,112 91	—
1834	163.477 80	14,678 94	—
1835	172,663 84	15,903 28	2,436 57
1836	202,677 65	19,681 57	934 63
1837	210,346 38	24,118 53	714 31
1838	221,601 89	25,419 36	863 91
1839	237,024 72	30.654 41	2,460 49
1840	201.559 67	34,754 36	—
1841	203,052 19	31,727 21	1,761 83
1842	223,456 87	35,260 81	1,451 77
1843	249.677 27	35,317 53	370 23
1844	261,134 75	36,305 30	473 27
1845	291,209 66	42,270 01	370 23
1846	309,894 23	46,557 93	379 57
1847	337,663 54	52,420 88	—
1848	385,020 49	64,229 19	—
1849	406.156 48	71,818 73	—
1850	382,886 71	95,115 56	465 00
1851	426,747 19	121,541 52	—

The following table exhibits the tonnage "licensed under 20 tons," for the two fiscal years specified:

Tonnage licensed under 20 tons.	Year ending June 30, 1849. Tons. 95ths.	Year ending June 30, 1850. Tons. 95ths.
Coasting trade	11,199 90	11,227 90
Cod fishery	148 42	116 14

Of enrolled and licensed tonnage, none was employed during these two years in the mackerel fishery.

Steam Tonnage.—The following table exhibits the amount

and classification of the steam tonnage for the two fiscal years specified:

Steam tonnage.	Year ending June 30, 1847. Tons. 95ths.	Year ending June 30, 1850. Tons. 95ths.
Registered	10,642 76	38,148 47
Enrolled and licensed.	61,175 92	58,967 09
Total	71,818 73	95,115 56

This table exhibits a part of the great increase of registered steam tonnage, which, beginning in 1847, has since been steadily increasing, and now pre-eminently characterizes New York. Further statistics of the steam tonnage will be found under the heads of "vessels built" and "ocean steamships." The total steam marine of New York is nearly equal to that of the empire of Great Britain with all its dependencies, which in 1851 was stated at 1,184 boats of 142,080 tons. According to the U. S. Treasury Report on the U. S. steam marine in 1851—the number of passengers carried on the Hudson river in the year ending July 1, 1851, was 995,100, between New York and Philadelphia by steamboats 840,000, and on Long Island Sound 302,397.

The steam tonnage of New York compares as follows with that of several other cities—of the several coasts, inland divisions, etc.—and of the United States in 1851:

	Tons.		Tons.
New Orleans	156,654	Baltimore	14,285
New York	121,541	Northern frontier	69,165
Pittsburg	47,911	Ohio basin	67,601
St. Louis	29,568	Mississippi valley	67,957
Detroit	21,944	Atlantic coast	154,270
Philadelphia	20,717	Gulf of Mexico	23,244
Buffalo	19,983	Pacific coast	37,986
		Total U. S. steam marine	583,607

Arrivals and Departures.—Annexed is a tabular statement of the amount of tonnage entered and cleared the port of New York, from and for foreign ports, in each year from 1821 to 1851, a period of 31 years, distinguishing the American from the total tonnage. The years end with September to 1843, thence with June.

Amount of tonnage entered the port of New York from, and the amount cleared the port of New York for foreign ports:

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
Years.	American. Tons.	Total Tons.	American. Tons.	Total Tons.
1821	155,723	171,963	143,741	154,472
1822	203,082	226,790	158,970	180,223
1823	204,308	226,789	196,189	217,202
1824	206,080	353,769	218,480	238,931
1825	259,524	280,179	245,512	268,431
1826	246,174	274,997	213,234	232,466
1827	255,276	292,872	223,224	256,563
1828	236,308	275,677	207,124	248,267
1829	255,691	281,512	200,768	226,201
1830	280,918	314,715	209,599	243,285
1831	274,287	337,009	234,469	294,235
1832	295,293	401,718	221,687	316,120
1833	320,083	430,918	239,415	341,527
1834	352,225	444,904	235,768	325,876
1835	373,465	464,464	289,552	369,590
1836	407,095	556,730	271,746	404,957
1837	368,011	539,372	248,786	405,959
1838	377,563	468,890	268,887	356,654
1839	422,349	565,335	331,590	464,347
1840	409,458	527,594	275,398	392,597
1841	423,952	549,045	296,843	407,325
1842	406,623	555,315	300,788	451,889
1843	247,950	312,214	221,783	285,481
1844	434,690	576,480	371,968	498,254
1845	439,676	579,218	341,094	483,525
1846	493,995	655,877	396,498	553,716
1847	543,065	853,668	495,509	785,745
1848	639,805	932,493	491,219	788,335
1849	711,720	1,117,800	569,711	931,509
1850	734,431	1,145,331	596,812	982,478
1851	956,879	1,448,768	798,229	1,230,082

The entrances and clearances at New York, at different periods, compare as follows with those of the United States for the same years:

	ENTRANCES.		CLEARANCES.	
Years.	New York. Tons.	United States. Tons.	New York. Tons.	U. States. Tons.
1821	171,963	1,570,024	154,472	888,020
1825	280,179	973,681	263,431	1,055,446
1826	274,997	1,047,860	232,466	1,052,429
1830	314,715	1,099,027	243,285	1,105,196
1835	464,464	1,993,963	369,590	2,061,341
1840	527,594	2,289,309	392,597	2,353,495
1845	592,218	2,946,049	483,525	2,984,252
1850	1,145,331	4,848,639	982,478	4,361,002
1851	1,448,768	4,993,440	1,230,082	5,130,054

During the year ending 31st Dec., 1851, the nationality and character of vessels arriving at New York was as follows:

Nationality.	No.	Nationality.	No.
American	2,381	Italian	27
British	966	Spanish	12
French	30	Brazilian	7
Bremen	133	Oldenburg	9
Swedish	48	Sardinian	8
Austrian	9	Venezuelan	5
Norwegian	54	Uruguay	2
Sicilian	7	Lubec	3
Hamburg	44	Mechlenburg	4
Danish	24	Hanoveran	4
Russian	12	Rostock	1
Dutch	28	Genoese	1
Belgian	18	Peruvian	1
Prussian	29	Central America, (Guatamalan)	1
Columbian	2		
Neapolitan	4		
Portuguese	14	Total	3,888

Of these 941 were ships, 888 barks, 1,303 brigs, 588 schooners, 166 steamships, 2 ketches, 1 sloop, and 4 galliots.

Vessels Built in the District of New York.—Table showing the number of vessels of all kinds built in the district of New York, with their measurement, from 1834 to 1851, compiled from the Treasury reports, the years ending with December 31, to 1834, thence with September 30, to 1843, thence with June 30:

Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops and canal b'ts.	Steamb'ts.	Total.	Tons.
1834	26	7	36	39	5	113	23,188
1835	16	2	33	51	7	109	17,368
1836	14	3	23	47	16	103	16,689
1837	10	5	25	62	16	118	20,303
1838	7	8	28	55	7	105	14,229
1839	10	7	17	44	16	94	16,688
1840	6	13	17	24	8	68	13,357
1841	13	5	8	21	5	52	16,121
1842	6	3	12	132	18	171	18,835
1843	5	2	8	102	5	122	13,179
1844	11	6	16	89	14	136	18,026
1845	18	2	25	130	17	192	26,621
1846	11	3	37	160	23	234	29,465
1847	16	2	43	117	15	193	37,591
1848	26	3	59	200	19	307	57,977
1849	15	7	44	145	17	228	37,933
1850	26	2	42	104	28	202	55,525
1851	23	1	56	81	47	208	71,214

Which compare in different years with the ship-building of the whole United States, as follows:

	New York.		United States.		Proportion in N. Y.	
Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1834	113	23,188	1,188	161,626	9.6	14.3
1836	102	16,689	507	46,238	20.1	36.1
1841	52	16,121	872	118,309	5.9	13.6
1845	192	26,621	1,038	146,018	18.5	18.9
1851	208	71,214	1,357	298,208	15.3	23.8

The following exhibits a comparison of ship-building in New York, in 1851, with that of the other leading ship-building States and districts:

States.	Vessels.	Tons.	District.	Vessels.	Tons.
Maine	254..	77,398	Bath	40..	18,782
			Waldoboro	44..	17,794
			Portland	27..	12,309
Massachusetts	133..	41,324..	Boston	50..	28,141
New York	229..	76,805..	New York	208..	71,214
Pennsylvania	200..	28,623..	Philadelphia	118..	20,056
Maryland	130..	18,027..	Baltimore	72..	15,094

Commercial Resume.—Summary view of the proportion of New York, in the whole imports, exports, custom-revenue, and tonnage of the United States at different periods:

Years.	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.	Duties per cent.	Tonnage per cent.
1769	14.14	—	—	—
1792	—	9.71	35.83	—
1795	—	15.34	48.88	—
1800	—	14.85	39.77	—
1805	—	23.12	53.78	—
1810	—	28.12	60.86	—
1816	—	15.90	29.70	—
1820	—	16.90	36.57	—
1821	57.55	16.89	36.57	—
1825	51.92	44.80	78.37	20.62
1830	54.54	23.93	68.48	21.53
1835	59.59	23.86	74.61	20.64
1840	53.05	22.85	55.84	19.02
1845	58.78	29.83	64.18	22.77
1850	57.96	25.44	61.73	23.64
1851	—	—	64.78	24.68
1852	—	—	60.60	—

Ocean Steamships.—New York is distinguished for its great lines of ocean steamships, which have all been brought into existence since 1846. These vessels have all been built at New York shipyards, and received their machinery from New York foundries. The total number of steamships built at this port, and launched previous to 1853 is 59; of which the number launched in 1849, was 3; in 1850, 14; in 1851, 11; in 1852, 11. The present number (1853) of steamship companies is 16, having 76 steamers, with total tonnage of 129,010 tons. Of these, the following table will exhibit the different lines, the number of their vessels, with their aggregate tonnage, etc.:

Lines.	No. of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Lines.	No. of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Liverpool	5...	15,000	Richmond	2...	962
Havre	2...	4,400	Mobile, etc	1...	1,900
Bremen	2...	3,400	Savannah	3...	3,950
Charleston	4...	6,200	Norfolk	2...	2,100
New Orleans	2...	2,000	New Orleans, etc.	3...	4,800

California Lines.—Aspinwall, C. A., 10 vessels, 19,600 tons, which connects with Pacific Mail Co., consisting of 14 steamers, 15.536 tons. The New York and San Francisco Steamship Co. consists of 4 steamers (2 on each side), aggregate tonnage 7,400. The Empire City Line for San Francisco consists of 3 steamships, with aggregate tonnage of 6,000. Vanderbilt's line, *via* Nicaragua, consists of 10 vessels, with aggregate tonnage of 18,000 tons.

The British Royal Mail Line (Cunard) have 11 steamers, 16,000 tons. The Glasgow Line has 1 steamer, 2,000 tons; and a second in construction.

Domestic Trade.—The amount of trade carried on by New York with the coast cities and the interior of the United States, vastly surpasses in magnitude that of its foreign commerce. Of this internal trade full accounts are not made.

An approximate statement of particular divisions of this trade is exhibited by the following statistics.

The statistics of total tonnage arriving at Albany by way of the Erie Canal, which follows, exhibit approximately the receipts of New York, since by far the greater part of them are directly sent to New York, and whatever proportion is not sent is fully compensated by the trade furnished from the towns and counties on the Hudson River:

Total tonnage arriving at tide-water 1836–1852 by the Erie Canal:

Year.	From Western States. Tons.	From N. Y. State. Tons.	Total Tons.
1836	54,219	364,906	419,124
1837	56,255	331,251	387,506
1838	83,233	336,016	419,249
1839	121,671	264,586	386,267
1840	158,148	309,167	467,315
1841	224,176	308,314	532,520
1842	221,477	258,672	480,149
1843	256,376	378,969	635,345
1844	308,025	491,891	799,816
1845	304,551	655,039	959,590
1846	506,830	600,662	1,107,270
1847	812,840	618,412	1,431,252
1848	660,154	534,183	1,184,337
1849	768,659	498,063	1,266,724
1850	773,858	598,001	1,371,859
1851	966,993	541,684	1,508,377
1852	1,151,978	492,721	1,644,699

Of the above total amount, the whole quantity of wheat and flour which came to the Hudson River, from 1844 to 1852 inclusive, with the aggregate market value of the same:

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
1844	277,865	$11,211,677	1849	434,444	$19,308,595
1845	320,463	15,962,250	1850	461,781	20,218,183
1846	419,366	18,836,412	1851	457,624	16,487,653
1847	501,205	32,890,938	1852	576,772	22,564,256
1848	431,641	21,148,421			

The following is a statement of several of the leading articles arriving coastwise, in 1851:

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Cotton, bales	456,637	Rice, trcs.	42,433
Coffee, bags	62,331	Salt, bushels	10,180
Figs, drums	77,350	Sugar, hhds.	21,448
Hemp, bales	19,476	" trcs.	58
Hides, No.	203,628	" bbls.	36,268
Lead, pigs	176,588	" boxes	3,599
Molasses, hhds.	12,650	" bags	13,733
" trcs.	1,247	Tobacco, hhds.	14,827
" bbls.	39,797	" bales, etc.	428
Raisins, boxes	32,041	Wool, bales	10,692
" casks	1,035		

The aggregate of the trade carried on by means of the various railroads which centre at New York is most immense. Of these railroads the principal one is the Erie Railroad, which bears a relation to the entire southern portion of New York, and northern of Pennsylvania, etc., very similar to that sustained by the Erie Canal to the northern part of New York State. On all the railroads diverging from this city toward Philadelphia, Boston, and Albany, the traffic is also immense, and ever increasing. The following are the several principal lines from this city:

	Miles.		Miles.
Camden and Amboy	90	Hudson River	150
Central (N. J.)	78	Harlem	153
Morris and Essex	44	New York and New Haven	76
Union	33	Housatonic	110
New Jersey, etc.	87	Long Island	96
New York and Erie	469		

By means of these railroads, New York is directly connected with every section of the country; and the various lines with which these are interwoven form a great network of several thousand miles of iron highway.

Of the total internal trade furnished from the city, dry goods form probably the greatest portion; but that of man-

ufactures is well-nigh as extensive. Book-publishing is a principal business, and from the mercantile arrangements of the trade, by semi-annual trade sales, commission publishers, etc., has become a great feature of the internal trade of the city, and a branch it has acquired at the expense of other cities.

Of the general character of the internal trade of New York, it may summarily be said, that it surpasses that of all other cities in the Union, and differs from that of the entire nation only in degree.

Banks.—There are 40 banks, with an aggregate capital of $35,834,950. In 1830, the bank capital of New York was $15,280,000; in 1836, $20,361,200. The following statement exhibits the capital and rate of dividends of the banks of the city in each year, 1845:

Years.	Capital.	Div. per cent.	Years.	Capital.	Div. per cent.
1845...	$23,084,100	....6.21	1849...	$24,457,890	....8.28
1846...	23,084,100	....7.09	1850...	27,440,270	....8.69
1847...	23,084,100	....7.25	1851...	28,057,450	....8.93
1848...	23,084 100	....8.09	1852...	35,834,950	.... —

Insurance Companies.—There are 37 fire and marine insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $6,654,010; and 6 life insurance and trust companies, with an aggregate capital of $5,060,000.

Public Buildings.—The City Hall, standing near the centre of the Park, is a handsome edifice, built chiefly of white marble, and is 216 feet long, 105 feet wide, and 51 feet high. It is two stories high above the basement, with a third story in the centre, from which rises a cupola of very beautiful proportions, surmounted by a colossal figure of Justice; erected 1803–12, at a cost of $538,731. It contains 28 rooms and public offices for the accommodation of the mayor, common council, etc., of which the Governor's Room is the principal one, and contains many large portraits of great national characters. Other rooms contain valuable paintings, etc. The New City Hall is a large brick building in the rear of this edifice, which is occupied by the courts, public offices, etc. East of the City Hall is the Hall of Records, where are preserved all the records and public documents of the city. The Custom House is one of the most perfect buildings of its size in the world. Its site is at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and was formerly occupied by the Old City Hall, in which Washington was inaugurated first president of the United States, and the American Congress held their sessions in New York. It is built in imitation of the Parthenon, at Athens, in the Doric order, of white marble, and is 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 80 feet high. Each of the north and south fronts has a portico of 8 Doric columns, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter and 32 feet high. The entire exterior, including the roof, is constructed of white marble, excepting the steps, which are of granite. In the construction of the interior, marble, granite, and brick alone were used, thus rendering it perfectly fire-proof. Some of the largest blocks of marble used weigh 33 tons. It was commenced in May, 1834, and finished in May, 1841. Its cost, ground included, was $1,195,000—building alone, $950,000. The interior is divided into a grand rotunda and numerous spacious offices. The rotunda is a magnificent room, 60 feet in diameter and 80 feet in the recesses; its dome is supported by 16 columns 30 feet high, which are beautifully wrought, and have capitals of the most exquisite workmanship. The number of officers employed in the Custom House is about 350. The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, is the most magnificent edifice in New York. It covers the entire block bounded by Wall Street, William Street, Hanover Street, and Exchange Place. Its front upon Wall Street is 198 feet, its height 77 feet—to the top of the dome 124 feet. It is constructed in the most substantial form, and perfectly fire-proof, of Quincy granite, and cost, including the ground, $1,800,000. The front on Wall Street has a recessed portico, with 18 massive columns, 38 feet high and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, each formed from a solid block of stone, and weighing 43 tons, which cost $3,000 each, and are among the largest in the world. The building belongs to the "Merchants' Exchange Company," incorporated in 1823, with a capital of $1,000,000. It contains a grand central rotunda and numerous spacious offices used by bankers, insurance companies, etc. The rotunda is a most magnificent room, 80 feet in diameter, with 4 recesses, and 51 feet high, and is surmounted by a dome which ascends 30 feet higher, terminating in a sky-light 37 feet in diameter. The dome is supported in part by 8 columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high, in the Corinthian order, and splendidly polished. In this spacious hall, at exchange hours, the chief merchants of the city daily assemble. The Board of Brokers also meet here daily, and the Chamber of Commerce here holds its monthly sessions.

The Halls of Justice occupy an entire block between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin streets, having their principal front upon Centre Street. The building is constructed of granite, in the most massive manner, in Egyptian architecture, and is 253 feet long and 200 feet wide. Its front has a recessed portico, supported by 14 massive granite columns. The edifice is occupied by the Court of Sessions, police courts, officers' rooms, prison cells, etc. The gloomy aspect of the building has won for it the general name of "The Tombs."

The City Penitentiary, with the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, Alms-house, Work-house, etc., are situated on Blackwell's Island, about 5 miles from the City Hall. These are very large stone buildings, and, though of simple architecture, present a very imposing appearance. They are seen to fine advantage from steamboats in passing through the East River. The penitentiary has an entire length of nearly 500 feet, and consists of a central building 4 stories high, surmounted by a square tower and two wings, each 4 stories high and 200 feet long. The alms-house is 3 stories in height, 325 feet in length, and 55 feet wide, with two large wings at each end. The lunatic asylum consists of a central edifice, with four wings.

The new State Arsenal, situated on Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets (4¼ miles from the City Hall), a large and commodious edifice, containing arms and munitions belonging to the State, was erected in 1848, costing $80,000. It is built in the Gothic castellated style, presenting a massive and appropriate appearance; its dimensions are 200 feet in front, by 50 feet deep, exclusive of the towers, of which there are 8—4 in front, and 1 at each angle —69 feet high. The first story is of brown stone, the remainder of brick, and the roof is of iron. It contains great numbers of cannon, small arms, etc., and some interesting trophies taken from the English during the Revolution and the last war.

The Post Office, formerly the Middle Dutch Church, in Nassau Street, between Liberty and Cedar streets, is noteworthy for its history. It was erected before the Revolution, and much of its interior woodwork and steeple was brought from Holland. During the Revolutionary War, this church, in common with others used by the British, was much injured from its occupation as a prison, hospital, etc. In 1790 it was repaired, and again used for public worship, in which service it continued until rented by the U. S. Government for the general post office of the city.

The descriptions of the large and commodious edifices used by the benevolent institutions of the city, also those of education, etc., will be found under their appropriate heads.

The Crystal Palace, for the exhibition of the industry of all nations, built in 1853, for the purposes of a World's Fair, is situated on Sixth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, on Reservoir Square, adjoining the Distributing Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 3¼ miles from the City Hall. The Association which has erected this magnificent structure, was incorporated for the purpose by the Legislature, March 11, 1852, having previously received the lease of

the square from the Common Council of the city, on Jan. 3d, 1852. It was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, with leave to increase it to $300,000. The plan of the building was adopted 26th Aug., 1852, and its foundation formally laid Dec., 1852. The building is entirely constructed of iron and glass, with the exception of the floor. The general plan is that of a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection, Its site is a nearly square piece of ground, having an extreme length from Fortieth to Forty-second Street, of 455 feet; and an extreme width, from the Sixth Avenue to the Reservoir, of 445 feet. The Crystal Palace occupies the greater part of this square, and consists of 2 principal stories, the second being of less extent than the first, a third chiefly ornamental, and a magnificent central dome. The area of the first floor is 111,000 square feet, of the galleries 62,000 square feet—total area, 173,000 square feet. By direction of the U. S. Treasury Department, the building will be made a bonded warehouse, during the exhibition, so as to receive all foreign goods free of duty, and encourage the coöperation of foreign nations in this fair of world-wide interests.

Hotels.—Among the public buildings of New York, its large hotels form a great feature. Of these the Astor House is the most distinguished. It is situated on Broadway, opposite the Park, and forms the block between Vesey and Barclay streets. It is built of Quincy granite, in the most substantial and splendid manner, is 5 stories high, and contains upward of 360 rooms. In its appointments and general style of accommodations, it is not surpassed by any hotel in the world. It was erected by J. J. Astor, at a cost of $800,000, and was opened in May, 1836. The Irving House, on Broadway, occupying the block between Chambers and Reade streets, is built of granite, 5 stories high, contains about 300 rooms, and is a hotel of much resort.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, is a new and very large hotel, built of white marble, 6 stories high, containing 270 rooms, and surpassing, in the splendor of its apartments and general magnificence, all other hotels in the city. The Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway, corner of Prince Street, 6 stories high, built of brown freestone, is a very imposing edifice. It contains about 400 rooms, many of which are elegantly painted and furnished. The entire cost of the building, without furniture, was about $500,000. The New York Hotel, on Broadway, occupying the block between Washington and Waverley places, is a very large and fashionable family hotel. It is built of brick, in plain style, but very spacious, and containing about 280 rooms. The Union Place Hotel, in Union Place, is a large and fashionable establishment. Many other public houses in the city are very large, well kept, etc.; but their great number precludes their particular description. The United States Hotel, on Fulton Street, occupying the block between Pearl and Water streets, is built of marble, 7 stories high, and was the first of the mammoth hotels. It contains 225 rooms, and cost $350,000. Hotel-keeping, as practiced in New York by the best houses, is brought nearer perfection than in any other city in the world.

Churches.—Many of the churches of New York are very costly edifices, and are among the most splendid ornaments of the city. Of these, Trinity Church, on Broadway, opposite Wall Street, is the most distinguished. This edifice, which is the third built upon the same site, was erected 1841–45, at a cost of about $400,000. It is of Gothic architecture, and constructed entirely of brown sandstone. Its dimensions are—length 189 feet, width 84 feet, height—to the eaves of the clerestory 64 feet, to the apex of the spire 264 feet. The interior presents a very impressive appearance. There are no galleries, and it accommodates only about 900 persons with seats. The church is generally regarded as the finest specimen of pure Gothic architecture in the United States. The edifices of the Protestant Episcopal Church are generally more elaborate and expensive structures than those of other denominations, which mainly results from the great wealth of the corporation of Trinity Church. Of these the most noted are—Grace Church, on Broadway, corner of Tenth Street, a most elaborate structure of white marble, of Gothic architecture, erected in 1845, at a cost of $200,000; St. George's Church, near Stuyvesant Square, a very large edifice in the Roman style, of brown freestone; St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, a large but plain edifice, of dark brown stone, having a spire of very graceful proportions, 203 feet high; St. John's Chapel, fronting on St. John's Park, an imposing edifice of brown sandstone, in the Corinthian order, erected in 1807, having a splendid portico of 4 very large Corinthian columns, and lofty spire 215 feet high; St. Thomas' Church, on Broadway, corner of Houston Street, of stone, rebuilt 1852, a handsome Gothic edifice; Church of the Holy Communion, on Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, erected in 1845, of well-dressed red granite, one of the most correctly built Gothic church edifices in the Union; Church of the Annunciation, in W. Fourteenth Street, an imposing stone edifice, of gray stone; Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue; Trinity Chapel, in Fifth Avenue, besides many others which are costly edifices and very fine specimens of architecture. Of Roman Catholic churches, the best edifices are—St. Patrick's, the cathedral, in Prince Street, a very spacious church, of stone, in Gothic architecture, erected in 1815, having an interior of imposing appearance, with arched nave, side aisles, etc.; St. Peter's, in Barclay Street, a very massive edifice of granite, with grand Ionic portico; Church of the Redeemer, in Third Street, a very large structure of brick, erected 1852, and used by a German congregation; St. Bridget's, near Tompkins Square, etc.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue, presents a majestic appearance—it is of reddish hewn stone, in full Gothic architecture, with large buttresses, pinnacles, and tower, and spire 160 feet high. The Church of the Puritans (Cong.), in Union Place, is a splendid edifice of white marble. The Dutch Reformed churches in Lafayette Place and University Place are noted for their elegance. Two Unitarian churches, both in Broadway, are fine structures. The First Baptist Church, in Broome Street, is a handsome Gothic edifice of blue limestone, erected in 1841.

The total number of churches in New York is 250, of which there are 45 Episcopal, 46 Presbyterian, 40 Methodist, 31 Baptist, 21 Roman Catholic, 20 Dutch Reformed, 10 Congregational, 5 Lutheran, 4 Universalist, 4 Friends', 4 Primitive Christians, 2 Unitarian, 2 New Jerusalem, 2 Second Advent, 1 Moravian, and 12 Jews' Synagogues. This table gives nearly the proportion of 1 church for every 2,100 of the population. The average number which can be accommodated is probably not more than 800, giving the aggregate of church accommodation 200,000 seats, or about ½ of the present (1853) population.

Theatres, etc.—The places of amusement in New York are numerous and well patronized. Of the theatres, the Broadway is the largest and principal one, and chiefly devoted to the regular drama. Niblo's Theatre has a diversity of representations, and is one of the most popular resorts in the city. The Astor Place Opera House is but little used. Metropolitan Hall is a very spacious and magnificent hall, much used for concerts, public meetings, etc., and will accommodate 4,000 people. Burton's Theatre is a small but very popular resort, chiefly devoted to comedy, etc. Other theatres are, the Bowery and National; besides which the American Museum presents dramatic and comic representations, and contains a collection of figures, curiosities, etc. Among other permanent amusements are the different companies of "Ethiopian Minstrels," etc.; while the more changing attractions consist of an endless number of panoramas, dioramas, concerts, balls, etc.

Education.—The provisions of the city for general education are upon a liberal scale. It is believed that there is less attention given to education by the illiterate and poorer

classes of the population than in most cities of the United States, but these are chiefly of foreign birth, and are compelled to use their children to gain a livelihood. According to the census of 1850, the total number of adult people unable to read and write in the city, was 18,807, being a percentage of 3.65 of the entire population, or 1 in 27½ persons. Of this total, 16,449 were of foreign birth, 1,667 were native negroes, and 691 were born in America. According to the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1850–51, the whole number of schools within its jurisdiction during the year ending 30th April, 1851, was 207, of which the number belonging to the "Public School Society" was 114, ward schools 72, corporate schools 21, and among which were 17 schools for colored children. The whole number of children taught during the year ending February 1, 1851, was 107,363; number during the year 1849–50 was 102,974; while the average attendance during 1850–51 was 40,055; and in 1849–50, 35,998. The following tabular statement exhibits the most important statistics for the schools during four years each ending on February 1st:

Year ending Feb. 1.	Schools. Class.	No.	Whole No. taught.	Average Attendance.	Ag. Cost of Instruc tion, etc.
1848.	Public	114	54,732	18,646	
	Ward	50	32,698	11,598	
	Corporate.	18	2,169	1,878	
	Totals	182	89,599	32,122	$201,176
1849.	Public	115	50,320	18,587	
	Ward	58	40,938	14,652	
	Corporate..	21	3,742	2,125	
	Totals..	194	95,045	35,364	$224,490
1850.	Public	115	53,546	18,153	
	Ward	65	45,872	15,805	
	Corporate..	19	3,556	2,040	
	Totals..	199	102,974	35,998	$248,301
1851.	Public	114	53,239	19,273	
	Ward	72	50,559	18,717	
	Corporate..	21	3,565	2,046	
	Totals..	207	107,363	40,055	$274,795

The cost per scholar for 240 days' instruction, etc., in the year ending Feb. 1, 1848, was $6 26; ditto in 1849, $6 34; ditto in 1850, $6 87; ditto in 1851, $6 86—the average cost for the four years per scholar, $6 58. By an act of the Legislature in 1853, the Public School Society is discontinued, and the general district system of the State introduced.

The Free Academy is a public high school of the city, established "for the purpose of extending the benefits of education gratuitously to those who have been pupils in the common schools of the city and county of New York." The project was submitted to the popular vote of the citizens in 1846, and approved by a very large majority. The building erected for the purpose, and opened January 27, 1849, is situated at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It is a spacious and elegant structure, built in the Gothic style, after the manner of the Town Halls of the Netherlands. Its dimensions are 125 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 5 stories high. The cost of the building was about $50,000, of the lot $20,000, and of its furniture and apparatus $10,000. It will accommodate about 1,000 scholars. In its construction utility and ornament are admirably combined. The number of instructors in the academy are 11; the number of students admitted at the opening of the institution was 58; has since steadily increased with successive terms, and now amounts to several hundred. There are in the city a great number of private academies. Of female seminaries, two are very large, and of great reputation—the Rutger's Female Institute in Madison Street, and Spingler Institute in Union Place—each of which have fine stone edifices, are well furnished with apparatus, etc., and have over 500 pupils.

Colleges.—There are in the city 2 collegiate institutions, 3 medical colleges, and 2 theological seminaries. Columbia College was founded in 1754, by royal charter as King's College. In 1784 its name was changed by the legislature to Columbia College. In 1850 it had 7 instructors, 1,450 alumni, 111 students, and 17,000 volumes in its library. It is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its buildings are in a beautiful square, a little west from the City Hall, and consist of a large and handsome edifice, 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, with wings at each end etc. The University of the City of New York was founded in 1831. In 1850 it had 11 instructors, 320 alumni, 151 students, and 4,000 volumes in library. Its edifice, on the east side of Washington Square, occupying one block, is the most splendid collegiate building in the United States, and is one of the finest ornaments of the city. It is constructed of white marble, in the Gothic style of English collegiate architecture. Its dimensions are 180 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 4 stories high, flanked with square towers on its 4 corners, which rise one story above the side walls, and having a central building which, rising much higher than the sides, is 55 feet broad, and 85 feet deep, crowned with turrets, and in common with the side walls of the whole building, has an ornamented embattled parapet. This central building is an imitation of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England, and is used as the principal chapel of the University. It is probably one of the finest rooms of the kind in America. Connected with the University is a very flourishing grammar school, and the University Medical College.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is a very flourishing medical institution, founded in 1807. In 1850 it had 6 professors, 219 students, and 852 graduates. It is located at 67 Crosby Street, has a commodious edifice, which contains an extensive medical museum, and library of over 1,000 volumes. The University Medical College was founded in 1837, and is connected with the University of the City of New York. In 1850, it had 6 professors, 421 students, and 597 graduates. Its edifice is a very large, commodious, and elegant building, recently erected in East Fourteenth Street, near Union Square. The New York Medical College is an institution opened in 1851, and occupying a handsome structure, in East Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. These schools enjoy the advantages of clinical instruction at the various hospitals.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was founded in 1817. It occupies an entire square, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Its edifices are two large, handsome buildings of stone, in Gothic architecture. In 1850, it had 5 professors, 64 students, 336 graduates, and 10,000 volumes in its library. It is well endowed, and in a flourishing condition.

The Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, was founded in 1836. Its edifice, in University Place, near Washington Square, is a handsome structure of brick. In 1850, it had 5 professors, 106 students, 211 alumni, and 18,000 volumes in its library.

Libraries, etc.—The New York Society Library, established 1754, is the oldest literary association in the city. During the Revolutionary War, its volumes were scattered and lost. On the restoration of peace it was reëstablished. In 1838 and '39, it erected its present edifice, on Broadway, corner of Leonard Street, at an expense, including the ground, of $120,000, which is one of the finest library buildings in the Union. It contains about 45,000 volumes, which have been selected with much care. In 1853, it has disposed of its building, and will be removed to the upper part of the city. The Mercantile Library Association, formed in 1820, for merchants' clerks, occupies a large portion of Clinton Hall, on Beekman and Nassau streets,

which was erected in 1830 for its accommodation, at a cost of $58,000. Its library is particularly rich in periodical literature, and contains about 36,000 volumes.

The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, have a very valuable library of American history, of 17,000 volumes. and some collections of historical interest. The Society have monthly meetings, and have published numerous volumes of their researches, etc. Their rooms are at the University, but a building for their accommodation is in contemplation. The Geographical and Statistical Society hold monthly meetings, and have commenced the formation of a library. The transactions of this society are published in a "Bulletin," the first number of which was issued in August, 1852. The Apprentices' Library, established in 1820, occupies a large building at 32 Crosby Street, and contains 14,000 volumes. The American Institute have 6,000 volumes; the Typographical Society, 3,000 volumes, free to printers, etc.; the New York Law Institute, in the City Hall, 5,000 volumes; the Mechanics' Institute, 3,000 volumes; besides which, the New York Lyceum and the Lyceum of Natural History have each valuable libraries and other collections.

The Astor Library was founded by John Jacob Astor, who, in his will, appropriated $400,000 for "the establishment of a public library upon the most ample scale and liberal character, for general use, free of expense to persons resorting thereto." Of this amount, Mr. Astor directed that a sum, not exceeding $75,000, should be expended in the erection of a building, on the E. side of Lafayette Place; that $120,000 should be expended in the first outlay for books and other objects; and that the residue, over $200,000, should be permanently invested as a fund for its maintenance and gradual increase. The library edifice, built of brown freestone and brick, is a very handsome structure, both in exterior and interior. Its dimensions are—65 feet front, 120 feet in length, and 2 stories in height, 67 feet from the side-walk to the top of the parapet. The interior is most commodiously arranged, and will conveniently contain 100,000 volumes. Over 60,000 volumes have already been purchased, chiefly in Europe. The library will be opened for public use in 1853.

Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals published in the city in June, 1850, was 125, of which 14 were issued daily, 8 semi-weekly, 58 weekly, 8 on Sunday, 5 semi-monthly, 30 monthly, and 2 quarterly. Names of dailies: "Herald" (indep.), "Tribune" (whig), "Sun" (neutral), "Courier and Enquirer" (whig), "Journal of Commerce" (neutral), "Express" (whig), "Morning Star" (neutral), "Commercial Advertiser" (whig), "Evening Post" (free soil), "Evening Mirror" (whig), "Merchants' Day-Book" (whig), "Globe" (dem.), Deutsche Schnell Post" (German), and "New Yorker Demokrat" (German). Each of these issue other editions weekly or semi-weekly. The dailies, with many of the weeklies, surpass those of any other city in the Union in their intrinsic merits, size, capital involved, and circulation. The total circulation of the 8 dailies in 1850. at each issue, was 154,261 copies, being over one-sixth of all the dailies printed in the United States. The largest circulations attained by different issues, were: Of dailies, the "Sun," 55,000 copies; of weeklies, the "Tribune," 48,000; of monthlies, the "American Messenger" (relig.), 211,000.

City Government, Departments, Institutions, Public Works, etc.—The government is vested in the mayor, recorder, and Common Council, which body consists of the two boards of aldermen and assistant aldermen, each composed of 19 members, 1 from each ward. The mayor and aldermen are elected once in 2 years, the assistant aldermen annually. There are 9 executive departments, viz., police, finance, streets, repairs and supplies, streets and lamps, Croton Aqueduct, city inspectors, alms-house, and law. The number of civil courts is 4, besides 5 ward courts; of criminal courts, 3, besides 3 police courts.

Expenses of Government.—The total expenses of the city government in each year since 1800, is exhibited in the following statement of the amount raised each year for city purposes:

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1801	$75,000	1819	$250,140	1836	$1,085,130
1802	75,000	1820	270,361	1837	1,260,000
1803	75,000	1821	259,430	1838	1,300,000
1804	75,000	1822	302,106	1839	1,200,000
1805	127.947	1823	351,814	1840	1,100,000
1806	127.815	1824	353,328	1841	1,265,000
1807	119,155	1825	336,864	1842	1,100,000
1808	138,985	1826	583,759	1843	990,000
1809	139,027	1827	437,692	1844	1,298,922
1810	129,727	1828	485,752	1845	1,339,487
1811	176,978	1829	507,107	1846	1,754,323
1812	174.920	1830	509,178	1847	1,746,361
1813	174.727	1831	562,104	1848	1,992,150
1814	214,225	1832	665,886	1849	2,302,564
1815	197,913	1833	971,866	1850	2,578,325
1816	180,654	1834	835,605	1851	2,924,493
1817	216,720	1835	965,603	1852	3,378,335
1818	255,741				

The debt of the city, on 1st January, 1845, was:

Permanent Debt	$12,881,750 42
Temporary "	1,147,914 80
Total "	$14,029,665 22

In 1852, according to the message of the mayor, it was:

Permanent debt redeemable from sink. fund	$14,578,908 00
Temporary debt redeemable from taxation	710,000 00
Total	$15,288,908 00

The following table exhibits the amount of taxation in decades of years since 1800, and the comparative increase of taxation and population during the same periods:

Periods.	Amount.	Increase of Tax. per ct.	Increase of Pop. per ct.
1801–10	$1,082,656	—	59
1811–20	2,112,379	95	28
1821–30	4,127,030	95	64
1831–40	9.945,694	141	54
1841–50	16.367,182	65	65

Total tax in 50 years, $33,634,891; in 1851 and '52, $6,302,823. Total tax in 52 years, 39,937,719.

The rate of tax, per head, in different years was as follows:

Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.
1800	$1.24	1815	$2.32	1830	$2.51	1845	$3.61
1805	1.69	1820	2.18	1835	3.57	1850	5.00
1810	1.35	1825	2.03	1840	3.52		

The amount of corporation property owned by the city in 1851, consisting chiefly of real estate, piers, wharves, etc., as estimated under direction of the controller, was $19,505,310 88. Of this property, a large portion lying in the upper part of the city was sold at auction in 1852. The same estimate gave as the total cost of the Croton Aqueduct, $14,041,583 95; of the Receiving Reservoir, $134,000 00; of the Distributing Reservoir, $152,000 00.

The statistics of the various departments of the city are as follows:

Police Department.—The city is divided into 19 patrol districts, each ward constituting one, which are patrolled by a total force of 941 policemen, averaging 50 to each ward.

Criminal Statistics.—The statistics of the criminal courts of the city for the years 1851–52 are as follows:

Whole number of trials	1852.	1851.
In the Court of Oyer and Terminer	14	14
In the Court of General Sessions	447	417
In the Court of Special Sessions	2,405	2,079
Total	2,866	2,510

The total number of convictions in these courts during the year 1851 was 2,494; of which 1,530 were for petit larceny; for assault and battery, 703; burglary, 47; grand larceny, 105; forgery 17, etc. During 1851, the number committed to the city prison was 16,522, making, with 221 remaining on January 1, 16,543. Of these, 12,955 were discharged, 3,390 sent to the penitentiary, 192 to the State prison, and 3 were executed. The statistics of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for the year 1852 were as follows:

Remaining in penitentiary Dec. 31, 1851		879
Received during the year 1852, males	2,017	
" " " females	2,348	4,365
Total		5,244
Discharged, males	1,918	
" females	2,290	4,208
Remaining in penitentiary Dec. 31, 1852		1,041

Alms-House Department.—This department has charge of all the city institutions for the relief of the poor, etc.; the penitentiary, prisons, work-house, asylums, hospitals, etc. The principal buildings on Blackwell's Island are very large, and contain several thousand inmates. The charge of these institutions is committed to a board of 10 governors. The real estate occupied by this department was valued in 1851 at $1,200,000.

The combined statistics of the total expenses of the city hospitals, asylums, nurseries, and prisons for the year 1850, were as follows:

Institutions.	Total Expenses.
Alms-House	$30,108 38
Bellevue Hospital	45,279 13
City Prison	13,802 81
Colored Home	7,664 58
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,607 13
Lunatic Asylum	31,044 11
Nursery	38,206 53
Nursery Hospital	14,040 93
Office	23,127 69
Out-Door Poor	60,507 04
Penitentiary	69,895 52
Penitentiary Hospital	3,917 62
Police, Office of the Chief of	55 01
Prison, 2d District	1,695 98
Prison, 3d District	1,369 44
Randall's Island	10,507 88
Small Pox Hospital	643 55
Storehouse, Blackwell's Island	29,445 68
Storehouse, Randall's Island	10,888 75
Work-House	11,430 35
New Work-House Building	2,455 40

Total monthly cost of supplies, $406,652 60.

Of 4 of these institutions, the following are some of their statistics for the year 1852.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

	Remaining Dec. 31, 1851.	Admitted in 1852.	Discharged and died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1852.
Bellevue Hospital	609	5,089	5,182	516
Alms-House	—	—	—	1,267
Lunatic Asylum	517	495	485	527
Nursery	1,419	1,773	1,881	1,311

Of the Alms-House inmates—1,022 were born in foreign countries, and 245 in the United States; 653 were males, 614 females. There are three large dispensaries, whose free charitable ministrations have for many years been of very great assistance in relieving the medical wants of the poorer classes. According to recent police returns, 18,450 persons were found living in 3,742 underground basements. Nearly one-third of these persons were classified as dirty in person, and their basements of the same description.

Croton Aqueduct Department.—The Croton Aqueduct was commenced in 1837, and its completion celebrated Oct. 14th, 1842. It is 40½ m. long, commencing at the Croton r., in Westchester co., 5 m. from Hudson r. The dam, built of stone and cement, is 250 feet long, 40 feet high, 70 feet thick at its base, and 7 at its top. The pond thus created is 5 m. long, covering 400 acres, and estimated to contain 500,000,000 gallons of water. The aqueduct, built of stone, brick, and cement, and arched over and under, is 6 feet 9 inches wide at its bottom, 7 feet 5 inches wide at the top, and 8 feet 5 inches high, has a descent of 13½ inches per m., and will discharge 60,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. It crosses Harlem r. on a magnificent bridge of stone, 1,450 feet long, supported by 14 stone piers, and which cost nearly $1,000,000. The receiving reservoir is between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, covering 35 acres, containing 150,000,000 gallons of water, and cost $134,000. The distributing reservoir, on Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, is a most massive structure, is 2,120 feet square, covering over 4 acres, containing 25,000,000 gallons, and cost $152,000. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, of which, in 1852, 215 m. length had been laid. The daily consumption is about 30,000,000 gallons. The supply is considered adequate for three or four times the present population of the city. In 1851 the total cost of the Croton Aqueduct and its connections was $14,041,584. Its revenue now amounts to nearly $500,000, and is steadily increasing.

Fire Department.—Engine companies in 1851, 49, with 34 engines, 49 hose companies, with carriages, and 58,500 feet of hose, 8 hook and ladder companies, 3 hydrant companies; whole number of firemen, 2,172. The real estate used by the Fire Department was valued, in 1851, at $151,800. Statistics of fires in 1852—total number, 325; of false alarms, 193; loss of buildings by fire, $223,428; loss on stock, $1,359,603; number of persons who lost their lives by fires, 13.

Markets, etc.—There are 14 principal markets, the buildings of which occupy large areas of ground, but are utterly unworthy of the city, occupying real estate, valued in 1851 at $1,109,000. Of these, the largest and most important is Washington Market, in Washington Street, fronting on the Hudson River. Its business is chiefly wholesale, and more extensive than any other in the United States. The following are approximate estimates of its aggregate yearly sales:

Meat trade	$5,000,000	Poultry trade	$1,000,000
Fruit "	2,800,000	Vegetable "	17,500,000
Butter "	480,000	Egg "	1,000,000
Honey "	9,000	Nut "	15,000
Fish "	648,000		

Total yearly sales of all kinds of produce....$28,452,000.

The other markets are more occupied with the retail trade.

The following statistics of the cattle trade, for the years 1851 and '52, give only an approximate statement of the consumption of meat in the city.

Sales of beeves, etc., in the New York cattle market, in 1851 and '52:

Total Sales.	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
1851	88,994	5,406	264,200
1852	105,225	5,688	323,000

Licenses.—Total number of licensed omnibuses, Feb. 1, 1850, 425, paying $7,630; number of same in 1852, 30 lines, having a full number of 800 stages, of which 445 licenses pay $12,880; total number of licensed hacks in 1850, 431, paying $2,138. Of other principal licenses, the following is a summary for 1852: Cartmen, 4,233; dirt carts, 1,460; public porters, 245, etc.

Summary of tavern licenses during 1850-52, the years ending Dec. 31; and of liquor licenses during 1850-52, the years ending May 1; also the number of licenses granted in 1852, after May 1; and the total number of places where rum is sold, as reported by the police:

	1850	1851.	1852.	After May 1, 1852.	Sold.
Tavern licenses	4,528	5,047	5,980	—	—
Liquor "	3,986	4,558	5,190	5,796	6,808

City Railroads.—The Fourth Avenue R. R., belonging to the Harlem R. R., has been in operation for several years. During 11 hours of the day, cars run every 7 minutes from the Astor House to Twenty-seventh Street—fare 6 cents. The Sixth Avenue R. R. went into operation on Aug. 11, 1852. Cars are run every 4 minutes for 12 hours of the day, from Vesey Street to Forty-fourth Street—fare 5 cents. An immense number of persons, averaging, in 1852, over 10,000 daily, use these cars, as also those of Eighth Avenue R. R. The receipts from its opening to Dec. 1, 1852, were $40,451. The Eighth Avenue R. R. went into operation 31st Aug., 1852. The cars run every 4 minutes during the greater part of the day and evenings, from Vesey to Fifty-first streets—fare 5 cents. The daily number of passengers, in 1852, averaged over 11,000. The receipts of the road, from its opening, during the year 1852 (4 months 1 day) were $59,500. In 1853, branches of the above roads are extended through Canal Street to Broadway. Other avenue railroads are in rapid construction, of which the principal are on the Second and Ninth avenues, extending to the lower part of the city.

Benevolent Institutions.—The charitable institutions, not under the charge of the city corporation, but established and sustained by the sympathetic liberality of associations and the citizens, are highly creditable to the character of New York. Of these, the New York Hospital, in Broadway, opposite Pearl Street, is among the principal. It was founded in 1771. It consists of 3 large stone edifices, finely located in a beautiful, spacious yard, very commodious, and well fitted up, and will accommodate 400 patients. It has a large annual revenue, but which is annually expended. The total number of patients admitted from December 31, 1829, to December 31, 1852, was 54,076. The number remaining December 31, 1851, was 301; number of admissions during 1852, 3,448; number discharged in 1852, 3,407; number remaining December 31, 1852, 342. It is the only general hospital of any note in the city.

The Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, located at Bloomingdale, near the Hudson river, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, 7 miles from the City Hall, is a branch of the New York Hospital, which went into operation in June, 1821. There are three very large and commodious buildings of hewn stone, with 40 acres of ground beautifully laid out into pleasure-grounds, gardens, etc. The statistics of this institution for the year 1852 are as follows:

Number of patients in Asylum Jan. 1, 1852	122
Admitted during the year	102
Discharged " "	87
Died " "	18
Number of patients in Asylum Dec. 31, 1852	119
Receipts during the year	$31,137 47
Expenditures	$30,254 61
Balance in treasury	$882 86
Value of products of the farm in 1852	$5,261 00

The total number of patients treated since the opening of the Asylum approximates 5,000.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is located between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, 3½ miles from the City Hall. The principal edifice, occupied since 1829, is a very handsome structure, 5 stories high, 110 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The whole number of patients at the institution in 1852 was 303; number discharged during the year, 44; number remaining Dec. 31, 1852, 259; of whom 143 were males and 116 females. These were supported as follows: by the State of New York, 182; by the city of New York, 16; by the State of New Jersey, 13; by their friends, 31; by the Institution, 16; by the Commissioners of Emigration, 1. Expenses in 1852, $43,000; receipts, $41,000.

The Institution for the Blind, on Ninth Avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, is a large and splendid edifice of granite, in Gothic style, and one of the finest ornaments of the city. The total number of inmates during 1852 was 150; number remaining Dec. 31, 1852, 103.

Orphan Asylums.—The New York Orphan Asylum, situated at Bloomingdale, near Hudson river, on Seventy-first Street, 4¼ m. from City Hall, is a handsome building of stone, in Gothic style, 120 by 60 feet, connected with 9 acres of ground, and contains several hundred children. The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum is in Sixth Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The Colored Orphan Asylum, on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, is a large institution in flourishing condition. Number of children Jan. 1, 1852, 201; admitted in 1852, 57; remaining Dec. 31, 1852. 207—boys, 130; girls, 77; total number admitted since opening of the asylum, 631; receipts and expenses during 1852, each about $16,000. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Prince Street, near the Cathedral, is a very large institution, under charge of the Sisters of Charity. On Dec. 31, 1852, it contained about 700 children—300 girls and 400 boys. Expenses of the year, $25,000.

Other asylums are, the Home for Aged Indigent Females, having, in 1852, 87 inmates; expenses and receipts in same year, about $4,000. Asylum for Lying-in Women, which, in 1852, accommodated 141 women in confinement, etc; the Colored Home, Magdalen, Friendless Boys, and others.

There are five dispensaries, which annually afford medical aid to vast numbers of the population. Of these the New York Dispensary was established in 1790, the Northern in 1827, the Eastern in 1830, the Demilt in 1851, the Northwestern in 1852. The aggregate applications to the first three, in 1852, for medical aid, was 79,379; number of vaccinations, 6,816.

Institutions for Seamen.—On Staten Island are three large and most excellent institutions for seamen; viz., the Marine Hospital at Tompkinsville, near the Quarantine ground, consisting of 3 buildings; the Seaman's Retreat; and the Sailor's Snug Harbor, on the N. side of the island, which provides a home for aged and decayed seamen, and possesses an estate, bequeathed by Capt. Randall, now valued at $1,000,000.

Religious Societies.—New York contains many of the central offices and publication establishments of those great religious denominations and societies which embrace in their labors the whole nation. Some of their printing offices are among the largest in the city—viz., American Bible Society, which in 1852 erected a splendid edifice in Fourth Avenue, cor. Ninth Street, consisting of an entire block, six stories high; Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry Street; American Tract Society in Nassau Street, and many others. The anniversaries of these societies are celebrated during the second week in May, and are occasions of much interest.

Population.—The following statistics exhibit the amount of the population of New York at various intervals since its foundation, as furnished by the enumerations and estimates of the earlier period, and later by the official returns of the census, periodically taken under the authority of the State, and of the United States, together with the numerical increase between the consecutive periods with the actual ratio for such times, and the corresponding ratio for decennial periods, where the interval is more or less than ten years:

Years.	Population.	Numerical Increase.	Ratio of Increase. Actual Est. Per cent.	Decennial Per cent.
1656	1,000	—	—	—
1673	2,500	1,500	150.00	88.23
1696	4,302	1,802	72.08	31.35
1731	8,628	4,326	100.56	28.73
1756	10,381	1,753	20.32	8.13
1773	21,876	11,495	110.73	65.13
1776 estim.	26,000 estim.	4,124 estim.	20.00	—
1786	23,614	2,386 dec.'76	7.94	6.11
		1,788 inc. '73	—	—

Years.	Population.	Numerical Increase.	Ratio of Increase. Actual Ext. Per cent.	Decennial Per cent.
1790	33,131	9,517	40.30	100.75
1800	60,489	27,358	82.57	82.37
1805	75,770	15,281	25.26	50.52
1810	96,373	20,603	27.19	54.38
1814	92,448	3,925 dec.	4.07 dec.	—
1816	100,619	8,171	8.84	44.20
1820	123,706	23,087	22.94	57.35
1825	166,086	42,380	34.26	68.52
1830	202,589	36,503	21.97	43.94
1835	270,089	67,500	33.32	66.64
1840	312,710	42,621	15.78	31.56
1845	371,223	58,513	18.71	37.42
1850	515,547	144,324	38.88	77.76

The average decennial increase from 1656 to 1850, is about 40 per cent., which has been steadily ahead, except during the two periods of war with Great Britain. The ratio of increase in other periods has been materially checked by the following causes: French and Indian war of 1689–97; yellow fever in 1741–2; the "negro plot" of the same years; great fire of 1741; and the French wars of 1744–48, and 1754. There has been no period of ten years' length, since 1756, in which the population has not increased.

POPULATION BY PERIODS OF GOVERNMENT.

Periods.	Pop. at close.	Increase.	Ratio.	Dec. equiv.
Dutch ....1613–1664...	1,700...	1,700...	—	—
English ...1664–1783...	23,614...	22,000...	1,300.....	1,000
American .1783–1850...	515,507...	491,893...	2,283.....	3,411

BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

Periods.	Pop. at close.	Increase.	Ratio.	Cent. equiv.
Before ....1613–1790...	33,131...	33,131...	—	—
After .....1790–1850...	515,507...	482,376...	1,456.....	2,427

The population of the city has doubled, since 1656, *nine* times, or in each average period of 21¼ years; since 1790, *four* times, or in each 15 years; since 1800, *three* times, or in each average period of 16¾ years.

Comparison of the growth of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, since 1790:

Years.	N. York.	Philad.	Boston.	Balt.	Three Cities.	N. Y's per ct. of the 3
1790..	33,131..	42,520..	18,038..	13,503..	74,061.....	44.7
1800..	60,489..	81,005..	24,297..	26,514..	131,816.....	45.9
1810..	96,373..	111,210..	35,250..	46,455..	192,915.....	50.0
1820..	123,706..	137,097..	43,298..	62,738..	243,133.....	51.0
1830..	202,589..	188,961..	61,392..	80,620..	330,973.....	61.2
1840..	312,710..	258,037..	93,383..	102,513..	453,933.....	68.9
1850..	515,507..	408,815..	138,788..	189,048..	734,734.....	70.2

By the census of 1850, New York exceeds in population fourteen of the States of the Union.

Mortality.—The annual ratio of deaths to the population has for several years been 3 per cent., which large proportion is to be attributed in a very great degree to the foreign immigration, the alms-houses, etc., and not to the natural unhealthiness of the city.

Wealth.—The following statements exhibit the valuation of property in the city from 1800 to 1852 inclusive. The first statement exhibits the total valuation until 1825; the second table, from 1825–52 inclusive, distinguishes each class of estate:

Years.	Total Valuation.	Years.	Total Valuation.
1800	$24,486,870	1815	$31,636,042
1805	25,645,867	1816	82,074,201
1806	26,529,630	1817	78,895,725
1807	24,959,955	1818	80,245,091
1808	25,118,720	1819	70,118,061
1809	24,782,267	1820	69,530,753
1810	26,436,370	1821	68,282,070
1811	26,045,730	1822	71,289,144
1812	26,243,040	1823	70,940,820
1813	27,640,230	1824	83,075,676
1814	82,901,497		

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1825	$58,435,895	$42,734,131	$101,160,046
1826	64,942,851	42,534,931	107,477,781
1827	72,617,770	39,594,156	112,211,926
1828	77,139,880	36,879,658	114,019,538
1829	76,531,890	35,984,136	112,516,026
1830	87,603,580	37,684,938	126,288,518
1831	97,221,870	42,058,344	139,280,214
1832	104,042,405	42,260,213	146,302,618
1833	114,129,561	52,365,626	166,495,187
1834	123,249,280	63,299,231	186,548,511
1835	143,732,452	74,981,278	218,723,703
1836	233,743,303	75,758,617	309,501,920
1837	194,450,109	67,297,241	263,747,350
1838	194,543,359	69,609,582	264,152,941
1839	196,778,434	70,014,796	266,789,230
1840	187,121,464	65,721,699	252,843,163
1841	186,347,246	65,430,456	251,777,702
1842	176,512,342	61,294,559	237,806,901
1843	164,950,515	63,046,576	227,997,091
1844	171,936,591	64,023,456	235,960,047
1845	177,160,790	62,777,528	239,938,318
1846	183,480,934	61,471,571	244,952,505
1847	187,314,386	59,837,917	247,152,306
1848	193,027,576	61,164,451	254,192,027
1849	197,761,919	58,455,174	256,217,093
1850	207,146,173	79,939,240	286,085,416
1851	227,013,856	93,094,502	320,108,358
1852	252,186,753	98,520,043	351,706,796

The amount of wealth per head at the different periods named, has been as follows:

1800	$404 80½	1830	$618 43½
1810	274 31½	1840	806 41
1820	562 06	1850	554 99½

In 1850, 2 estates were assessed for over $1,000,000. Exclusive of incorporated companies, 7 estates were assessed on $500,000 and upward. The several properties above $17,500 were:

Amounts.	No. of Estates.	Amounts.	No. of Estates.
$500,000 to $1,000,000	7	$70,000 to $80,000	99
400,000 " 500,000	2	60,000 " 70,000	109
300,000 " 400,000	24	50,000 " 60,000	195
200,000 " 300,000	58	40,000 " 50,000	271
100,000 " 200,000	222	30,000 " 40,000	445
90,000 " 100,000	43	20,000 " 30,000	957
80,000 " 90,000	64	17,500 " 20,000	773

The proportionate increase of population and wealth in New York, in each consecutive period of 10 years, since 1800, is as follows:

Years.	Increase. Pop.	Wealth.	Increase. Pop. per cent.	Wealth per cent.
1800–10	35,884	$1,950,000	59	8
1810–20	27,333	43,094,383	28¼	163
1820–30	78,883	55,757,765	64	80
1830–40	110,121	127,554,645	54	102
1840–50	202,885	33,242,253	65	13
1800–50	455,056	$261,599,046	852	1,168

Historical Sketch.—The history of New York city is directly divided into three periods, during which it has belonged to the three governments, Holland, England, and the State of New York, viz., 1609–1664, 1664–1783, 1783–1853.

Dutch period: Sept. 3, 1609, Hendrik Hudson discovered the island; 1613, the settlement of "New Amsterdam" was commenced; 1621, the Dutch West India Company commenced operations; 1626, the island was purchased for $24; 1652, New Amsterdam was incorporated, and the government passed from the West India Company into the hands of 2 burgomasters and 5 assistants called schepens, and 1 schout or sheriff; Sept., 1664, the English took the province.

English period: 1664, name changed to New York; July, 1673, retaken by the Dutch and called "New Orange," and held by them 1 year; 1686, James II. abolished the representative system, etc.; 1689, Leisler insurrection; 1690, a colonial congress assembled here; Nov., 1696, city lighted by ordinance; 1711, slave market established in Wall Street; 1720, 2 per cent. laid on European imports; 1725, "New York Gazette" appeared; 1730, enlarged charter granted by Gov. Montgomerie; 1732, stage routes established to Boston and Philadelphia, traversed once a month; Sept. 21, 1776, 493 houses consumed by fire, ⅛ of whole city; 1741–2, "Negro plot" and yellow fever; 1765, a colonial congress assembled here; 1776–1783, Revolution; Nov. 25, 1783, evacuation of British army and end of English rule.

American period: April 30, 1789. Washington inaugurated first president at Federal Hall, on site of present custom-house; 1798, yellow fever, 2,086 deaths, which returned in 1803 and in 1805, and again in 1822; 1807, Fulton's steamboat on Hudson river; 1811, large fire; 1812–15, war with Great Britain, which suspended all commerce; 1826, Erie Canal completed and great celebration; 1832, Asiatic Cholera—4,360 deaths; Dec. 16, 1835, conflagration of 648 buildings, total loss $25,000,000; 1837, commercial revulsion; Oct. 14, 1842, celebration of completion of Croton Aqueduct; 1845, conflagration of 546 buildings—loss $6,000,000; 1849, cholera; 1850, Collins' Steamers to Liverpool; May, 1851, Erie R. R. completed to Dunkirk; 1852, avenue railroads; 1853, success of the Ericsson Caloric Steamship; city charter reformed.

The environs of the city, though physically separated, and of themselves large cities (separately described in their alphabetical order), are, to all intents and purposes, part of the metropolis, originating from, and dependent upon, its prosperity. *See* BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, etc.

Of the entire metropolitan district, now the first in the New World, it may summarily be said, that the past is indicative of its future, promising to increase with each succeeding year its permanent prosperity, until it surpasses all cities, ancient and modern.

NORFOLK, p. b., port of entry, and cap. Norfolk county, *Virg.:* on the N. E. bank of Elizabeth r., at the confluence of its two branches, 8 m. above Hampton Roads, 32 m. from the ocean; 80 m. S. E. by E. Richmond. Lat. N. 36° 50′ 50″; long. W. 76° 18′ 47″. This is the chief commercial port in Virginia, and is remarkable for its harbor, which is very accessible, spacious, and deep enough for the largest vessels. Its site is on low and marshy ground, and formerly unhealthy, but is now provided with sewers, and kept clean. The streets are generally irregular, though some are wide, straight, and neat. The houses are not remarkable for elegance, but many of them are substantial buildings. It contains a court-house, jail, fine market-house, custom-house, an athenæum, with a library, academy, orphan asylum, 3 banks—capital $991,000, some good hotels, and 8 churches. The cemetery, ornamented with cypress trees, is very beautifully laid out and adorned. Norfolk is chiefly distinguished as being the principal naval station in the United States, having the finest navy yard, dry dock, and naval hospital in the nation. The navy yard is on the W. side of the r. at Gosport. The dry dock is constructed of hewn granite, and cost $974,536. At this station is the ship Pennsylvania, built at Philadelphia, and launched in 1837, four-decker, the largest in the navy, mounting 120 guns, which is here used as a receiving ship. The hospital is on a point directly opposite Norfolk, very large, commodious, and healthily situated. A naval officer is stationed at this port. The total tonnage of Norfolk district on 30th June, 1850, was 24,135 tons, of which 10,542 were registered, 13,593 were enrolled and licensed. Of registered tonnage 3,144 tons were permanent, and 7,398 tons temporary. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage 12,351 were permanently employed in the coasting trade; 1,354 tons were propelled by steam; 1,242 tons were licensed under 20 tons. During the year ending June 30, 1850, the total number of clearances for foreign countries was 140, tons 26,765, men in crews 1,163; total number of entrances from foreign countries 74, tons 14,281, men in crews 684. Vessels built during the year 6, total tonnage, 608. Norfolk is connected by the Sea-board and Roanoke R. R. (from Portsmouth to Weldon, N. C., 80 m.), with the great line of R. R. on the Atlantic coast. A railroad from Petersburg to Norfolk is in construction. A line of steamships plies semi-weekly to New York. Four daily newspapers are published at Norfolk: "Beacon," (neut.), "Argus" (dem.), "Courier" (neut.), "N. and P. Herald" (whig). Each of these issue tri-weekly editions. Pop. in 1840, 10,920; in 1850, 14,326.

NORWALK, t., p. b., and sta., Fairfield co., *Conn.:* on both sides of Norwalk r., bounded S. by Long Island Sound, 30 m. W. S. W. New Haven, 63 m. S. W. Hartford. Surface of t. uneven; soil very fertile. The b. is on both sides of the r., which is navigable to this point for vessels drawing 6 feet of water. Here are 3 churches, and 1 bank—capital $175,330. The t. contains 2 extensive factories of felt beaver cloth, besides other manufactories. Two newspapers are published weekly, "N. Gazette" and "Fairfield Co. Republican." The New York and New Haven R. R. passes through the b., 44 m. from New York, 32 m. from New Haven, connecting here with Danbury and Norwalk R. R. Two m. S. is the p. v. of South Norwalk, the terminus of D. and N. R. R., and the landing of the New York steamboats. Pop. of t. in 1840, 3,863; in 1850, 4,651.

NORWICH, t., p. city, and semi-cap. New London co., *Conn.:* on Thames r., at head of navigation; 36 m. E. S. E. Hartford, 47 m. E. N. E. New Haven. Lat. N. 41° 33′, long. W. 72° 7′. The surface of t. is uneven and hilly; soil fertile, well watered. The t. contains, besides the city, three v., Norwich Town, Norwich Falls, and Greenville. The city is situated at the junction of Quinnebaug and Yantic rivers, on a steep declivity, and presents a very beautiful and romantic appearance. It contains a court-house, jail, town hall, 8 churches, etc. There are 4 banks, with cap. of $1,987,725, and 3 large insurance companies. Two newspapers are published, "N. Courier" (whig), tri-weekly and weekly; and "N. Aurora" (dem.), weekly. Three railroads pass through the city; from New London, 13 m.; from Worcester, 59 m.; from Willimantic, 57 m. A line of steamboats plies daily from Allyn's point to New York. Both Quinnebaug and Yantic rivers afford very great water-power, which is improved by numerous manufactories of paper, cotton, and woolen goods, hardware, pottery, etc. The Yantic Falls are a picturesque cataract, and invested with historical interest. Pop. in 1830, of city, 3,144; t. inc. city, 5,179; in 1840, city, 4,200; of t. inc. city, 7,239; in 1850, t. inc. city 10,265.

OGDENSBURG, p. v. and port of entry, St. Lawrence co., *N. Y.:* on the right bank of St. Lawrence r., at the mouth of Oswegatchie r., 161 m. N. W. Albany. The Northern R. R. has its western terminus at this place, and steamers ply hence daily for the river and lake ports, making it a depôt of great importance. Prescott, a large town, lies on the opposite side of the river, here 1¼ m. broad, and is connected by a steam ferry. The v. contains immense depôts, and other warehouses, stores of every description, 3 banks, foundries, machine shops, and other industrial establishments, schools, and churches, and, on the whole, is one of the most progressive villages of the State. The manufactures of this place find an immense water-power on the Oswegatchie, on which there are falls. It is at the lower termination of sloop navigation, but steamboats go to the rapids, 40 m. below, and thence pass by Ogdensburg to the various places on Lake Ontario. Pop. about 6,000. The v. is connected with Boston and New York by railroad—distance to Boston 403 m., and to New York City 482 miles. Ogdensburg has 4 newspapers, the St. Lawrence Republican" (dem.), the "O. Sentinel" (whig), the "O. Forum" (whig), and the "Northern New Yorker" (neut.), all published weekly. The shipping owned here in 1850 amounted

to 1,985 tons, all navigated by steam. The foreign arrivals, in the district of which Ogdensburg is the port of entry, in 1850, were 380 vessels, and 196,915 tons, and the departures 375 vessels, and 189,705 tons. This is exclusive of the vast amount of shipping engaged in the domestic coasting trade, and is indicative of the extent of its connection with the British provinces. The coastwise trade is valued at $7,000,000 annually.

OSWEGO, p. city, port of entry, and alternately with Pulaski, cap. Oswego co., *N. Y.*; on both sides of Oswego r., at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 149 m. W. N. W. Albany. The mouth of the river forms the harbor, which has been much improved by artificial works, and it has falls just above which, though preventing its being navigated, furnish immense hydraulic power. Next to Sackett's Harbor, that of Oswego is the best on the south side of the lake. The harbor improvements consists of piers jutting into the lake, forming a "gut," in which the water has a depth of from 12 to 20 feet. It is connected with the Erie by the Oswego Canal at Syracuse, and with the Central Railroad by the Syracuse and Oswego line. These afford it facile communication with tide-water, and are the channels of an immense commerce coastwise, and from Canada. At present it is the chief American depôt for the trade passing through the Welland Canal, and from Toronto and other British ports on the lake.

The collection *district* of which Oswego is the port of entry, commences at Stony Point, and extends to the W. shore of Sodus Bay, 80 miles. The shipping places are Texas, Port Ontario, Sandy creek, Oswego, Little Sodus, and Sodus Point. The tonnage of vessels enrolled and licensed within the district in 1850 was 22,404 tons, of which 4,079 tons were navigated by steam. Nine vessels (500 tons) were built during the year. The clearances in the foreign trade in 1850 were 1,598 (251,799 tons), of which 660 were American (182,789 tons), and 938 foreign (69,010 tons); and the entrances were 1,657 (195,793 tons), of which 681 were American (122,311 tons), and 976 foreign (73,482 tons).

The commerce of the *port* of Oswego for the year 1848, according to the report of T. D. Andrews to Congress, in December, 1850, is exhibited in the annexed table:

	Arrivals.			Clearances.		
Vessels.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
American	292..	91.218..	4,101..	313..	101,774..	4.219
Foreign	537..	42,104..	2,560..	522..	38,478..	2,417
Coastwise	1,563..	342,403..	16,489..	1,448..	336,949..	15,532
Total	2,392	475,925	23,150	2,283	477,201	22,168

The total value of imports from foreign countries was $524,045, of which $108,360 was the value of merchandise brought in foreign vessels, and $415,685 of that brought in American vessels; and the total value of goods exported to foreign countries was $1,391,471, of which $938,544 was the value of foreign, and $452,927 of domestic goods. Of the foreign goods exported, the value carried in American vessels was $242,609, and in foreign vessels, $695,935. Among the imports are enumerated the following articles:

Articles.	Paying Duty.	Free of Duty.	Warehoused.
Lumber	26,640,000 feet	—	— feet
Wheat	98,048 bush.	—	58,708 bush.
Flour	19 bbls.	—	49,252 bbls.
Wool	31,279 lbs.	—	2,000 lbs.
Val. of all imports	$216,011	$7,751	$300,273

Among the exports of foreign goods, the following are enumerated:

Articles.	Entl'd to Drawback.	Not Entitled.	From Wareh'e.
Sugar	3,972,049 lbs.	— lbs.	216,642 lbs.
Tea	—	647,884 "	— "
Spirits	3,200 gls.	—	2,700 gls.
Wines	2.401 "	—	2,932 "
Val. of all for. exp.	$293,085	$547,993	$918,544

Among the exports of domestic goods are the following:

	In American Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt, bbls.	15.529..	$17,020..	62,141..	$66 450
Flour "	1,172..	5.860..	471..	2,826
Rice, tierces	55..	1,650..	1,827..	5.460
Leather, rolls	155..	3,600..	230..	4.470
Merchandise, pkgs.	— ..	99.280..	— ..	1 6.000
Tobacco, boxes	1,538..	88.560..	3,499..	6,797
Tallow, bbls.	346..	6.230..	— ..	6.515
Groceries	— ..	18.200..	— ..	45,000
Cotton & wool manufactures, and boots and shoes		50.396..	— ..	—
Total (including sundries)		$252,650..		$452,927

The following is an abstract from the canal office-books of property landed at Oswego, in the year 1848, with the estimated value and its original destination:

Articles.	Western States.	Canada.	New York.
Forest Products	$ —	$ —	$16.783
Animal "	737	20,510	27.393
Vegetable Food	99	48	354.089
Manufactures	476,374	100,114	192.028
Merchandise	3,796.892	2,126,037	3,754,469
Other articles	15.473	8.969	59.272
Total	$4,289,575	$2,255,678	$4,343,944

The above are the latest uniform series of statistics on the commerce of the port accessible. Had we the returns for 1852 complete, they would show at least 100 per cent. increase in its amount and value—a fact indicated by isolated returns on different articles. The canal tolls, for instance, which in 1848 were only $71,564, had risen in 1852 to $104,366, in spite of great reduction in the rates; and the following table exhibits a few leading articles carried on the canal in 1851:

From Oswego.		To Oswego.	
Flour	888,181 bbls.	R. R. iron	98,381,007 lbs.
Wheat	1,676,212 bush.	Iron	6,482.867 "
Corn	1,192.217 "	Nails & Spks.	3,693.267 "
Barley	179.971 "	Steel	490,352 "
Pork	23,545 bbls.	Merchandise.	25,517.835 "
Beef	15,854 "	Sugar	14.244.321 "
Sawed lmbr.	82,925,676 feet.	Salt	181,904,646 "

The tonnage of all property reaching Oswego in 1850, was 129,252 tons, and in 1851, 180,715 tons—increase in one year, 51,463 tons.

A few of the leading articles from Canada in 1849 and 1850, comparatively show the rapid increase of business in that direction:

Articles	1849.	1850.
Flour, barrels	198,623	260,874
Wheat, bushels	682.930	1,094,444
Oats, bushels	55.700	90,156
Potatoes, bushels	6,648	10,372
Lumber, feet	44,137,287	50,685,682
Butter, lbs.	115,759	225,087
Peas and beans, bushels	16,322	22,380

The annexed table copied from the books of the custom-house, exhibits the total value of foreign and domestic imports and exports for six years:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1845	$2,973,698	$4,979,711	$7.951,409
1846	5,038,100	4,464,872	9,502.972
1847	8,090,576	9,977,243	18.647,819
1848	7,021,353	10,566,541	17,587,894
1849	8,100,279	10,458,968	18,559,247
1850	8,325,789	15,687,342	24,013,131

A large proportion of the commerce of Lake Ontario and Oswego comes from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal, the increase of business on which, from 1850 to 1851, was

nearly 40 per cent. The same increase is also apparent in the subsequent year, 1852. The revenue from the canal (36 miles long), for 1851, amounted to $200,000. Many articles, the product of the Mississippi valley, are also preferring the lake to the southern route, and of course seeking the port nearest to the point of destination. Oswego as such port has many advantages, but will perhaps have a competitor when the Sodus Canal and railroad are completed. That the rapid progress of Oswego, however, is not temporary, is too apparent to allow of a doubt. The past is but a prelude to the future, which will pour upon Oswego an amount of commerce unprecedented and astonishing. When the proposed system of railroads in Canada is completed, the commerce of Lake Ontario will become even greater than that of Lake Erie as being nearer to tide-water, and more accessible at a less cost from the sea-board cities.

As before remarked, Oswego is built on both sides of the river. The two parts are united by a bridge 700 feet long, and the ground rising on both sides from the river, affords excellent drainage, and many beautiful sites for building. The place is laid out with streets running at right angles, and public squares on which are the principal buildings. The streets are 100 feet wide. Many of the residences are costly and handsome structures; the court-house is located on the east side of the river, and on an elevation to the west of the river are the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, two of the best edifices of the place. There are also Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and other churches. Other buildings of much architectural beauty are found in various directions, and much taste is everywhere developed in both the public and private edifices.

Oswego has great advantages as a manufacturing city. The water-power afforded by the river and canal is immense, and is used in a variety of manufactures, but chiefly by several extensive flouring-mills. On both sides of the river large manufacturing establishments are located, among which is a large starch manufactory, which supplies an extensive market with that article. The water-power of the place has been greatly improved by the construction of a leader dam 7½ feet high, about a mile above.

In the place there are a number of commission houses in the foreign trade; numerous warehouses and retail stores, several fine hotels, an extensive railroad depôt, the canal warehouses, a custom-house, three banks, several insurance offices, printing-offices, lumber yards, etc.

The periodicals printed here are—the "Commercial Times" (whig), daily and weekly; the "Daily News;" the "O. Paladium" (dem.), weekly; and the "People's Journal," weekly. Besides the common schools, which are numerous, there are also located here an incorporated academy, and a first-rate female seminary, both in a very flourishing condition. There are also numerous private schools.

The city is defended by Fort Oswego, a strong fortification built on the site of the old fort of the same name, celebrated in the French and colonial wars. It is built on the E. side of the river, near the lake, on a tract of land ceded to the United States for such purpose. It commands the harbor, and is a sufficient defense against an enemy.

Daily lines of steamboats, for the conveyance of passengers, run between this port and the lake ports of the United States, and Canada generally.

Oswego was incorporated in 1828. In 1830, it had 2,703 inhabitants; in 1840, 4,665, and in 1850, 12,205—the increase between 1830 and 1840 was 72.58 per cent., and in the last decade the increase was 161.62 per cent.

Parkersburg, p. v., and cap. Wood co., *Virg.:* on the Ohio, immediately above the entrance of Little Kanawha r., 252 m. W. N. W. Richmond. It has an extensive river and inland trade, and valuable manufactures, which must be greatly increased by the completion of the Cincinnati, Hillsboro', and Parkersburg R. R. and the North Western R. R., the latter to connect the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. with the Ohio r. at this place. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 academies, a dozen stores, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 steam flouring-mills, numerous smaller manufacturing establishments, and a population of 1,218 souls. The "P. Gazette" (whig) and "P. News" are published weekly.

Pawtucket, p. v. and sta., Providence county, *R. I.:* on Pawtucket r., 4 m. N. Providence, on Worcester and Providence R. R. This large and flourishing v. is located on both sides of the r., which here furnishes great water-power. The first manufacture of cotton goods in this country by water-power machinery was commenced here in 1790, by Mr. Samuel Slater, an Englishman. The present factories are for the most part engaged in making cotton goods. There are 7 churches, 3 banks, 12 cotton factories, etc. The "Gazette and Chronicle" (miscel.) is issued weekly. Pop. 7,000.

Pawtuxet, p. v., Kent co., *R. I.:* on Pawtuxet r., near its mouth, 3 m. S. Providence. The harbor is spacious, safe, and convenient. The v. is upon both sides of the r. and crossed by a bridge. The great water-power here afforded is improved by extensive factories of cotton and woollen goods, grist-mills, etc. Pop. about 1,500.

Pembina, p. v., and cap. Pembina co., *Minn. Ter.:* on E. bank of Red r. of the N., at the N. boundary line of the State, 334 m. N. N. W. St. Paul. This settlement contains upward of 1,000 population, principally persons of mixed Indian and white blood, who subsist chiefly by agriculture and hunting. There is a Catholic church in which to accommodate the varied population; sermons are preached in English, French, and Chippeway.

Pensacola, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Escambia co., *Flor.:* on Pensacola bay, 10 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, 176 m. W. Tallahassee. Lat. 30° 24′ N., long. 87° 10′ 12″ W. The harbor is deep and affords good anchorage, but near the city is shallow, and hence a long wharf has been extended into the bay. The city is built on a sandy plain, 40 or 50 feet above the level of the water, and is regularly laid out with wide streets crossing at right angles, having also two large public squares. It contains a court-house, custom-house, market, and 2 churches. Two newspapers are issued, "P. Gazette" (whig), weekly, and "Florida Democrat," semi-weekly. This is the principal port and city in Florida, and has considerable trade. On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of its district was 1,794 tons, of which 1,221 tons were registered and permanent, and 573 tons enrolled and licensed; 496 tons permanently, and 77 tons licensed under 20 tons. The latter was entirely employed in the coasting trade. During the year previous the total of clearances for foreign ports was 7—1,233 tons; total of entrances, do., 2,337 tons—all of which (9) were American vessels. Vessels built during the year, 2 schooners—80 tons. The project of a railroad to Montgomery, *Ala.*, has long been agitated. Pop. about 2,164.

About 6 m. below the city, and 5 m. from the entrance of the harbor, is the U. S. Navy Yard, covering nearly 80 acres of ground, inclosed by a high brick wall. It contains houses for the officers, store-houses, boat-houses, etc., all of which are built of brick and tastefully arranged. Here is also a dry dock capable of receiving the largest vessels. Outside of the yard are about 25 cottages and a Catholic church. A mile and a half below the navy yard are Barrancas Barracks and the Naval Hospital. At the entrance of the harbor are forts Pickens and M'Ree, on Foster's and St. Rosa's islands, and on the latter island is a light-house. *See* Light-houses.

Perth Amboy, p. city, and port of entry, Middlesex co., *N. Jer.:* at the head of Raritan bay, and confluence of Raritan r. with Arthur kill, or Staten Island Sound, 32 m. N. E. by E. Trenton. It has a spacious harbor, with 24 feet of water in the main channel, and easily accessible. It was laid out in 1698, and chartered as a city in 1784. The compact portion is chiefly on the bank of the kill, over which a ferry plies to Staten Island. It contains an acade-

my, a manufactory of locks, mechanical implements, etc., 12 or 15 stores, and 1,865 inhabitants. Tonnage of the district in 1850 (which includes the E. coast of the State from Elizabethtown to Little Egg Harbor), 22,085 tons; all except 13 tons engaged in the coasting trade.

PERU, p. v., La Salle county, *Ill.:* on the N. bank of the Illinois, at the head of navigation, 269 m. above its mouth, 105 m. N. by E. Springfield. It is 1 m. below La Salle, the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and forms with it one continuous v. along the r., on which are the commercial houses, the residences occupying the high bluffs immediately back of it. The chief business is shipping the great staples by river and canal, but a large trade is kept up with the back country, with all parts of which it has, or soon will have, easy communication. A rich and highly cultivated alluvial island lies in front of it, with a channel between that floats the largest steamers, and from which a lateral branch leads to the canal. Its favorable position for commerce has given it its chief importance, and must eventually make it one of the first cities in the State. It has a daily communication with St. Louis and the immediate ports by packets and steamers, and with Chicago by canal and the Chicago and Rock Island R. R., which also connects it with the Upper Mississippi; and the Central Illinois R. R., which here crosses the r., will bring to it the trade and products of rich districts N. and S. of it. The "La S. Co. Democrat" and the "P. Telegraph" are published weekly. Distance to Chicago 100 m., the same by railroad and canal. Population about 3,000.

PETERSBURG, p. b. and port of entry, Dinwiddie county, *Virg.:* on S. branch of Appomattox r., 12 m. above its confluence with James r., 22 m. S. by E. Richmond. Lat. N. 37° 13′ 54″, long. W. 77° 20′. The r. is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, and the falls immediately above it afford extensive water-power A canal is cut round these falls, thus affording boat navigation upon the river above for 80 m. This is a very handsome and important commercial town, and exports largely flour and tobacco. It suffered most severely in July, 1815, by a conflagration, which destroyed 400 buildings, and property estimated at $2.000,000. The buildings and houses are now built principally of brick. It contains a court-house, jail, 8 churches, 3 banks with aggregate capital of $1,170,000, insurance office, etc. There are several cotton and woolen factories, flouring and saw mills, ropewalks, and some other manufactories. Two newspapers are published daily, "P. Intelligencer" (whig), "Daily News" (neut.); 1 tri-weekly, "South Side Democrat." Four railroads now centre at P., giving it great business advantages, viz., Richmond and Petersburg R. R., Petersburg R. R. (to Weldon), South Side R. R., Appomattox R. R. (to City Point.) The Petersburg and Norfolk R. R. is in construction. The steamships plying semi-weekly between New York and Richmond, and others, connect with Petersburg by Appomattox R. R. from City Point. On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of P. district was 2,708 tons, of which 949 tons were registered (and permanent), and 1,759 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 1,681 tons were permanently employed in the coasting trade, 80 tons in steam navigation; licensed under 20 tons in coasting trade, 79 tons. During the year preceding, the total of clearances for foreign countries was 5—1,946 tons; total of entrances, do., 9—3,517 tons. Pop. in 1830, 8,322; in 1840, 11,136; in 1850, 14,010.

PHILADELPHIA, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Philadelphia co., *Penn.:* is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 5 m. above their junction, 93 m. E. by S. Harrisburg. From New York by most direct railroad, 87 m.; from Boston, 323 m.; from Baltimore, 98 m.; from Washington, 136 m.; from Harrisburg, 106 m.; from Pittsburg, 357 m.

Latitude (Independence Hall), 39° 56′ 59″; long. from Greenwich, 75° 9′ 54″ W., from Washington, 1° 51′ 36″ E.

Philadelphia city proper is surrounded by several incorporated districts, having their own municipal authorities; viz., Spring Garden, Penn, Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Richmond in the N., and Southwark and Moyamensing in the S., West Philadelphia, etc., which together form a densely populated area, and are always embraced in the descriptions of the city.

The city proper is situated on a plain, the highest point of which is elevated 64 feet above the ordinary high water mark in the river. This gentle elevation affords excellent drainage. The soil consists principally of clay, beneath which, at different depths, from 5 to 20 feet, is found coarse gravel. In form it is a parallelogram, 2 m. long by 1 m. wide. The streets are all straight, cross each other at right angles, are well paved, and kept remarkably clean. The principal streets are, Market Street, 100 feet wide, running E. and W. from river to river, nearly through the centre of the city; Broad Street, 113 feet wide, running N. and S., a little W. of the middle of the city; Arch Street, N. of Market Street, 66 feet wide; Front Street, 60 feet, and the rest 50 feet wide. The adjoining districts are for the most part laid out with regularity.

The buildings are chiefly of brick, built in plain and uniform style. Some of the public edifices, of white marble and freestone, are distinguished for beauty and grandeur. The houses are generally on a uniform plan, 3 stories high, of brick, with marble steps and basements. Some of the more costly private residences are noted for their elegance. The public squares are laid out with much taste, ornamented with fine shade-trees, shrubbery, etc., provided with seats, and are favorite promenades. The business portion of the city was originally on the Delaware side, but since the opening of the coal trade, and with the increase of population, the Schuylkill side has acquired a large share of business, particularly that of the coal trade, country produce, etc. The Schuylkill affords a convenient harbor for small vessels, and numerous wharves are built for their accommodation. The foreign commerce centres upon the Delaware, which is nearly 1 m. wide, admitting the largest vessels to the wharves. Its navigation from the ocean is somewhat intricate from banks, shoals, etc., and in mid-winter is sometimes closed by ice.

Public Buildings.—Independence Hall, within which the Colonial Congress on July 4th, 1776, declared the independence of the United States, read from its steps on that day to the assembled people, now presents the same appearance as at that time. This building, formerly the State House, fronts upon Chestnut Street, having Independence Square in the rear. It was commenced in 1729, completed in 1734, cost £5.600, and received the addition of its two wings in 1740. The present steeple, erected in 1828, is a fac-simile of the former, which was removed on account of its decay. The room in which the Declaration was signed is carefully preserved, nearly in the same style of decoration with which it was originally finished. The "old bell," imported in 1752, is also carefully preserved as a most interesting relic. It bears the following inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout this land to all the inhabitants thereof."—*Leviticus* xxv. 10. Within this venerable edifice was held the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, some of the first sessions of Congress, and here Washington delivered his "Farewell Address," on his retirement from public life. The building is used by the U. S. courts and city and county offices.

The Custom House, formerly the U. S. Bank, on Chestnut Street, above Fourth, is a splendid marble edifice, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, and one of the finest specimens of Doric architecture erected in modern times. It was commenced in 1819, completed in 1824, and cost $500,000. It is built upon a raised platform, 87 feet front, 161 feet deep, and has fronts, each of 8 fluted Doric columns, 27 feet high, 4½ feet in diameter, supporting a heavy entablature. It has a very splendid interior, of which the principal apartment, 81 feet long by 48 wide, is ornamented by fluted Ionic columns and sculptured embellishments.

The Merchants' Exchange, fronting on Walnut, Dock, and Third streets, is a magnificent marble building, with semi-circular portico of Corinthian columns. It is 95 feet wide, 114 feet long, and 3 stories high. The basement is occupied by the post-office and two insurance companies, and most of the building by commercial offices, etc. The Merchants' Reading Room is handsomely ornamented.

The United States Mint, in Chestnut, near Broad Street, is a handsome edifice of brick, faced with marble, in imitation of a Grecian temple of the Ionic order, having a portico 62 feet long, supported by 6 beautiful pillars, 25 feet high, 3 feet in diameter.

Many of the banking houses are distinguished as beautiful specimens of architecture. The Bank of Pennsylvania is a fine marble structure, 125 by 51 feet, erected 1799–1801, designed from the Temple of the Muses at Athens, having 2 porticos of 6 Ionic columns each, with dome and roof entirely of marble. The Philadelphia Bank is an imposing marble building, with an elegant elevated portico of the Corinthian order. The Girard Bank has a stately front of white marble, with portico of 6 Corinthian columns. The Bank of North America is an elegant structure of brown stone in Florentine style.

Hotels.—The Girard House, erected 1851, is the largest and finest hotel in the city, and one of the most extensive in the Union. It has a very handsome front on Chestnut Street, 5 stories in height, besides basement and attic. There are other large and well-kept houses, but not noted for architectural beauty, etc.

Places of Amusement.—The Chestnut Street Theatre, erected 1822, is 90 by 150 feet, has a richly decorated interior, and will accommodate over 2,000 persons. Walnut Street Theatre, formerly the Olympic, is now a very fashionable resort. The Arch Street Theatre is a very handsome edifice. The Musical Fund Hall, erected 1824, is an elegant building. Its interior, 123 feet long by 60 feet wide, unsupported by columns, is one of the best halls for musical effect in the United States, seats 2,000 persons, and is in constant use for concerts, lectures, balls, etc. The Philadelphia Museum building is an immense structure, 238 feet long and 70 feet wide.

United States Military and Naval Establishments.—Fort Mifflin, on a small island in the Delaware, 1¼ m. below the entrance of the Schuylkill, defends the city. The U. S. arsenal, near Frankford, is an immense establishment, used for the storage and manufacture of munitions of war, and has one of the largest powder magazines in the United States. The U. S. arsenal in Moyamensing near Schuylkill r., is used as the depôt for the clothing of the army, camp equipage, etc. The buildings consist of 4 large brick storehouses, 3 stories high, forming a hollow square.

The U. S. navy yard is situated on the bank of Delaware r. in the district of Southwark. The grounds, inclosed on 3 sides by a high brick wall, embrace about 12 acres, purchased in 1801, for $37,500; now assessed at $250,000. The various buildings are residences for officers, quarters for marines, workshops and storehouses, 2 ship-houses, molding lofts, etc. The ship-houses are among the largest in the Union; the first is 270 feet long, 103 feet high, 84 feet wide; the second is 210 feet long, 80 feet high, 74 feet wide.

Here are the U. S. dry docks, capable of raising the largest steam-vessels and ships of the line. These works, constructed in 1849–51, at a total cost of $813,742, consist of a sectional floating dry-dock in 9 sections; a basin, 350 feet long by 226 feet wide inclosed by granite walls, having a granite floor, upon a foundation of piles, timbers, etc.; and 2 railways, with hydraulic cylinder, etc.

The U. S. Naval Asylum, established in 1835, occupies an elevated and most beautiful site, near the Schuylkill r., in Moyamensing district, and consists of 3 structures. The principal edifice, built of marble, is 3 stories high, has a front of 380 feet, including a central building 142 by 175 feet, which has a handsome portico with 8 Ionic columns. The grounds embrace 25 acres, beautifully adorned with trees, shrubbery, etc. The pensioners are about 140 in number, who are provided with every comfort. A naval officer is stationed at this port.

Education.—The public schools are well organized upon a most efficient system, established in 1818, which constituted the city and county of Philadelphia, one entire school district, in 11 sections, with arrangements for uniform and harmonious grades of free instruction. The schools are under the direction of 23 controllers and 210 directors, distributed throughout the 11 sections. In 1852, there were 254 schools, classified as follows: 1 high, 1 normal, 53 grammar, 29 secondary, 130 primary, and 40 unclassified; which employed 727 teachers, and had about 50,000 scholars. The school-houses generally are substantial brick edifices, 3 stories high, accommodating 500 to 1,000 pupils.

The Normal School, for the instruction of female teachers, was established in 1848; its course of instruction embracing two years, is of the very best order. The central high school, established October, 1838, is one of the best institutions in the Union. The building, in Juniper Street, below Market, has a handsome marble front with Ionic portico. It has 11 instructors, and about 500 students. The number of private schools and academies, with parish and charity schools, female seminaries, etc., is very large, indicating the popular interest in good education.

Colleges.—The University of Pennsylvania was established as a college in 1755, and as an university in 1779. It comprises 4 departments, academical, collegiate, medical, and law, of which the medical department is by far the most flourishing. In 1850, the collegiate department had 7 instructors, 5,142 alumni, 88 students, and 5,000 volumes in its library. The university buildings, in Ninth Street below Market, are large and handsome structures, each 85 feet front by 112 deep.

Philadelphia is preëminently distinguished as the medical metropolis of the Union. Of medical colleges, it contains the first established in the United States, which, with the other numerous institutions, are by far the most flourishing and important in the nation. The number of medical works and journals here published is probably equal to the combined number in all other cities in the Union. The libraries of the medical colleges, etc., are large and very valuable; as also their anatomical museums, cabinets, etc. Very great advantages for clinical instruction are afforded by the various hospitals, dispensaries, etc.

The statistics of the principal institutions, in 1850, were as follows:

Names.	Founded.	Prof.	Stu.	Graduates.
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn	1765	7	450	5,316
Jefferson Med. Col.	1824	7	514	2,036
Med. Dep. Penn. Col.	1838	7	176	73
Phil. Col. of Med.	1847	7	75	250

Other medical institutions are—Medical Institute of Philadelphia, established in 1817, which gives medical instruction in the summer, but does not confer degrees; Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, on the same plan; Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, instituted 1846; Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded 1849, the first of the kind in the world, which in 1852 had 40 students; Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, chartered in 1850; and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, established 1822, for the instruction of druggists, etc., which has a good cabinet, library, etc., and annual course of lectures. Nearly all of these institutions have large and commodious edifices.

The Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, (Roman Catholic), incorporated 1848, contained in 1852, 36 students, preparing for the priesthood, and 7,000 vols. in its library.

Girard College.—This magnificent institution, founded by Stephen Girard, with a bequest of $2,000,000 for the gratuitous instruction and support of destitute orphans, is situ-

ated on the Ridge Road, in the district of Penn, 1 m. N. of the N. boundary of the city proper. The corner-stone of the college was laid July 4, 1833, the buildings were completed in 1847, and the institution went into operation, Jan. 1st, 1848. The grounds contain about 41 acres, inclosed by a wall 10 feet high. The college edifices present a very imposing appearance. The central edifice, most substantially built of marble, is one of the most magnificent structures of its size in the world. It is in the form of a Greek temple, in the Corinthian style, resting on a basement of 11 steps, which extend around the entire edifice, imparting to it a pyramidal appearance of great solidity. It is surrounded by colonnades of the most magnificent marble pillars, 6 feet in diameter, and 55 feet in height—8 columns on each end, and 11 on each side, including the corner columns both ways. Its dimensions, including the colonnades, are 160 feet wide, 218 feet long, 90 feet high; the body of the building alone is 111 feet wide, 169 feet long, and 56 feet 8 inches high. It is three stories high, each divided into 4 rooms, with vestibules. The roof, composed of most massive marble tiles, has an entire weight of 969½ tons, exclusive of its supports. In the lower vestibule rest the remains of Mr. Girard, beneath a marble statue of himself. Four other buildings, faced with marble, are each 52 feet wide, 125 feet long, and three stories high. The entire cost of the college buildings, with improvements of grounds, etc, was $1,933,821 78. The officers and teachers consist of president, secretary, 2 professors, 2 physicians, matron and assistant matron, 5 male teachers, 12 female teachers, and steward. The current expenses in 1851, were $62,900, of which $30,500 were for the clothing and subsistence of the pupils. Pupils in 1852, 305.

Literary and Scientific Institutions, Libraries, and Fine Arts.—The American Philosophical Society, originated by Franklin, in 1743, is the oldest scientific association in the United States. In 1769, another similar society was united with it. It was incorporated March 15, 1780. Its building, erected in 1789, contains a very valuable library of 20,000 volumes, an extensive cabinet of medals, and a large collection of maps, engravings, etc. Its published transactions, in numerous volumes, have greatly contributed to the advancement of science. The Academy of Natural Sciences, founded 1812, incorporated 1817, has a very handsome edifice, containing a library of 13,000 volumes, and the most valuable museum in the United States, containing, besides other collections, 25,000 specimens in ornithology, unrivaled in the world, 30,000 in the herbarium, 7,000 in geological department, and the late Dr. Morton's celebrated cabinet of crania. The academy has contributed much to natural science. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, founded 1825, has issued various historical publications, and has a library of 2,000 volumes, with collections, etc. The Franklin Institute, incorporated March 30, 1824, mainly devoted to the promotion of mechanical science, etc., has about 3,000 members, and library of 6,000 volumes, principally mechanical and scientific works; publishes monthly its journal, the oldest and one of the best mechanical periodicals in the Union; and holds annually an extensive exhibition of American manufactures. The College of Physicians, chartered March 26, 1789, publishes its transactions quarterly, and is one of the most valuable periodicals of medical science.

The Philadelphia Library Company, instituted 1731, principally by Dr. Franklin, has one of the most extensive libraries in this country. Its edifice, erected 1789–90, a plain structure, presents a venerable appearance. Its entrance is surmounted by an excellent marble statue of Franklin. In 1792, it received the valuable library of Hon. James Logan, now amounting to 10,000 volumes. These united libraries now embrace about 60,000 volumes, and are constantly increasing. The Athenæum, organized February 9, 1814, now occupies a very elegant edifice, built in the Italian style, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, erected 1845–47, containing a library of 12,000 volumes, reading-room, etc. The Mercantile Library, established 1821 has a handsome library building, corner of Fifth and Library streets, erected 1844–45, at a cost of $23,200, which contains 10,500 volumes; its real estate is valued at $60,000. The Library of the Law Association is a good collection of professional works. The Apprentices' Library, founded 1819, is an excellent institution, having 12,000 volumes, resorted to by 1,200 boys and 600 girls. The German Society have 8,000 volumes; the Pennsylvania Hospital 10,000 volumes of medical works; besides which, are the Friends' Free Library, Spring Garden Institute, the colleges previously mentioned, and some library companies of the incorporated districts.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, organized 1807, contains rare sculptures, with splendid paintings by the old masters, West, Allston, and Sully, and holds annual exhibitions, commencing in May. The Art Union of Philadelphia has a free gallery of pictures constantly open, which are changed monthly, and holds a distribution of prizes in December annually. There are two associations of artists—Graphic Association and Artists' Fund Society.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—According to the census of 1850, the periodical press then consisted of 64 publications, viz., 11 dailies, 1 semi-weekly, 37 weeklies, 5 semi-monthlies, 8 monthlies, 1 quarterly, 1 annual.

Names of dailies—"North American" (whig), "Pennsylvania Inquirer" (whig), "Pennsylvanian" (dem.), "Daily News" (whig), "The Sun" (nat. Am.), "Spirit of the Times" (dem.), "Public Ledger" (indep.), "Evening Bulletin" (indep.), "Daily Register" (neut.) The largest circulations were—of the dailies, "Public Ledger," 43,980; of the weeklies, "Dollar Newspaper" (indep.), 40,000; "Scott's Weekly Paper" (lit.), 40,000; "Saturday Evening Post" (lit.), 42,000; "American Courier" (lit.), 35,000; of semi-monthlies, "Youth's Penny Gazette" (relig.), 100,000; of mouthlies, "Godey's Lady's Book," 60,000.

The press is generally characterized by propriety, originality, enterprise, and large circulations. The medical journals are of high repute. The first papers were—"American Weekly Mercury," established 1719, by Andrew Bradford; "Pennsylvania Gazette," in 1723, subsequently conducted by Dr. Franklin; "Pennsylvania Packet," 1771, which, in 1784, was issued daily, the first daily in the United States.

Churches, Religious Institutions, etc.—Religious societies of all denominations are very numerous. The total number of churches in 1852, in the city and closely adjoining districts, was about 175, viz.: Episcopal 31, Presbyterian (of all kinds) 45, Friends' 9, Roman Catholic 17, Baptist 20, Methodist 27, Lutheran 8, German and Dutch Reformed 4, Moravian 1, Universalist 4, Unitarian 1, besides 3 Jews' Synagogues and some independent churches. Compared with other cities, the church edifices of this city are not distinguished for architectural beauty, though characterized by neatness and comfortable convenience. The principal edifices are—of Episcopal, Christ Church, completed 1753; St. Andrew's, in the Ionic order, a very classic structure; St. Stephen's and St. Mark's, in Gothic style. The First and Seventh Presbyterian churches; Sansom Street Baptist Church. The Roman Catholic, St. Peter's Church, in classic Roman style, and the Cathedral, a magnificent structure, not yet completed, which will surpass in architectural splendor all others in the city.

The American Sunday School Union, formed 1824, has a large edifice in Chestnut Street, 5 stories high, used as depository and publication of their books, tracts, etc. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have located here three of their four principal boards, viz.: Publication, Domestic Missions, and Education, which occupy in Chestnut Street a handsome edifice of brown stone, 4 stories high, chiefly used as publication rooms. During the year 1850–51, the board of publication printed 430,300 books and tracts. The American Baptist Publication Society, formed 1839, occupy in Arch Street an ornamental edifice of brown sandstone, 4 stories high. Other religious associations are—Philadelphia Tract, Education, Home Missionary, and sev-

eral Bible societies, all of which, with the foregoing, celebrate their anniversaries in May.

Benevolent Institutions.—These are numerous, and of superior excellence. The Pennsylvania Hospital, incorporated 1751, is a very extensive establishment, occupying an entire square between Spruce, Pine, Eighth, and Ninth streets, fronting on Pine Street. The main edifice has an entire length of 281 feet, consisting of central building with wings. From 1841 to 1852 it received 13,829 patients, of whom 9,800 were poor; in 1852 it contained 158 inmates, of whom 120 were poor. Its funds arise from legacies and private subscriptions. In front of the building is a fine statue of William Penn, in bronzed lead. A branch of this institution is the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, which, previous to 1841, was a conjoined portion of the hospital, but has since been located on a fine farm of 111 acres, in West Philadelphia, about 2 m. W. Schuylkill r. The principal building and main wings present an E. front of 436 feet, 3 stories high, and are surrounded with 41 acres of beautiful pleasure grounds. The Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, founded 1815, has good buildings, etc. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, founded 1820, has occupied, since 1825, its present spacious edifice, corner of Broad and Pine streets, built of granite, with Doric portico, at a cost of $80,000. In 1852 it had contained 134 pupils, of whom the State of Peunsylvania supported 92, Maryland 18, New Jersey 13, Delaware 3, and the institution 13. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, founded 1833, located in Race, between Schuylkill, Second, and Third streets, has a large edifice, 4 stories high, with beautifully decorated grounds, and contained in 1852, 93 pupils, of whom the State of Pennsylvania supported 45, New Jersey 6, Maryland 5, Delaware 1, the institution 15, with 15 by their own industry, and 6 by their friends. The Wills' Hospital for Diseases of the Eye and Limbs, in Race Street, opposite Logan Square, was founded by the late James Wills, of Philadelphia, with a legacy of $108,396, bequeathed to the city for that purpose. The building, erected 1832–34, is a neat stone structure, 80 feet long, 50 feet deep, which cost, including lot, $57,203, and is surrounded by ample and beautiful grounds. From its foundation to 1852, upward of 2,000 persons had been relieved as inmates, and about 5,000 had been treated at their homes. Other hospitals are—St. Joseph's, near Girard College; Christ Church, for indigent females of the Episcopal Church; and the City Hospital, Spring Garden, established in 1818 by the State as a pest hospital, is a brick structure of central building with wings. The U. S. Naval Asylum is previously described.

Orphan and other Asylums, etc.—The principal institution for orphans, that of the Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, founded 1814, is on Race Street and Schuylkill Fifth; a large brick structure, 110 by 153 feet, built fireproof and in the most substantial manner; erected 1823. The first edifice was destroyed by fire Jan., 1822, when 23 inmates perished. St. John's Male Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic), is on W. side of the Schuylkill, 2¼ m. from Market Street bridge, on the Lancaster turnpike. The building, in Elizabethan Gothic style, is of brown stone; in extreme length 220 feet, consisting of central edifice 4 stories high, and wings 3 stories high, and can accommodate 250 orphans. St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, has an average number of 100 orphans. The Colored Orphans' Asylum, in Thirteenth Street, in 1852 had 67 children. Other asylums are—the Widows' Asylum, instituted 1819, with 60 inmates; St. Ann's Widows' Asylum; Philadelphia Lying-in Asylum; House of Industry, in Moyamensing, organized 1846, with commodious buildings; Preston Retreat, used by the Foster Home Association, which provided in 1852 for 74 children; and 3 Magdalen asylums. There are 4 dispensaries, of which the principal is the Philadelphia, founded in 1786, which in 1851 treated 7,862 patients. Other charitable institutions are numerous.

The City Alms-house, fronting on W. side of the Schuylkill, comprises 4 buildings, inclosing a rectangular area, each 500 feet long and 3 stories high, besides basement, surrounded by a farm of 10 acres, with out-buildings, etc. The main front facing the city is ornamented by an elegant portico in the Tuscan order, having 6 columns, 5 feet diameter at base and 30 feet high. The average number of paupers in 1851 was 1,813, maintained at an expense of $97,926, or $1 04 per week each. Attached is the Children's Asylum, which in 1851 contained about 1,850 children—362 boys and 1,488 girls—sustained at an annual expense of $70,000. The insane department contained in 1852, 390 inmates; the hospital 349 patients. The total cost of supporting the poor at the alms-house and in the city and districts during 1851, was $228,977. The Moyamensing Alms-house is the public charity for that district. The Friends' Alms-house is a private institution and has but few inmates.

Municipal Governments, Departments.—The county of Philadelphia is divided into different local governments. The incorporated districts directly adjoining the city proper, viz., Southwark, Moyamensing, Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Richmond, have similar organizations, each governed by boards of commissioners. The consolidation of these districts with the city proper into one municipal corporation, has for some time been agitated. The government of the city proper, under the general superintendence of the mayor, is composed of police department, select and common councils, board of city commissioners, and board of city and county commissioners.

The police department, exclusive of officers, embraces 200 watchmen. The consolidated police force, established 1850, has 180 policemen, distributed as follows: city 55, Spring Garden 26, Kensington 24, Northern Liberties 21, Southwark 18, Moyamensing 12, Penn 4, Richmond 4, West Philadelphia 3, under 12 lieutenants and the marshal. The number of arrests by this force, from Nov. 21, 1850, to Nov. 1, 1851, exceeded 12,000.

Fire Department.—In 1852 there were 70 companies—engine 35, hose 33, hook and ladder 2—each having about 30 members. The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, established 1835, in 1852 possessed $17,500 permanently invested; and had previously distributed $9,000.

The Board of Health, consisting of 18 members, has charge of the sanitary condition of the city, the city hospital, and the lazaretto at quarantine ground, 14 m. below the city. The statistics of the alms-house, county prison, etc., are previously given.

Markets.—These are noted for their excellence, abundant supplies, cleanliness, etc. The principal ranges of stalls are in Market Street, extending from the Delaware to Eighth Street, and from Schuylkill Sixth to Eighth streets, erected in 1836; there are 10 others. The wholesale provision trade is principally carried on in Water Street, and near the wharves, chiefly by extensive firms. The following table shows the number of cattle offered at the Philadelphia cattle market during each of the six years, from 1845 to 1850 inclusive:

Years.	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
1845	49,290	8,630	25,700	79,000
1846	65,940	11,980	29,160	77,900
1847	51,500	12,295	36,410	57,189
1848	66,370	13,365	46,680	75,270
1849	67,410	15,100	48,700	78,500
1850	70,820	15,265	33,340	95,450

Fairmount Water-Works.—These water-works which supply the city with water, are situated on E. bank of Schuylkill r., a little N. of the city proper, and have been in operation since July 1, 1822. A dam extends across the river, 1,248 feet long, erected in 1819. The water backed up by the dam passes into an artificial forebay, 419 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 60 feet deep. The mill-building is of stone, 238 feet long, 56 feet wide, containing 8 double-acting forcing pumps, each of which will lift about 1,250,000

gallons into the reservoirs in 24 hours. The water is elevated 92 feet. The reservoirs, 4 in number, cover 6 acres, are 12½ feet deep, constructed in very substantial manner, together contain 22,031,976 ale gallons, and cost $188,822. They are for the most part upon artificial ground, raised in some parts 40 feet above the original of the hill. When full, the water is 102 feet above low tide in the Schuylkill, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city. One of them is divided into 3 sections for the purpose of filtration. The water passes from the reservoirs to the city, through 3 main iron pipes, in diameter 20, 22, and 30 inches respectively; and is then distributed through the city in pipes from 3 to 10 inches diameter, chiefly 3 and 6 inches, of which the total length in January, 1852, was: in city proper 81 m., in districts of Southwark and Moyamensing 26¾ m. The average daily consumption of water in the city and districts in 1850, throughout the whole year was 4,785,338 ale gallons; in 1851, 5,690,744 gallons. Water rents in 1851, $138,874. The entire cost of these works to Dec. 31, 1850, was $1,615,170; additional expenses in 1851, $92,380—total cost to 1852, $1,707,550.

Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water-Works.—Situated on E. side of the Schuylkill, about 1 m. above Fairmount. The engine-house is of granite, in Egyptian style. The reservoir, 15 feet deep, 115 feet above low-water mark, contains 9,800,000 gallons, and has 2 distributing mains, 16 inches diameter. This work was completed in 1845, at a cost of $159,075.

Manufactures.—In the amount, and value, and variety of its manufactures, Philadelphia is one of the most important cities in the United States. Many of these are brought to more than an ordinary degree of perfection.

The following statement of the manufactures in the city and county of Philadelphia, is from the census returns of 1850:

	Capital invested.	Value of Raw material incl. fuel.	Annual products.
Phil. City proper..	$13,207,695....	$12,665,211....	$26,309,265
North'n Liberties.	3,922,251....	3,764,341....	7,073,023
Spring Garden...	2,913,445....	3,046,216....	5,376,781
Kensington.....	3,755,711....	6,166,071....	10,083,904
Southwark.....	2,171,065....	2,197,347....	3,734,730
Moyamensing....	530,364....	575,237....	1,299,201
Townships, etc...	7,237,380....	6,090,733....	10,237,308
	$33,737,911	$34,505,156	$64,114,212

The following statements of the number of hands, and their wages, are from the same source:

	Average number of hands employed. Males.	Females.	Average monthly cost of labor. Males.	Females.
Phila. City proper.	17,020..	9,046.....	$445,675..	$97,955
Northern Liberties.	4,463..	1,181.....	115,657..	12,200
Spring Garden ...	4,326..	854.....	93,303..	9,538
Kensington.....	6,728..	1,890.....	163,010..	13,279
Southwark.....	2,089..	167.....	60,021..	1,344
Moyamensing.....	1,970..	288.....	46,868..	2,872
Townships, etc....	6,705..	2,377.....	188,265..	71,396
	43,296	15,803	$1,062,809	$208,584

Total employees .....59,099 Month. cost of lab. $1,271,393

Among the principal manufactures, are those of machinery, hardware, cutlery, precious metals, cordage, furniture, musical instruments, upholstery, ornamental and other iron furniture, with large sugar refineries and marble works, etc.

Banks and Insurance Companies.—There were in 1852 in the city and districts 13 banks, with aggregate working capital of $10,650,000, paying fair dividends, with 4 savings banks. Number of fire insurance companies, 10; of fire and marine do., 4; of marine do. 5; of life, annuity, and trust do., 9—total 28.

Railroads, etc.—The following is the list of railroads diverging from Philadelphia, with their lengths: Philadelphia and Trenton R. R., and thence by New Jersey R. R. to New York, 87 m.; Camden and Amboy R. R. to New York, 90 m.; Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown R. R. 17 m.; Germantown Branch R. R., 6 m.; Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville R. R., 93 m.; with short branch from Schuylkill falls to Port Richmond coal depôt. Columbia and Philadelphia R. R., 82 m., which connects at Lancaster by Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R., with the Pennsylvania R. R. to Pittsburg, 357 m.; Philadelphia and Westchester R. R., 30 m., which branches from Columbia and Philadelphia R. R. at Paoli; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R., 98 m.

The city derives great advantages from the Schuylkill Navigation Canal, hence to Port Carbon, 108 m.; the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and others which contribute to its prosperous trade.

Domestic Trade.—The following statement exhibits the number of coastwise arrivals, from 1835 to 1851 inclusive:

Years.	Vessels	Years.	Vessels.	Years.	Vessels.
1835.....	3,573	1841.....	9,246	1847.....	18,069
1836.....	3,761	1842.....	7,973	1848.....	23,921
1837.....	7,476	1843.....	7,659	1849.....	24,594
1838.....	10,860	1844.....	7,717	1850.....	27,035
1839.....	11,188	1845.....	8,029	1851.....	26,484
1840.....	9,706	1846.....	6,018		

The coal trade is by far the most prominent part of the domestic trade of the city. During the calendar year 1851, the arrivals at Port Richmond, the terminus of the Reading R. R., were as follows: 3 ships, 92 barks, 467 brigs, 5,379 schooners, 202 sloops, 1,983 barges—total 8,126.

The following statements of the annual inspections of flour and meal, and of the measurement of the principal grains, from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, are derived from the Report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade of January, 1851:

Years.	Wheat Flour. bbls.	Corn Meal. bbls.	Rye Flour. bbls.
1846.....	674,648.....	170,143.....	33,520
1847.....	708,981.....	300,609.....	27,906
1848.....	511,279.....	162,983.....	24,747
1849.....	633,533.....	100,514.....	39,109
1850.....	653,828.....	103,210.....	34,776

Years.	Wheat—bushels.	Corn—bushels.	Oats—bushels.
1846.....	983,923.....	665,178	359,942
1847.....	947,598.....	1,093,264.....	369,171
1848.....	723,694.....	1,302,318.....	327,734
1849.....	945,465.....	1,283,692.....	424,316
1850.....	1,103,206.....	1,163,666.....	401,396

Annual inspections of tobacco, all American, from 1839 to 1850 inclusive:

Years.	Hhds.	Years.	Hhds.	Years.	Hhds.
1839.....	2,552	1843.....	6,733	1847.....	5,934
1840.....	5,298	1844.....	4,418	1848.....	3,218
1841.....	6,210	1845.....	4,182	1849.....	4,451
1842.....	3,540	1846.....	2,527	1850.....	3,745

The imports of cotton, 1847–50, were—in 1847, 41,885 bales; in 1848, 41,516; in 1849, 45,393; in 1850, 50,944 bales.

Foreign Commerce.—In foreign commerce Philadelphia is now the third city in the Union.

The following statement, prepared from official documents, exhibits the value of the imports annually into the port of Philadelphia, and the duties accruing to the United States from 1830 to 1851 inclusive:

Years.	Value of Imports.	Duties.	Years.	Value of Imports.	Duties.
1830..	$9,525,893..	$3,537,516	1841..	$9,948,598..	$1,983,682
1831..	11,673,755..	4,372,526	1842..	6,201,177..	1,812,843
1832..	10,048,195..	3,500,293	1843..	4,916,535..	1,437,888
1833..	11,153,757..	2,985,096	1844..	8,310,865..	2,981,573
1834..	10,686,078..	2,110,477	1845..	7,491,497..	2,370,516
1835..	11,868,529..	2,501,621	1846..	8,308,615..	2,608,068
1836..	16,116,625..	3,146,458	1847..	12,153,937..	2,904,749
1837..	10,130,888..	1,820,993	1848..	10,700,865..	2,767,459
1838..	10,417,815..	2,109,955	1849..	10,160,479..	2,694,245
1839..	14,753,589..	2,884,984	1850..	13,381,759..	3,412,240
1840..	8,624,484..	1,517,207	1851..	12,795,440..	3,678,124

Foreign Arrivals.—The following table exhibits the total number of arrivals from foreign countries in each year from 1836 to 1851 inclusive:

Years.	Arr.	Years.	Arr.	Years.	Arr.	Years.	Arr.
1836	421	1840	456	1844	472	1848	542
1837	409	1841	504	1845	387	1849	585
1838	464	1842	454	1846	459	1850	518
1839	521	1843	372	1847	657	1851	576

Exports.—The number of clearances for foreign countries during the two fiscal years, 1848-49 and 1849-50, each ending June 30, were as follows:

	1848-49.				1849-50.			
	Vess.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.	Vess.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
American	360	93,322	3,806	98	309	81,276	3,189	133
Foreign	179	27,005	1,417	15	170	30,342	1,430	36
Total	539	120,327	5,223	113	479	111,618	4,669	169

Exports of Breadstuffs.—These, with meat provisions, and manufactures of iron and wool, constitute the greater portion of the exports. The following is a statement of the exports of wheat flour, corn meal, wheat, and corn, from 1831 to 1851 inclusive:

Years.	Wheat flour, bbls.	Corn meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1831	259,785	45,532	61,282	42,293
1832	151,917	50,328	2,258	48,859
1833	132,622	51,903	—	66,708
1834	87,905	50,018	—	31,526
1835	96,098	50,869	2,903	25,457
1836	67,113	42,798	—	19,117
1837	33,680	63,803	—	21,486
1838	69,622	64,002	—	17,087
1839	191,380	73,800	37,831	17,117
1840	284,774	89,486	280,047	76,749
1841	195,555	108,822	56,571	80,266
1842	161,866	97,884	87,958	83,722
1843	128,517	106,484	32,235	74,613
1844	196,433	101,356	23,375	110,068
1845	201,956	115,101	86,089	129,256
1846	366,610	144,857	245,136	279,820
1847	420,684	300,531	523,538	1,102,210
1848	179,507	140,014	207,092	817,150
1849	220,786	91,319	177,312	906,823
1850	83,024	94,334	205,670	602,680
1851	299,466	65,385	225,201	554,545

The exports of rye flour in the same years were as follows:

Years.	R. flour bbls.	Years.	R. flour bbls.	Years.	R. flour bbls.
1831	8,433	1838	14,211	1845	17,098
1832	13,040	1839	24,527	1846	19,730
1833	27,939	1840	36,471	1847	20,407
1834	23,795	1841	26,866	1848	15,537
1835	21,038	1842	22,530	1849	26,536
1836	27,429	1843	22,303	1850	25,054
1837	17,276	1844	21,904	1851	10,505

Tonnage for the two fiscal years 1848-9 and 1849-50, also in 1851, which, though not from any official documents, is doubtless correct:

TONNAGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

	Registered Tons. 95ths.	Enrolled and Licensed Tons. 95ths.	Total Tons. 95ths.
On June 30, 1849	53,821 91	134,265 25	188,087 21
" 1850	64,205 10	142,292 72	206,497 82
" 1851	—	—	222,428 90

Classification and employment of tonnage on June 30, 1849, and June 30, 1850:

REGISTERED TONNAGE.

	Permanent Tons. 95ths.	Temporary Tons. 95ths.	Total Tons. 95ths.
June 30, 1849	40,343 26	13,478 65	53,821 91
" 1850	46,384 91	17,820 14	64,205 10

Of the above, in 1850, 66 tons were propelled by steam; in 1849 none.

ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.

	Permanent Tons. 95ths.	Temporary Tons. 95ths.	Coast Trade Tons. 95ths.	St'm Nav'n. Tons. 95ths.
June 30, 1849	121,722 85	9,530 93	131,253 83	13,631 22
" 1850	136,577 23	2,581 87	139,159 15	15,475 56

The amount "licensed under 20 tons" in 1849 was 3,011 tons; in 1850, 3,134—all in the coasting trade.

Vessels built in the district of Philadelphia in the two fiscal years, 1848-49, and 1849-50, each ending June 30:

Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops and canal b'ts.	Steam-boats.	Vessels.	Total Tons.
1848-49	3	2	26	102	9	142	13,741
1849-50	7	1	34	107	17	166	18,150

Summary of Navigation.—The following table exhibits the total arrivals of vessels at Philadelphia in each year, from 1835 to 1851 inclusive. Their separate divisions into foreign and coastwise vessels are previously given under their proper heads of domestic trade and foreign commerce:

Years.		Years.		Years.	
1835	4,002	1841	9,750	1847	18,726
1836	4,185	1842	8,427	1848	24,463
1837	8,185	1843	8,031	1849	25,169
1838	11,344	1844	8,189	1850	27,553
1839	11,709	1845	8,416	1851	27,060
1840	10,162	1846	6,477		

Population.—In 1749, the city proper had 7,391 inhabitants, and 1,864 dwellings; Southwark 595 population, 150 dwellings; Northern Liberties 244, 62 dwellings. In 1750, city 7,635. In 1777, the British (then in possession of the city, which had decreased in population by the war) took the census of the city, Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, and found their united population 23,734, dwellings 5,985. In 1790, by U. S. census, the city, 28,522; Southwark, 5,661; unincorporated Northern Liberties, 8,337—total 42,520.

Population of Philadelphia, city and county, from 1800 to 1850 inclusive:

	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
City of Philadelphia	41,220	53,722	63,802	80,458	93,665	121,417
SOUTH OF CITY AND EAST OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER.						
Southwark	9,621	18,707	14,713	20,740	27,546	38,799
Moyamensing	1,592	2,887	3,963	6,822	14,573	26,979
Passyunk	884	992	1,638	1,441	1,594	1,607
NORTH OF CITY AND EAST OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER.						
Unincorp' N. Liberties	16,970	21,558	1,810	2,456	3,332	1,938
N. Liberties	—	—	19,678	28,923	34,474	47,223
Spring Garden*	—	—	3,498	11,141	27,849	58,895
Kensington*	—	—	7,118	13,326	22,314	46,776
Penn District*	—	—	—	—	—	8,930
Richmond*	—	—	—	—	—	5,840
PennTownship*	—	3,798	3,105	2,507	3,342	2,687
Oxford	1,518	973	1,315	1,502	1,582	1,787
Frankford	—	1,233	1,405	1,687	2,376	5,346
Lower Dublin	1,495	2,194	2,640	2,705	3,298	4,297
Byberry	579	765	876	1,018	1,055	1,130
Moreland	362	400	443	418	469	493
Bristol	771	965	1,257	1,425	1,734	2,280
Germantown	3,220	4,243	4,311	4,642	5,482	8,336
Roxborough	1,048	1,252	1,682	3,334	5,797	2,660
Manuyunk	—	—	—	—	—	6,210
Bridesburg	—	—	—	—	—	915
Aramingo	—	—	—	—	—	694
Whitehall	—	—	—	—	—	489
WEST OF THE SCHUYLKILL.						
Blockley	1,091	1,618	2,655	3,401	3,818	5,910
W. Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	2,896	5,670
Kingessing	634	903	1,188	1,068	1,389	1,778
Total	81,005	111,210	137,097	188,961	258,037	409,045

* Formerly a part of the Northern Liberties.

Historical Sketch.—1627. The colony of Swedes which had previously been settled on the Delaware Bay, arrived here and took possession. 1677. First Swede's Church built. 1681. The State was granted to William Penn by James II. king of England, and in same year the first settlers arrived from London. 1682. William Penn arrived. 1683. City laid out, and first post established to Newcastle. 1684. Pop. 2,500. 1685. First two Friends' Meeting-houses erected. 1686. Additional colonists arrived (Baptists). 1695. Christ Church Society (Episcopal) organized, also first Presbyterian. 1698. First Baptist Church erected. 1700. Second Swede Church (now standing) built, and post-office established. 1701. Philadelphia incorporated into a city. 1710. First Market (High St.) built. 1719. "American Weekly Mercury," published by Andrew Bradford. 1723. "Pennsylvania Gazette," published by S. Keiner, subsequently by Dr. Franklin. 1727. Christ Church (now standing) commenced, finished in 1753. 1729. Independence Hall commenced, completed in 1734. 1731. Philadelphia Library Co. organized, opened in 1732, with books brought from London. 1738. First Fire Co. originated. 1743. American Philosophical Society organized. 1751. Pennsylvania Hospital incorporated. 1753. Daily delivery of letters by carriers introduced. 1754. Tri-weekly post established to New York City. 1755. University of Pennsylvania (from 1750 an academy) erected into a college, in 1779 into an university. 1765. Medical Department of University established. 1771. "Pennsylvania Packet" issued weekly, in 1784 *daily*, first in U. S. 1774, Sept. 4th. First Colonial Congress assembled. 1776. July 4th, 2 P. M. Declaration of Independence read from the steps of the Hall. Autumn of same year, Congress retired to Baltimore. 1777, Sept. 26th. City taken by the British. 1780, March 15th. American Philosophical Society fully established. 1781. Bank of North America chartered by Congress. 1787, 17th May. Convention met. 17th Sept. following, agreed upon a Constitution for U. S. In 1793 and '98. Yellow fever prevailed. 1789. College of Physicians chartered. 1789. Present City Hall erected. 1791. Lancaster Turnpike Co. chartered, finished in four years. 1794. Southwark incorporated. 1801. Navy yard located. 1803. First Hose Co. 1804. Germantown Perkiomen Turnpike Co. chartered, completed in two years. 1817. Medical Institute founded. 1809. Masonic Hall erected. 1820. Musical Hall finished. 1822. Fairmount Water-works completed. 1826. House of Refuge incorporated. 1829. U. S. Mint building commenced. 1833. Girard College corner-stone laid, commenced 1st Jan., 1848. 1835. Gas works erected.

PITTSBURG, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Alleghany co., *Penn.:* at the point formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the great constituents of the Ohio r., and by railroad 252 m. W. by N. Harrisburg. Lat. 40° 32′ N., and long. 80° 02′ W. Its suburb, Alleghany City, also occupying a point of land, is located to the north-west and on the opposite side of the Alleghany, and to all intents and purposes, having the same interests, is a part of Pittsburg. South Pittsburg and Birmingham are manufacturing villages on the opposite side of the Monongahela r.; and there are in the vicinity, in every direction within the suburban district, numerous other villages of considerable population and industrial character.

Pittsburg is built on a triangular plain, hemmed in on the rear by several hills. It is a compactly built and large city, but has the dingy appearance which so well indicates the industrial occupations of the inhabitants. The city was originally laid out on the N. E. bank of the Monongahela, and planned after the model of Philadelphia, with streets running parallel with the rivers, and others crossing them at right angles. The streets on the Alleghany are laid out on a similar plan, and hence a short distance from the Alleghany the old and new streets meet in oblique directions, assimilating its appearance to that of the lower section of New York City. Both rivers are spanned by bridges, which with several steam ferries, connect the city with the suburbs. The Pennsylvania Canal crosses the river by an aqueduct.

The site of Pittsburg is a natural amphitheatre; the rivers flow in channels from 450 to 465 feet below the highest peaks of the neighboring hills. These hills, inclosing the city, are full of bituminous coal, which is easily mined, and affords to the place the vast manufacturing facilities for which it is famed. The coal strata lie 300 feet above the alluvial plain, and the coal formation, as general in the Ohio valley, is horizontal. Along the base of these hills and some distance up their declivity, the city expands itself, and on every side the eye rests upon a scene of rich and varied landscape.

Old Fort Du Quesne, so celebrated in the French and colonial wars, formerly occupied the site on which the city now stands. At the close of the Revolutionary War it was still but an insignificant village. In 1784, the ground, which belonged to the heirs of Penn, was laid out into town lots, and two years later the village contained about 100 dwellings. It was constituted the capital of Alleghany county in 1791. In 1796, its population amounted to 1,395.

Among the public buildings of Pittsburg, the Court-house is conspicuous. It is a handsome building of Græco-Doric architecture, 165 feet long and 100 feet deep, and the height of the dome 148 feet from the ground. About $200,000 were expended on its construction. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Grant's Hill, is also a noble edifice, and many of the other churches, between 70 and 80 in number, are in the best style of ecclesiastical building. It contains, besides, 4 large banking houses, several insurance offices, 3 market-houses, a well furnished museum, numerous large and splendid hotels, railroad depôts, etc. The Western University of Pennsylvania is located here, and numerous associations, which afford great conveniences to the inhabitants in literary and scientific pursuits.

As a manufacturing city, Pittsburg is second in the State only to Philadelphia, and has, perhaps, no competitor in the branches of industry which are carried on in its workshops. It is the Birmingham of America. In 1850 it had 13 rolling-mills, with a capital of $5,000,000, employing 2,500 hands, consuming 60,000 tons of pig metal, and producing annually bar iron and nails to the value of $4,000,000; 30 large foundries, with several smaller ones, with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000 and 2,500 hands, using 20,000 tons of pig iron, and yielding articles valued at $2,000,000 annually; 2 establishments for manufacturing locks, latches, coffee-mills, scales, and other iron casting, employing 500 hands and a capital of $250,000, using 1,200 tons metal, and producing annually to the value of $3,000,000; 5 large cotton factories, and several smaller ones—capital $1,500,000, hands 1,500, cotton consumed 15,000 bales, and products valued at upward of $1,500,000 annually; 8 flint-glass manufactories—capital $300,000, hands 500, and producing various articles of glass, in the manufacture of which 150 tons lead and 200 tons pearl ash are used, to the value of $400,000 annually; 7 phial furnaces and 11 window-glass factories—capital $250,000, hands 600, and annual products $600,000; 1 soda-ash factory, employing 75 hands, and producing annually 1,500 tons; 1 copper smelting house, producing 600 tons refined copper annually, valued at $380 per ton; 1 copper rolling-mill, producing annually 300 tons sheathing and brazier's copper; 5 white lead factories—capital $150,000, hands 60, and producing 150,000 kegs annually, worth $200,000. There are also a number of manufactories of the smaller sizes of iron, several extensive manufactories of axes, hatchets, etc., and spring-steel, steel springs, axles, anvils, vices, mills, cross-cut and other saws, gun barrels, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, cut tacks, brads, etc. The products of the manufactures in the aggregate are valued at between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 annually. There are consumed about 12,000,000 bushels of coal annually, worth $600,000, and an equal quantity is exported from the city, giving employment constantly to 4,000 hands.

As a trading mart, Pittsburg has many advantages. At the junction of two great rivers and at the head of the noble Ohio, it has access by water to the whole valley drained by the tributaries of the Mississippi. With the Atlantic sea-board it has connection by means of the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, over which an immense transit and internal commerce is carried on, and its connection with Lake Erie is provided for. Westward long lines of railroad bring it into juxtaposition with all the great cities in that direction, and open to it highways to and beyond the Mississippi. Its harbor is well suited for the river commerce. The "Orleans," the first steamer that plied on the western waters, was built here in 1811, since which period the commerce of the city has steadily increased. In 1850 there were owned in Pittsburg 43,476 tons of shipping, of which 44,571 tons were navigated by steam. In 1851 its steam marine amounted to 47,911 tons. This is employed on the rivers in transporting passengers and goods to the various ports. Eighteen steamers and 4 schooners (3,238 tons) were built in 1850. These are floating palaces, the admiration of every one, and at any one time 30 or 40 of such may be seen at the wharves destined to various ports on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri.

The retail trade of the city is also on a vast scale, the stores filled with the most splendid manufactures, articles of apparel, and all the luxuries of the table and household, are not surpassed by those of even the palaces of New York and Philadelphia. The amount of business transacted is immense and ever increasing. Pittsburg has also a large wholesale trade, and many western merchants make up their stocks at this point, instead of traveling to the great cities of the sea-board. There are four banks in the city—capital $2,418,000.

Pittsburg is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council; its police is excellent, and crime and destitution less frequent than in most other large places. Perhaps this freedom from social evils may be attributed chiefly to the prosperity of the manufactures and trades. It has a well organized fire department, and numerous military companies, many of which are uniformed and well drilled. The streets, stores, and dwellings are lighted with gas, which is manufactured from bituminous coal, and water is supplied from the Alleghany river by means of machinery, and distributed through iron pipes. For civil purposes the city is divided into nine wards. The value of taxable property in the city in 1851 amounted to $65,000,000.

The means of education provided in the city are ample. In 1850 there were 36 public schools, and 10 others were being built; teachers, 71—males 19, and females 52; scholars, 5,144—males 2,583, and females 2,561; cost of instruction, $17,506, of which $2,804 was from the State school fund, and the remainder raised by taxation. These schools are conducted under the general law. There are also other academies, seminaries, grammar schools, etc., chiefly private establishments, at which large numbers of children are educated.

The periodical press of Pittsburg consists of 11 daily newspapers, 2 tri-weeklies, 17 weeklies, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthlies. The dailies are, the "P. Gazette" (whig), the "Morning Post" (dem.), the "Staats Zeitung" (whig), the "P. Courier," the "Tribune and Express" (indep.), the "Chronicle," the "Commercial Journal" (whig), the "Dispatch" (indep.), the "Transcript and Commercial Advertiser," the "P. American" (whig), and the "Daily News." The tri-weeklies are, the "P. Gazette" and "Commercial Journal," editions of the dailies of the same title; the weeklies are, the "P. Gazette," the "Saturday Post," the "Staats Zeitung," the "Commercial Journal," the "Dispatch," and the "P. American," editions of dailies, "Der Freiheits Freund," the "P. Mercury," the "Iron City" (lit.), the "American Protestant" (relig.), the "Ledger," the "Christian Herald" (Meth.), the "Saturday Visitor" (lit.), the "Presbyterian Advocate," the "Preacher," the "P. Christian Advocate" (Meth.); the semi-monthly is the "Friend of Missions," and the monthlies are "Sibbet's Western Review" and the "Missionary."

The population of Pittsburg in 1810 was 4,768; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 12,568; in 1840, 21,115; and in 1850, 46,601. In these sums the population of the city proper is only stated. The city, including its metropolitan district, in 1850 contained 86,771, and in January, 1853, 110,241 inhabitants.

Alleghany City, the principal suburb, is finely situate on the north bank of the Alleghany river, and is in itself a considerable place. It enjoys the same facilities for manufactures, commerce, and internal trade as Pittsburg, but perhaps not in so advantageous a degree, and is occupied chiefly in the same pursuits. Here is assembled a population of 21,261 souls; in 1830 the city contained only 2,801, and in 1840, 10,089 inhabitants, being an increase of 260.2 per cent., and the increase in the decade ending 1850, was 110.7 per cent. Alleghany, indeed, has at the latter date the same population as Pittsburg had in 1840. The Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is located in Alleghany, and is a very extensive edifice. The Western Theological Seminary (Presb.) is also established here. It occupies a commanding eminence, overlooking the surrounding country. The building is 150 feet long, the centre being 4 stories and the wings 3 stories high. There are about 30 churches in the city, several of them large and elegant structures. The city has a considerable commercial and manufacturing interest. Hardware and cutlery, iron work of all kinds, machinery, cotton goods, and numerous other valuable manufactures are produced. The whole manufacturing capital of the place is nearly $4,000,000, and goods to a great value are annually produced. It is divided into 4 wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. In 1850 it had 27 common schools, with 42 teachers and 3,270 scholars—1,730 males, and 1,540 females.

Birmingham borough is another important suburb. It is on the S. side of the Monongahela, about 1 m. distant from the centre of Pittsburg. It has considerable manufactures of iron, glass, pottery, etc., and a population of 3,742. A bridge and a ferry connect it with the city. *South Pittsburg*, adjoining it on the W., has 1,883 inhabitants, and *East Birmingham* has 1,694 inhabitants. *Manchester*, on the W. of Alleghany City, has 1,775. *Lawrenceville*, on the Alleghany, above Pittsburg, 1,746, and Sharpsburg, higher up on the opposite side the river, 1,229 inhabitants.

Plattsburg, t., p. v., port, and cap. Clinton co., *N. Y.*: on W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the head of Cumberland bay, and on both sides of Saranac river, 147 m. N. Albany. Lat. N. 44° 42′; long. W. 73° 26′. The surface of the town slopes toward the lake; soil clay loam, and very productive. Drained by Saranac river and Salmon creek. Black marble of excellent quality is quarried in the t. At the v. the Saranac descends by a succession of falls about 40 feet, thus affording very great water-power, which is used by numerous factories of cotton and woolen goods, tanneries, and by saw, grist, fulling, marble, and flouring mills, etc. The v. contains the co. buildings, 4 churches, an incorporated lyceum and academy. Two newspapers are published weekly, "P. Republican" (dem.), "Clinton County Whig"—the "Northern Lancet" (med.), is issued monthly. Here commences the Plattsburg and Montreal R. R., 62 m. in length, which is an important avenue of trade. The Plattsburg and Whitehall R. R. is in construction. Plattsburg is renowned as the scene of a most severe battle during the late war with Great Britain, on Sept. 11, 1814, in which the Americans, under Gen. Macomb, achieved a signal victory. At the same time, in the bay, before the v., a great naval victory was won under Com. M'Donough. A little S. of the village is P. Barracks, an U. S. Military Post. Pop. of t. 5,618.

Plymouth, t., p. v., port of entry, and cap. Plymouth co., *Mass.*: on Plymouth bay, 35 m. S. E. by S. Boston. Lat.

N. 41° 57′ 26″, long. W. 70° 40′ 19″. This t. is memorable as the landing place of the pilgrims, Dec. 22d, 1620, who founded this the first settlement in New England. See Massachusetts, *Historical Sketch.* The bay is spacious, but shallow; the harbor is secure, though difficult of access. The t. is of large size, is for the most part a sandy and hilly tract covered with forests of pine, with some oak, and contains numerous ponds. The soil near the coast is generally good. The v. in the N. part of the t. is pleasantly situated, is compactly built, chiefly of wood, and has many handsome buildings. It contains a court-house, jail, and 6 churches. The interesting relics of the Pilgrim Colony are carefully preserved in Pilgrim Hall, a handsome granite building, erected in 1824, for this purpose, within which the Pilgrim Society annually commemorate the landing of their forefathers. A portion of the rock on which they landed is placed in front of the hall. Plymouth is largely engaged in the fisheries, and has also some manufactories. There are two banks, cap. $200,000; 1 insurance co., cap. $50,000. Two newspapers are published weekly, viz., "Plymouth Rock" (dem.), and "Old Colony Memorial" (whig). The Old Colony R. R. extends hence to Boston, 37 m. On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of P. district was 10,722 tons, of which 3,967 ts. were registered, and 6,755 ts. enrolled and licensed. Of registered t., 3,908 ts. were permanent, and 59 ts. temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage consisted of 6,631 ts. permanent (in cod-fishery 4,879 ts., in mackerel fishery 1,752 ts.); and 124 ts. licensed under 20 tons (in coasting trade 91 ts., in cod-fishery 33ts.). During the year previous, the total of clearances for foreign countries was 10—544 tons; total of entrances, do. the same statistics, all of which were foreign vessels. Vessels built during the year, 5—579 tons. Pop. in 1840, 5,281, and in 1850, 6,025.

Portland, t., p. city, port of entry, and cap. Cumberland co., *Me.:* is situated on an elevated peninsula, at W. extremity of Casco bay, 54 m. S. S. W. Augusta, lat. (Mount Joy) 43° 39′ 52″ N.; and long. 70° 13′ 34″ W. The peninsula projects eastwardly into the bay, about 3 m. in length, and has an average width of three-fourths of a mile. Its surface rises from each shore, forming throughout its entire length an elevated ridge, which, at its extremities, again rises into considerable hills, presenting a marked outline, and very beautiful appearance. The city is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, particularly its more modern portions, which are noted for their elegant buildings, and is lighted with gas. The main street occupies the ridge of the peninsula, extending from hill to hill. Many of the streets are lined with elms and other shade trees. The principal public buildings consist of the Exchange, which is an elegant structure, with handsome colonnade and dome, containing the post-office, custom-house, and United States court rooms; the City Hall, built of brick; the old Custom-house, of granite, 18 churches, jail, etc. There are 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,125,000. The capital of the city is chiefly employed in commerce, coasting trade, the fisheries, and inland trade; hence its manufactures are, for the most part, those incident to a mercantile city. The Portland Company, with a capital of $100,000, have a large manufactory of locomotives, railroad cars, etc. Much attention is given to education in the public schools. These consist of a classical school for boys, a high school for girls, 4 grammar schools (2 for boys and 2 for girls), and the primary schools. There are also numerous private schools and an academy. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1827, has a library of over 6,000 volumes. The Natural History Society has a valuable collection of minerals, specimens, etc. Two daily newspapers are published, "Advertiser" (whig), and "Eastern Argus" (dem.), which also issue tri-weekly and weekly editions. Besides these are seven weeklies, viz., "Transcript" (lit.), "Christian Mirror" (Pres.), "Zion's Advocate" (Bapt.), "Inquirer" (F. soil), "Pleasure Boat" (miscel.), "Cold Water Fountain" (Temp.), and "National Democrat." The "Scholar's Leaf" (educa.), is issued semi-monthly. The natural advantages of this city for trade and commerce have been well improved by its enterprising citizens. The harbor is capacious and safe, and among the best in the United States. It is protected by islands from the violence of storms, is seldom obstructed by ice, has a good entrance, and is defended by forts Preble and Scammel, the former garrisoned by U. S. artillery. At the E. extremity of the city is a tower, 70 feet high, erected for the purpose of observing vessels at sea, and furnished with signals. The harbor is connected by the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, 20½ m. long, with Sebago pond, and thence with Long pond, etc. Four important railroads now centre at Portland, and contribute greatly to its prosperity. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth R. R., 51 m. long, was opened in 1842, completing the line of railroads from Boston to this city, 105 m. The extension of this route, called Portland and Kennebec R. R., is completed to Augusta, 60 m. The York and Cumberland R. R. (now open to Gorham, 10 m.) is in construction, to connect at South Berwick with the Boston and Maine R. R. The construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence R. R., commenced in 1844, has been actively prosecuted from each terminus, Portland and Montreal, and will soon be completed. By contract it is to be finished in 1853. Through this important avenue will pass a large proportion of the products of the north and west for shipment to Europe and elsewhere. The foreign commerce of the city is chiefly with the West Indies and Europe. Its chief exports are lumber, ice, fish, provisions, etc. The coasting trade is principally with Boston, and during the summer a steamboat plies daily to that city. On 30th June, 1850, the total tonnage of district was 86,502 tons of which 60,304 tons were registered, and 26,198 tons enrolled and licensed. The registered tonnage consisted of 46,621 tons permanent, and 13,683 tons temporary, of which 100 tons were propelled by steam. The enrolled and licensed tonnage consisted of 25,665 tons "permanent," which were employed as follows: in coasting trade, 19,427 tons; in cod fishery, 3,238 tons; in mackerel fishery, 3,000 tons; and 533 tons "licensed under 20 tons," which were in the cod fishery. During the fiscal year preceding, the total of clearances for foreign countries was 523—77,645 tons; the total of entrances do. was 447—64,195 tons. Vessels built during the year preceding, 29 (20 ships, 5 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 steamer)—11,477 tons. Pop. in 1830, 12,598; in 1840, 15,218; in 1850, 20,815.

Portsmouth, t., p. city, port of entry, and one of the caps. Rockingham co., *N. Hamp.:* on the S. side of Piscataqua r., 3 m. from the ocean, 41 m. E. by S. Concord. Lat. (Unitarian church) 43° 4′ 35″ N.; long. 70° 45′ 50″ W. This is the largest town and only seaport in the State. Its site rises gradually from the harbor, is pleasant and healthy. The city is not regularly laid out, but its streets, though narrow, are neatly built, and contain many handsome buildings. This t. was settled in 1623, and incorporated in 1633. It has several times suffered severely by fires, but has been rebuilt with improved appearance. It has long been noted for its commercial enterprise, and its capital is mainly employed in navigation. Many vessels, though owned at this port, are employed elsewhere. Ship-building is largely carried on. The principal manufactories are: Portsmouth steam factory, erected 1846–47, 200 feet long, 6 stories high, making fine cotton fabrics, a very superior establishment; an extensive manufactory of hosiery—also one of twist; machine shop and car factory; iron foundry, etc. There are 3 banks, aggregate cap. $491,000. The t. is supplied with good water from a fountain, 3 m. distant, by a company formed in 1799. Among the public buildings are 5 or 6 handsome churches, an athenæum, academy, the State lunatic hospital, 2 market-houses, alms-house, etc. The Athenæum, incorporated 1817, has a handsome brick edifice, 3 stories high, with a library of 7,300 volumes, besides cabinets of minerals and of natural history. Portsmouth is connected with Boston by the Eastern R. R., 54 m.; from Portland, 51 m.; and with Concord,

by the Portsmouth and Concord R. R., 47 m. The Piscataqua, in passing the t., is from ¼ to ½ m. wide, and though it flows with such rapidity as prevents its freezing in winter, it forms one of the most secure and commodious harbors in the U. S. The harbor has 40 feet of water in the channel at low tide, and is protected from storms by headlands and its islands. It is defended by Fort Constitution, on Great Island, and other forts. The U. S. Navy Yard, located on Continental or Badger's Island, on the E. side of the river, contains a dry dock of costly construction, and 3 immense ship houses, the largest of which, 240 feet long, 131 feet wide, has its roof covered with 130 tons of slate. A naval officer is stationed at this port. The total tonnage of Portsmouth district on 30th June, 1850, was 23,096 tons. The registered tonnage was 14,979 tons, of which 12,069 were permanent, and 2,910 temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage consisted of 8,117 tons, of which 7,511 were permanent, 383 temporary, and 218 tons "licensed under 20 tons" in the cod fishery. The coasting trade employed 4,025 tons, cod fishery 2,664 tons, mackerel fishery 1,204 tons. During the year ending 30th June, 1850, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 107—8,213 tons; number of entrances do., 110—11,044 tons. Vessels built during the year, 10—8 ships, 2 schooners—6,914 tons. Newspapers—"P. Dispatch," daily; "Rockingham Messenger" (indep.), "N. H. Gazette" (dem.), "P. Journal" (whig), weekly. Pop. in 1810, 6,934; in 1820, 7,327; in 1830, 8,082; in 1840, 7,887; in 1850, 9,739.

Portsmouth, p. v., and cap. Scioto co., *Ohio:* on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Scioto r., 83 m. S. Columbus. The t. presents a handsome appearance from the r., is well built, and is surrounded by the most fertile district of the Ohio valley. The v. contains a fine court-house, several churches, an excellent academy, bank, market-house, jail, etc. Iron manufactures are extensively prosecuted, from the abundance of iron ore in the vicinity. Mineral coal and fine building-stone are also abundant; the latter is much used in Cincinnati. The building and repairing of steamboats is carried on upon the opposite side of the Scioto. Newspapers—"Tribune and Clipper" (whig), daily and weekly; "P. Dispatch" (dem.), daily; "P. Enquirer" (whig), weekly. The Scioto and Hocking Valley R. R. runs hence through the mineral district, connecting at Newark with the several E. and W. lines, and those to Sandusky, Cleveland, etc. Here also terminates the Ohio Canal from Cleveland, 309 m. in aggregate length. Pop. in 1850, 4,011.

Portsmouth, p. v. and port, Norfolk co., *Virg.:* on the W. side of Elizabeth r., opposite Norfolk, 80 m. S. E. Richmond. Its harbor is one of the best in the U. S., permitting vessels of the largest class to come up to the wharves. The village is regularly laid out, with streets crossing at right angles, and contains a court-house, jail, 5 churches, bank, etc. The Sea-board and Roanoke R. R. extends W. from Portsmouth to Weldon, 80 miles, connecting with the main line of coast railroad, and a line is now being constructed from Portsmouth to Petersburg. Adjoining Portsmouth is Gosport, containing the navy yard, dry dock, etc. Population, 6,371.

Pottsville, p. v., Schuylkill county, *Penn.:* near the Schuylkill, above the gorge where that river breaks through Sharp Mountain, 46 m. N. E. by E. Harrisburg. Pottsville, as incorporated in 1828, embraces also the once separate villages of Mount Carbon, Morrisville, Greenwood, Salem, Bath, and Allenville. Mount Carbon comprises the southern part of Pottsville lying in the valley between Sharp and Second mountains. The scenery of the surrounding country is wild and picturesque, and in its mountainous topography presents many romantic localities.

Pottsville is noted as a great mining depôt for the anthracite and iron regions of the Upper Schuylkill. The Schuylkill Canal has its terminus at this point, and also the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville R. R., which here connect with several railroads leading to the neighboring mines, and with the Sunbury and Erie R. R. now in course of construction between the two places. This latter road when completed will furnish one of the nearest routes from the Atlantic coast and the lakes, and insure to Philadelphia its just share of the commerce of those inland waters. The canal and the Reading R. R. are the avenues over which most of the coal from the Schuylkill region is carried. The quantity of anthracite sent to market in 1851, was 2,178,584 tons.

The borough contains numerous iron works, machine and engine shops, extensive warehouses, stores of various kinds, mechanic shops, breweries, tanneries, and numerous mercantile houses. It has a bank—cap. $200,000, several spacious hotels, 6 or 7 churches, generally of respectable appearance, several public buildings—the town hall, an academy, and 13 public schools with 642 scholars, and there are published here four weekly newspapers, viz., the "Mining Register" (dem.), the "P. Emporium" (dem.), the "Miner's Journal" (whig), the "Free Press" (whig), each circulating from 1,000 to 1,500 copies at each issue.

The place was originated and has been sustained by the coal and iron interest. It is the largest and most important town in the county. In 1840 it contained 4,345 inhabitants, and in 1850 it had 7,515 inhabitants, being an increase in the decade of 8 .9 per centum The distance to Philadelphia by railroad is 93 miles.

Poughkeepsie, city and capital Duchess county, *N. Y.:* 66 m. S. Albany. Drained by Wappinger's and Fall creeks, which supply water-power. Surface undulating, and in some parts rough and broken; soil sand, clay, and loam, underlaid by limestone, and very fertile. The v. lies on the E. bank of Hudson r., and is an important manufacturing and commercial point. Lat. 41° 41′ N.; long. 73° 55′ W. The ground on which built is elevated about 200 feet above the river, and extends into it by two bold promontories on the north and south, forming a large open basin in front of the landing. The streets are regularly laid out, and are spacious, with many handsome and substantial buildings. Main Street, leading back from the landing, is the principal street. Many of the churches, of which there are 16 or 17, are expensive edifices, and tasteful and elegant in their architectural embellishments. The v. contains the county court-house, jail, 4 banks—cap. $600,000, a savings' institution, the county poor-house, a collegiate school, an academy, and female seminaries, numerous public schools, a lyceum, two market-houses, and a variety of other public buildings and institutions. The newspapers published here are the "P. Journal and Eagle" (whig), the "P. Telegraph" (dem.), and the "P. American" (F. S.), all issued weekly, and having extensive circulation. The Collegiate School has a fine location on a hill, about a mile from the river, and the building, modeled after the Parthenon, is 137 feet long, erected at a cost of $40,000. The Duchess County Academy has a building in the S. E. part of the village, which cost $14,000. The State and National Law School has recently been removed from Balston to Poughkeepsie. A large business with the back country is transacted at Poughkeepsie. The principal manufactures, brass and iron ware, carpets, cotton goods, pins, guns, leather, sperm oil, candles, agricultural implements, carriages, plaster, machinery, crockery, etc. Fallkill, which, winding through the village, falls through a ravine 170 feet into the Hudson, furnishes immense water-power. The largest manufacturing establishments are company concerns. One company manufactures locomotives, railroad machinery, etc., another is incorporated for the growth and manufacture of silk, and another invests its capital in the whale fishery, and in the manufacture of oil and candles. The largest brewery in the State, located here, makes 36,000 barrels of ale annually. The several foundries, machine shops, etc., are among the largest in the Union.

Poughkeepsie has a connection with the principal river towns, Albany and New York city, by steamboats which

are constantly plying. The Hudson river R. R. also passes through the village equi-distant between New York and Albany—the route to either being 75 m. in length.

Poughkeepsie was incorporated in 1801. Its name is said to have originated from the Indian name of the place, *Apokeepsing* "safe harbor." Its population, in 1830, was 7,222; in 1840, 10,006; and in 1850, 13,944; the decennial increase having been from 1830 to 1840, 38.54 per cent, and from 1840 to 1850, 39.35 per cent. In 1788 the State convention met here to deliberate on the adoption of the United States Constitution, and on other occasions it has been the "half-way house" between the political and commercial capitals of the State.

Prattsville, t. and p. v., Greene co., *N. Y.*: 43 m. S. W. Albany, 32 m. W. by N. Catskill, and 37 m. N. W. Kingston. Drained by Schoharie cr., which runs through it from south to north, and affords considerable mill-power. Surface generally broken and mountainous; but the soil of the flats on the creek is very fertile, and the uplands are good for grazing. This t. was set off from Windham in 1832, and named after the Hon. Zadock Pratt, who here built the largest tannery in the United States. The village is handsomely situate on a flat on the N. E. side of Schoharie creek, and on the turnpike, which is lined with beautiful rows of elm and maple trees on each side, planted 20 years ago, by the founder of the settlement. It contains 2 furnaces, 1 machine shop, 1 cotton-mill, 2 woolen factories, 2 grist-mills, 3 hat factories, 1 carriage factory, 2 glove and mitten factories, 4 hotels, 1 brewery, 1 oil-cloth factory, 1 match factory, 3 cabinet-ware manufactories, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 watch and jewelry stores, 3 tin-ware shops, 1 turning-machine shop, 4 tailors' shops, 11 stores, 1 bank, capital $100,000 (now winding up), 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 Methodist church, and 1 Episcopal church, 1 incorporated academy, 9 school-houses, and a printing-office, from which is issued the "P. Advocate" (dem.), which circulates from 500 to 600 copies weekly. There are about 150 dwelling-houses in the village, and 1,800 inhabitants. This is the westernmost bounds of Greene co., and here corner three counties—Greene, Delaware, and Schoharie. The Gilboa, Prattsville, and Shandaken turnpike passes through the v., and also the Schoharie-kill bridge turnpike. A railroad is also being surveyed from Newburg to Syracuse, which will probably pass through Prattsville. The immense tannery buildings of the Hon. Zadock Pratt, at which, in 20 years, no less an amount than 1,000,000 sides of sole leather had been tanned, and around which the v. had grown up, are now occupied by the cotton and woolen factories above mentioned, their original purpose having been foregone on account of the exhaustion of material (hemlock bark) for carrying on the tanning business. Of the founder of the v., it may truly be said that he is a "self-made man." Born in Rensselaer co. in 1790, then almost a wilderness, and trained up to labor, he has raised himself from a humble position by the powers of his own unaided energies to the enjoyment of a fortune of which a prince might be proud. In his time and generation he has made for himself a name, and for the future youth of our country a pattern worthy of imitation. But the most glorious trait in his character has been his honesty and integrity—he can count 30,000 employees among whom he has distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars, and throughout his long course he has never had a disagreement with one of them, nor been the defendant in any suit against him for wages or claims of any kind. As the ancients were used to record the lives of benefactors by sculptured stories, so at Prattsville are recorded on the native rocks the memoirs of its patron, and from the village road may be seen, in *alto relievo*, a fac-simile of the Pratt tanneries, the bust of Mr. Pratt himself, and an emblematic conception of a great act of his life in the institution of a Bureau of Statistics, which he effected during his term as representative in Congress from the 11th district of the State. These will long tell the story of a life well spent, and when his earthly career is run, the youth will read the lesson they convey, and strive to emulate the subject of the legends in his many virtues. Population of t. in 1840, 1,613, and in 1850, 1,989.

Princeton, t. and p. b., Mercer co., *N. Jer.*: 10 m. N. E. Trenton. The t. is situate in a bend of Stony Brook, which bounds it on three sides, and to the N. is the Rocky Hill. Drained chiefly by creeks falling into the brook. Surface beautifully diversified with hill and valley, and soil of average fertility. The b. is situate in the S. part of the t., on an elevated ridge commanding an extensive prospect eastward, and is built chiefly on one long street, the houses being remarkably neat and substantial. Lat. 40° 20′ 41″ N., and long. 74° 39′ 30″ W. It is chiefly noted as the location of the College of New Jersey, one of the oldest collegiate establishments in the Union, having been founded in 1746, at Elizabethtown; removed to Newark 1747, and to this borough in 1757. In 1850 it had 12 professors and 243 students; and its library contained 16,000 volumes; its alumni at that date numbered 3,031, of whom 557 had entered the ministry. In the Law Department there are 3 professors, and in 1850, 8 law students. The college edifice is called Nassau Hall; it is 175 feet long, by 50 deep, and 4 stories high; and besides a chapel, which is 40 feet square, there are other large buildings attached to the college, which contain philosophical apparatus, the museum, etc. The buildings are of stone. The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church is also located here. It was founded in 1812, and in 1850 had 5 professors and 153 students. Up to that date, 1,626 persons had received their education at the institution; and its library contained 11,000 volumes. The buildings of this institution are also neat, spacious, and convenient. Besides these, there are in borough four churches—2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 African; and including several mechanic shops, stores, a bank, academies and public schools, about 250 houses. The periodicals published at Princeton are, the "P. Whig," issued weekly, the "P. Magazine" (liter.), monthly, and the "Nassau Hall" a students' literary monthly. The Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Trenton and New Brunswick R. R. run along the valley of Stony Brook, about a mile S. of the borough, 47 m. from New York and 39 m. from Philadelphia. In the t. are several mills, a tannery, and other industrial establishments, but farming is the general occupation. Cedar Grove is a small settlement in the N. W. part of the t., and contains a Methodist church, etc. Pop. of t. in 1840, 3,055, and in 1850, 3,021. Princeton was the scene of one of the great battles of the Revolution, fought 3d January, 1777, and which resulted disastrously to the American arms.

Providence, p. c., port of entry, and cap. Providence co., and principal capital of the State of *R. I.*: at the head of navigation of Providence r., 35 m. from the ocean, in lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N., and long. 71° 24′ 48″ W. by railroad, 43 m. S. S. W. Boston, and 186 m. E. N. E. New York. The area of the city is about 9 sq. m., the compact part being divided into two nearly equal parts by the river. The surface east of the r. is hilly, and in its highest part 204 feet above tide-water; on the west it is more level, the greatest height being only 78 feet. The harbor is safe and commodious, but its approach is somewhat intricate.

The city is divided into 6 wards and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 24 common councilmen. These officers are chosen annually by the people. All other officers are appointed by the city council, consisting of the aldermen and councilors, the mayor presiding. There is a municipal court, which is also a court of probate, within the city, and the city clerk is also register of deeds. Its police is excellent, and the city one of the cleanest in the Union. It is lighted with gas. The fire department is efficient, and consists of 12 engine companies, 2 hook and ladder companies, 15 stationary forcing engines, 22 rotary engines, 8,000 feet of hose, and is maintained at a cost of $20,000 annually. The material used in building required this efficient force, and it was not until several extensive conflagrations had

occurred that the department was placed on its present footing. Including a balance of old accounts, the resources of the city treasury for the year ending 3d March, 1851, amounted to $180,505, and the expenditures to $165,087; on account of interest $14,985, for schools $40,553, and for streets $28,999. The debt of the city at the date specified was $185,553. The population of the several wards of the city in 1840 and 1850 comparatively were as follows:

Wards.	1840.	1850.	Increase.
First Ward	3,919	7,204	81.3 per cent.
Second "	3,383	4,583	35.5 "
Third "	3,919	6,706	71.1 "
Fourth "	3,883	5,359	38.0 "
Fifth "	4,106	7,299	77.7 "
Sixth "	3,962	10,362	161.5 "
Total	23,172	41,513	79.1

Population in 1810, 10,071, and in 1820, 11,767—increase 16.8 per cent.; in 1830, 16,833—increase 43.1 per cent.; in 1840, 23,172—increase 37.6 per cent.; and in 1850, 41,513—increase 79.1 per cent.

The more ancient portion of the city lies on the east side of the river, and though conforming in the outline of its streets with the topography of the site, and by no means distinguished for regularity, it contains many fine stores, warehouses, public buildings, and handsome residences. Back from the r. the streets become more regular, and many of the dwellings in this part are costly and elegant, delightfully situated as regards the view of the harbor and vicinity. The buildings of Brown University crown the ascent. The west part of the city is laid out with more regularity, and is more modern in appearance. The Providence Arcade, in this part, is one of the largest and most important buildings in the city; it extends from Broad to Westminster streets, and is 226 feet long, 80 feet deep, and 72 feet high. The building is of granite, and adorned with Græco-Doric porticoes and columns, the columnar shafts being single blocks 22 feet long. The lower floor is occupied chiefly by dry goods stores, and the upper stories by offices and dealers in light fancy goods. The Museum buildings and Howard Hall, on Westminster Street, are also fine buildings, and "What Cheer" building, at the junction of North and South Main streets, is a handsome freestone edifice, occupied by offices, etc.

Among the public buildings are, the State House, various charities, the State Prison, the Athenæum, the Reform School, 25 or 30 churches and meeting-houses, and the public schools. Most of these are substantial, and many of them costly edifices, distinguishing alike the taste displayed by the architect and the munificence of the citizens in their support.

Brown University, founded at Warren, in 1764, and removed to Providence, 1770, is situated on the highest part of the city, and consists of several halls, etc., furnishing elegant and ample accommodations. University Hall and Hope College are large edifices for the lodging of students; Manning Hall contains the libraries, now counting 32,000 volumes, and Rhode Island Hall, the cabinet, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and lecture rooms. To the usual collegiate department has been added an English and scientific school for the benefit of such as do not intend entering the learned professions. The faculty of the university consists of a president and 10 professors, and in 1850 there were 195 students, and to that date the alumni numbered 1,765, of whom 460 had entered the ministry.

The Athenæum is located on the corner of College and Benefit streets, and has a library of 12,000 volumes. It is a spacious and elegant stone structure, erected in 1837, built on a lot given by the late Hon. N. Brown, and the heirs of Mr. P. Ives, who also gave large sums toward the building and library. The annual subscription is $5, which admits members to the library and reading room.

The New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School, the object of which is to afford a "guarded" education to children, occupies a lot of 43 acres, given for the purpose by the late Moses Brown. The main buildings consist of a centre 54 feet square and 3 stories high, and two wings 84 by 42 feet, and 2 stories high; and there is another 2 story building, 50 by 40 feet, which together accommodate about 80 scholars. Board and tuition, $60 a year. The late Obadiah Brown bequeathed $100,000 toward the endowment of this institution.

The public schools supported by the city are 46 in number, of which 22 are primary, 16 intermediate, 7 grammar, and the High School. In these there were, in 1850, 105 teachers and 6,000 scholars; and the cost to the city, $40,553. Besides these, there are upward of 30 Sunday schools, with 500 teachers, and between 5,000 and 6,000 scholars.

The newspapers published in Providence are 9 in number—3 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 4 weekly. The "P. Journal" (whig), issued daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions; the "P. Post" (dem.) daily and weekly; the "Morning Mirror" (misc.), a daily; the "Republican Herald" (dem.), semi-weekly and weekly, and the "Diadem," a weekly edition.

The most splendid and costly of the church edifices are, the First Congregational church, of granite; St. John's, a stone building; Grace, a Gothic structure; Westminster Congregational, the Beneficent Congregational, St. Peter's, and St. Patrick's. The First Baptist church, the oldest society in the city, is a clean wooden building. The other churches are in general neat, but not so costly. The colored inhabitants have five churches. In the whole city there are upward of 30 congregations, including all the principal denominations.

Dexter Asylum, on a ridge east of the river, is an institution erected on land given to the city by the late Eb. K. Dexter, for the accommodation of the poor. The premises cover 40 acres, and are surrounded by a stone wall 10 feet high and 3 feet thick at the base, which cost $22,000. The Asylum is a plain and substantial brick building, 170 feet long, consisting of a centre building 3 stories high, and two wings, each 2 stories high.

The Butler Hospital for the Insane is located on Seekonk river. It was founded on a legacy of the late M. Brown, amounting to $30,000, and received its present name from the late C. Butler, who gave $40,000 toward its endowment. It was incorporated in 1844, and, until recently, was known as the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane. On the 31st Dec., 1850, there were 113 patients in the hospital; the admittances during the next year were 68, and the discharges 54, of which 26 were recovered, and 8 improved, and 16 died. Receipts $24,252, and expenses $21,017. The minimum price of board is $2 25 a week. The State appropriates $1,000 annually to enable the governors to aid the poor insane, and also pays a portion of the expenses of such poor insane persons as the towns may choose to send to the hospital. The aggregate endowment of the hospital amounts to $138,000. The grounds belonging to the institution consist of 115 acres, of which 55 are woodland and 60 under cultivation. The building stands on the W. bank of the river, which here expands to a mile in width, and admits of an extensive and delightful prospect. Patients were first admitted on the 1st December, 1847.

The State Prison is located here. On the 1st October, 1850, there were in confinement 37 convicts, and 24 had been committed, and 14 had been discharged during the ensuing year. The number of persons in Providence jail, at the suit of the State, on the 1st October, 1851, was 57; at the suit of the city, 11, and 4 debtors. During the year past, 503 had been committed, of whom 452 were males and 51 females; whites 473, and colored 30; natives 293, and foreigners 210; and besides these, 177 persons had been committed to the house of correction. The convicts in the State Prison are principally employed in shoe-making, and those in the Providence county jail at cabinet-work. The Reform School was established in 1850. The buildings were formerly

known as the Tockwotton House, a hotel, pleasantly situate on high ground, in the S. E. part of the city, overlooking the bay, and large enough to accommodate 180 to 200 inmates. It was founded for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders between the ages of 8 and 18 years. The first year of its occupancy, ending 31st October, 1851, it received 52 convicts—49 boys and 3 girls, and there remained in the institution at that date 45, of whom 24 had been committed for theft, 6 for assault, 4 for vagrancy, and 11 for truancy; 42 were born in the United States, and of these 31 in Rhode Island. Of each day, except Sunday, 7½ hours are devoted to labor, 5 to school exercises, 2½ to meals and reereation, 1 to religious exercises, and 8 to sleep. The labor has been employed in making such articles as are needed in the institution and in housework. An arrangement has been made by the State, by which all juvenile delinquents may be sent to this school.

The manufactures of Providence are valuable, and constantly increasing. Its water-power is fully occupied, and steam-power, averaging 50 or 60 engines of 200 to 300 horse-power, is also employed. On the Pawtucket, and other streams, are extensive factories of cotton and woolen goods, machine-shops, dyeing and print works, and within the city are various establishments of similar character. The sawing and polishing marble, sawing and planing timber, and grinding grain, form extensive occupations; and a large capital is invested in the manufacture of iron of all kinds, machinery, screws, nails, furniture, small wares, shoes and boots, carriages, jewelry, and an extensive variety of other and no less valuable commodities. The total capital employed in this branch of industry is not much under $6,000,000. In 1840 the capital was only $3,012,588.

Providence, however, is more a commercial than a manufacturing city, and commerce has been the main pursuit from the earliest periods. Before the last war with England, it was successfully engaged in the East India trade, but since this period this and foreign commerce has gradually declined. In the year ending 30th June, 1850, only 50 vessels (8,457 tons) cleared for foreign ports, and the arrivals were only 69 (11,786 tons). The coasting trade is still carried on to a considerable, and perhaps an increasing extent. The aggregate tonnage owned in the district in 1850 was 16,712 tons, of which 9,177 tons were registered, 7,298 enrolled and licensed, and 237 tons licensed (under 20 tons). Of the registered shipping, 499 tons were employed in whaling, and the proportion of the licensed and enrolled shipping was—in the coasting trade 7,202 tons, in the cod fishery 26 tons, and in the mackerel fishery 69 tons; and 53 tons were navigated by steam. Of the licensed shipping 96 tons were employed in the coasting trade, and 141 tons in the cod fishery. The shipping built during the year consisted of 1 ship, 1 schooner, 3 sloops, and 1 steamer—total 6 ships, of an aggregate burden of 1,299 tons. The products of the whale fishery brought into port in 1849, was—sperm oil 2,317 barrels, whale oil 4,542 barrels, and whalebone 30,200 pounds.

Providence, according to the Report of the Secretary of State, on the 8th September, 1850, had 26 banks and one savings institution. The condition of the banks at that date was as follows—*liabilities*, capital stock, $9,518,810; bills in circulation, $1,831,339; deposits on interest, $159,497; deposits not on interest, $1,133,590; debts due other banks, $831,798; dividends unpaid, $21,409; and net profits on hand, $592,709; and *assets:* debts due from directors, $261,914; from stockholders, $303,348; and others, $12,031,987; specie actually in bank, $177,078; bills of other banks, $525,464; deposits in other banks, $428,464; stock of bank, $1,484; and of other banks, etc., $36,356; real estate, $184,867; and other property, $6,309—total $14,000,193. The average semi-annual dividend amounts to 3 11-16.

The retail trade of the city is extensive, and one of the main features in its economy. Stores of every description, exhibiting goods of the richest descriptions, are numerous, and in the provision trade, both wholesale and retail, a large business is done. Many of the stores are equal to those of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, in the splendor of their assortments and the costly style in which they are furnished. The great bulk of the foreign goods sold here are brought from Boston and New York, with which places there is ample means of rapid communication by railroad and steamboat; and the communication with the interior, both for passengers and freight, is varied and commodious. Steamboats run regularly to Warren, Bristol, Portsmouth, Newport, Fall River, and New York. The railroads diverging from Providence are the Boston and Providence R. R., the Stonington R. R., and the Providence and Worcester R. R., and others have been chartered to Bristol and Hartford to connect with the through lines. These railroads connect so as not to require change of cars in passing from one to the other. The station buildings are extensive, and near the centre of the business portion of the city. They are situated on three sides of a beautiful sheet of water of elliptical form, which constitutes the head of Providence r.; and between this and the railroad buildings is a beautiful promenade, 80 feet wide, which is well laid out in gravel walks and grassed plots, and ornamented with shade trees. The water is inclosed by a substantial stone wall and iron railing, with bridges to cross the small rivers flowing into it, and also its outlet. Telegraph wires are extended from this city, and afford immediate communication with the whole Union.

Providence was founded by Roger Williams in 1637. The first landing-place, on crossing the Seekonk, he called "What Cheer," because the patriarch of the settlement was saluted by the Indians with "what cheer," on his approach. The origin of the name of the city, Mr. Williams explains in a deed executed by him: "having a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my duties, I called the place *Providence.*" The first house was built on what is now North Main Street; and near this spot it is supposed that Mr. Williams was buried, although the site of his grave is not ascertained. In 1640 a town government was established, and in 1649 it was incorporated. In 1832 it was chartered as a city.

Quincy, p. c., and cap. Adams co., *Ill.:* mostly on a high bluff, on the E. side of the Mississippi, 88 m. W. Springfield. It is a flourishing v., and contains a court-house, jail, etc., a U. S. land office, numerous warehouses, stores, and workshops, and other establishments, indicative of its commercial importance. Several steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season. It is also noted for its hog-packing for exportation. The newspapers published here are the "People's Journal" (indep.), daily and weekly; the "Q. Whig" (whig), the "Q. Wochenblatt" (dem.), and the "Q. Herald and Argus" (dem.), all weekly, and the "Western Legal Observer" and the "Western Temperance Magazine," both monthly. This v. will be the W. terminus of the Northern Cross R. R., which will bring it into connection with Chicago, Springfield, and the whole North and East. The neighborhood is thickly settled and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1850, 6,902.

Quincy, t. and p. v., Norfolk co., *Mass.:* on Braintree bay, an arm of Boston Harbor, 8 m. S. by E. Boston. Surface pleasantly diversified and somewhat hilly; soil of excellent quality and well cultivated. It contains large tracts of salt meadow. The v. is centrally situate and has several neat and some costly buildings. The town-house is a noble building of granite, 85 by 55 feet. A newspaper, the "Q. Patriot," is issued weekly. Quincy Point and Germantown are well known places on the shore, and are eligibly situated for ship-building and the shore fisheries. Squantum is noted as having been the residence of the Indian sachem, Chichataubut, and is also a pleasant resort for fishing and bathing. Considerable manufactures are carried on in the town, but Quincy is more celebrated for its granite quarries. About 2 m. back from the bay is a range of elevated land

in some parts more than 600 feet above the sea, containing an inexhaustible supply of that invaluable building material. This granite range extends into the neighboring towns. More than 1,000 hands are employed in these quarries, which supply a large amount of stone for building in all the great cities. The columns of the new Custom House and Exchange at Boston are of this material, and much of it is used in New York city. Quincy has been the birthplace of several noted patriots—John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams were born here, and have left to posterity names of imperishable renown. Pop. of t. 5,017.

Racine, t., p. c., and cap. Racine co., *Wisc.:* bordering on Lake Michigan, 73 m. E. S. E. Madison. Drained by Root r., which, passing through in a S. E. direction, flows into the lake. Surface undulating; soil of good quality. The v. is at the mouth of Root r., in lat. 42° 49′ 33″ N., and long. 87° 40′ 22″ W. It contains the court-house, jail, and other public buildings; store-houses and other places of business, of various descriptions, printing-offices, etc., and an Episcopal college has been established here—Roswell Parks, D.D., President. The imports for 1851 amounted to $1.452,750, and the exports $650,950. The exports consist chiefly in wheat, of which a large quantity is raised in the t. and vicinity. Racine is a flourishing place, and bids fair soon to become an important commercial point for the State. The public press consists of 5 papers—the "Commercial Advertiser" (dem.), "Old Oaken Bucket" (Temp.), "Racine Advocate" (dem.), and the "Democratten" (dem.), all weekly issues; and the "Wisconsin Farmer" (agri.), a monthly issue. The Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago R. R. passes through it. Population of the city 5,107, and of the town 5,887.

Raleigh, p. city, and cap. Wake county, *N. Car.:* and capital of the State of North Carolina, about 6 m. W. of Neuse r., in lat. 35° 47′ N., and long. 78° 48′ W.—286 m. from Washington. Smithfield, 27 m. S. E., is the ordinary point of navigation, but in high stages of the water, vessels come up within 8 m. of Raleigh. It has an elevated and pleasant situation in a healthy country, and is laid out with great regularity. In the centre is Union Square, containing 10 acres, from which extend four streets, 99 feet wide, dividing it into quarters. In the centres of these quarters are other squares, each of 4 acres, intersected as the principal square by streets 66 feet wide. The public buildings are the State-house, court-house, the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, county jail, a market-house, the Governor's house, office of the Secretary of State, and 7 churches. The State-house, next to that of Ohio at Columbus, surpasses in architectural beauty, those of all other States. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and is located on Union Square. The building is 166 feet long by 90 feet wide, and is surrounded by massive columns of granite, 5½ feet in diameter, and 80 feet high. A beautiful dome surmounts the building. The chambers occupied by the Legislature are spacious and commodious. The cost of erecting this noble structure, was about $500,000. The former State-house, containing a fine statue of Washington, by Canova, was destroyed by fire in 1831. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located near the State-house on a four acre lot, and provision is also made for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum. Raleigh is a place of considerable business, and has numerous workshops, stores, etc., 2 banks—cap. $450,000, and supports 10 newspapers, 3 issued semi-weekly, the "Primitive Baptist" (relig.), the "Southern Advocate" (relig.), and the "R. Register" (whig); 6 weekly, the "Recorder" (relig.), the "Spirit of the Age" (temp.), the "R. Times" (whig), the "N. Car. Standard" (dem.), the "N. Car. Star" (whig), and the "R. Register," the last an edition of the semi-weekly of the same name; and 1 semi-monthly, the "Deaf Mute" (liter.). There are four good academies in the city, and several common schools. Raleigh is intersected by the North Carolina Central R. R., which connects it E. with the sea-board at Newbern, and W. with the S. Carolina railroads at Charlotte; and passing through fertile and populous counties, this road will have the effect of stimulating the trade of the city itself. The Gaston and Raleigh R. R. also terminates here, giving it access to the north. Pop. in 1840, 2,244, and in 1850, 4,518.

Reading, p. b., and cap. Berks county, *Penn.:* on the E. bank of Schuylkill river, 50 m. E. Harrisburg. Laid out in 1748 by Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries and governors of the province, and settled chiefly by Germans, whose descendants constitute a large portion of its present population. The streets are spacious and straight, crossing at right angles. In a central square stands a splendid court-house, 200 feet long by 220 deep, having an imposing portico with 6 columns of red sandstone—cost $59,000. Besides public offices, are a jail, 3 banks—capital $300,000, an academy, female seminary, 3 public libraries, and 13 churches. The Lutheran and the German Reformed churches are large and handsome structures, with lofty spires, the former 201 feet high. The natural position of Reading, its facilities of communication with the interior coal region, and the sea-coast, and its highly industrious population, have made it the centre of an active trade and of extensive manufactures. The Schuylkill Navigation Canal, extending from Port Carbon in the anthracite coal region above Pottsville to Philadelphia, passes through Reading, and the Union Canal extends hence to Middletown, on the Susquehanna. The Philadelphia and Reading R. R. (now extended to Pottsville) passes through the place, 58 m. from Philadelphia. A line of railroad is projected to Harrisburg. There are various large manufactories. One anthracite blast furnace has an annual capacity of 3,500 tons, and produced in 1849 3,250 tons, employing steam-power and 50 men. One hot-blast charcoal furnace has an annual capacity of 1,550 tons, using water-power, employing 40 men, and produced in 1849 450 tons. One cold-blast charcoal furnace has an annual capacity of 1,100 tons, employing 100 men, using water-power, and made in 1849 897 tons. One forge, employing steam-power and 14 men, has an annual capacity of 600 tons. There are 3 charcoal forges, employing 52 men; and 2 rolling-mills, employing steam-power and 215 men, which made in 1849 2,600 tons. The manufacture of hats for the southern and western markets is a large business. A cotton factory, making fine muslins, produces about 8,000 yards daily. There are also large flouring-mills, a nail factory, breweries, tanneries, a pottery, lumber yards, etc. White wines of excellent quality are manufactured. Reading is supplied with water by an aqueduct from a spring on Penn's Mount, conducted into a reservoir, and thence distributed through the streets in iron pipes. Two fine covered bridges cross the Schuylkill, here 600 feet wide, one of which cost $60,000. Iron ore and limestone are found in the vicinity. Water-power is furnished by the Schuylkill and Talpehochea creek. In 1850 9 newspapers were published weekly, of which 4 were in German, viz., "R. Eagle" (dem.), "Berks and Schuylkill Journal" (whig), "Berks Co. Press" (dem.), "People's Advocate" (neut.), "Gazette and Democrat" (dem.), "Hamburger Schnell Post" (neut.), "Liberale Beobachter" (whig), "Der Geist der Leit" (dem.), and "Readinger Adler" (neut.) The citizens of Reading are noted for their general intelligence and refinement, as well as for industrial enterprise. Pop. in 1810, 3,463; in 1820, 4,332; in 1830, 5,850; in 1840, 8,410; in 1850, 15,748.

Red Bank, p. v., Monmouth co., *N. Jer.:* on S. bank of Nevisink r., 36 m. E. by N. Trenton. This place is much resorted to in the summer, and a steamboat runs between it and New York several times a day during the season. Sea air, fishing, and rural sports are the attractions. The North American Phalanx have a settlement near this village, respecting which, and other societies of a like nature, the following letter from Charles Sears, secretary to the

association, will prove of great interest and value to inquirers:

THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX,
New Jersey April 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I received your letter of 9th inst., and, in accordance with your suggestion, inclose herewith a summary statement of our aims, organization, and statistics. It is brief as I could well make it. Ours, I believe, is the only association in this country or in the world that adopts Fourier's formula of organization. A good many similar attempts have been made, but hitherto without success. There are other forms of association in this country, and those within my knowledge are:

Hopedale Community, in Milford, Mass., Rev. Adin Ballow, leader. This is a non-resistant Christian fraternity, having many interests in common, and some separate interests.

Raritan Bay Union, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is about organizing this spring. This body proposes to associate capital, and when expedient or desirable, they will cooperate industrially. George B. Arnold, resident director, Perth Amboy.

Modern Times, Long Island, 40 miles from Brooklyn, Josiah Warren, leader. This is an attempt to organize, or, rather, to institute justice upon a scientific basis, viz., "Individual Sovereignty," recognizing competition, and repudiating institutions, government, etc.

The German societies, such as the *Ebenezer Society*, near Buffalo, New York; *The Society at Zoar, Ohio*, under J. Bimeler; *Rapp's Society*, at Economy, on the Ohio, near Beaver, Penn. I believe these societies differ from each other, but I am not familiar with their distinctive principles.

The Icarians, at Nauvoo, Illinois, under Cabet.

The Perfectionists, at Oneida, New York, J. H. Noyes, leader. There are a number of these Christian communities, claiming a scientific as well as a religious basis of organization, and of all of which I believe that Mr. J. H. Noyes, of Brooklyn, New York, is the acknowledged head.

Finally, *The Shakers*, who also are now in the field as propagandist reformers.

I had forgotten to mention a society of *Spiritualists*, that went out last year under the direction of Rev. T. L. Harris, late of New York City. This place is called Mountain Cove, somewhere in Western Virginia.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES SEARS, Secretary.

R. S. FISHER, ESQ., Brooklyn.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX ASSOCIATION.
Monmouth Co., near Red Bank, N. Jer.

This Association was organized, not for the purpose of correcting any special form of evil, but to INSTITUTE POSITIVE RIGHTS: which, being accomplished, WRONGS CONSEQUENTLY CEASE.

Those who have been active in establishing this Institution, believe with the associative school, that existing civilization, as well as the forms of society that preceded it, are phases in the growth of the Human Race; and that the present antagonism of interests and other disorders are, in turn, to be superseded by ORGANIC FORMS OF SOCIETY, in which Men, Women, and Children shall, by the force of Society, be established in possession of the Right of Labor and the fruits thereof—a Home; Social Culture; and a Practical Education in the Affairs of Life. The general purpose of the Association is expressed in the formula of Fourier as follows: UNITY OF MAN WITH GOD, WITH NATURE, AND WITH MAN.

Of practical Institutes, the following formula is adopted:

Joint Stock Property; } Coöperative Labor; { Association of Families;
Equitable Distribution of Profits; } Mutual Guarantees; { Honors according to usefulness;
Integral Education; Unity of Interests.

The Association organized in 1843. Its domain consists of 673 acres of rolling land, upon the Greensand Belt in Monmouth County (near Red Bank), New Jersey, about 40 miles south of New York. The present population is about 130 persons. Agriculture in its various branches is a leading industry. Milling, and some mechanical branches are also carried on.

In organization, the serial form is adopted, and the following are the principal departments, viz.:

The Agricultural Serie	The Domestic Serie
" Stock "	" Manufacturing Serie
" Mechanical "	" Festal "

And within the past year the Educational Serie has been organized, in which it is proposed to Educate the young INTEGRALLY, that is, to develop the bodily powers, the affections, and the intellect; and not to limit our Educational efforts mainly to the culture of the intellect, as in the current method of Education.

April, 1853.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, p. v., Monroe co., *Virg.*: on Indian cr., 181 m. W. Richmond. The waters of these and other neighboring springs are highly recommended for certain curative effects. "The approach to the village," says a visitor, "is beautifully romantic and picturesque. Wending his way around a high mountain, the traveler is for a moment charmed out of his fatigue by the sudden view of his resting-place, some hundreds of feet immediately beneath him. Continuing the circuitous descent, he at length reaches a ravine, which condubts him, after a few ragged steps to the entrance of a verdant glen surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The S. end of this enchanting vale, which is the widest portion of it, is about 290 feet in width. Its course is nearly N. for 150 yards, when it begins gradually to contract and change its direction to the N. W. and W., until it terminates in a narrow point. This beautifully secluded Tempe is the chosen seat of the village. The S. portion, just at the base of the east and west mountains, is that upon which stand the various edifices for the accommodation of visitors. These buildings are spacious and conveniently arrangsd; the servants are prompt and obedient; and the *table de hote* is abundantly supplied with every thing that can tempi the appetite. The promenades are beautifully embellished, and shaded from the mid-day sun by large sugar maples, the natives of the forest."

RICHMOND, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Henrico county, *Virg.*: and capital of the State of Virginia; is situated on the N. E. bank of James r., at the lower falls at the head of tide water. Lat. (Capitol) 37° 32′ 17″ N.; long. from Greenwich 77° 27′ 28″ W., and from Washington 00° 25′ 58″ W. Distance by the most direct R. R. from Washington, 130 m.; from Baltimore, 168 m.; from Philadelphia, 266 m.; from New York, 344 m.; from Boston, 580 m.; from Raleigh, 174 m.; from Wilmington, 248 m.

The situation of Richmond is highly picturesque. The city is divided into two unequal parts by a valley, through which passes the Shockoe creek to enter James r. It is chiefly built upon the hills and more elevated grounds on either side of this depression, which have a beautiful variety of surface, and afford in many parts highly picturesque situations for dwellings and for public edifices. Splendid views of the city and surrounding country are presented from different points, each varying the scene. The soil is red clay. The river flows over a bed of granite, of which there are inexhaustible quarries on its banks, extensively used for building and other purposes. The city is regularly laid out with streets crossing at right angles. Its entire area embraces about 3¼ sq. m., of which the built portion is about 3 m. long, and ¾ m. wide. The dwelling houses are gener ally neat and convenient, of brick and wood. Many private residences are very elegant and costly. The capitol occupies a very commanding situation on an elevated plain called Shockoe hill, in the W. division of the city. It stands in

Capitol Square, a beautiful public ground containing about 8 acres, ornamented with trees, grass plats, walks, etc. It is a spacious and elegant building, surrounded on 3 sides by a lofty and imposing portico, in the Ionic order. It contains a statue of Washington, the only one ever taken from life, executed by Houdon, a celebrated French artist, and erected in 1788; a bust of Lafayette, etc. The City Hall, on Broad Street, fronting Capitol Square, is an elegant edifice of Grecian architecture, with a portico at each end of 4 Doric columns. The Governor's House is at the E. end of the square. The County Court-house is about 1 m. from the capitol. The State Penitentiary, in the W. suburbs, is 300 feet long, and 110 broad, in the form of a hollow square, surrounded by extensive grounds. The Alms-house, a spacious building, is in the N. suburbs. The Armory is a large edifice 320 feet long by 280 feet wide. The Female Orphan Asylum is supported partly by the corporation, and partly by private munificence. There are about 25 churches, many of which are very handsome edifices. The Monumental Episcopal church stands upon the site of the Richmond Theatre, which was destroyed by fire, Dec. 26th, 1811, and whereby 66 white and 6 colored persons lost their lives. The congregation of the African church is one of the largest in the Union.

The Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, founded 1838, in 1850 had 7 professors, 90 students, and 40 graduates. The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society was founded in 1831. St. Vincent's and Richmond colleges, near the city, are flourishing academies. In 1850 there were 15 newspapers and periodicals, viz., dailies, "R. Enquirer," "R. Whig," "Dispatch," "Times and Compiler," "Herald," "Future Age," and "Republican;" weeklies, "Religious Herald," "Watchman and Observer;" monthlies, "Missionary Journal," "The Commission," "Baptist Preacher," "Southern Planter," "Literary Messenger;" quarterly, "Historical Register."

The city government is vested in the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and city council. The city is lighted with gas, and generally well paved; the markets are well supplied. The public water-works were commenced in 1830, and cost about $120,000. By two forcing pumps, worked by water-power, 800,000 gallons of water in 24 hours are lifted from James r. into 3 reservoirs, containing each 1,000,000 gallons, thence distributed over the city in pipes.

The principal manufactures are of tobacco, flour, iron, cotton and woolens. Water-power of unlimited extent is furnished by James r., which within a few miles above the city descends 80 feet. Of tobacco there are 35 to 40 factories, and 10 or 12 stemmeries, together employing about 2,500 blacks, and manufacturing 12 to 15,000 hhds. annually. Besides smaller mills, here are two of the most extensive flouring-mills in the world, "Gallego" and "Haxall," each running 20 or more pairs of stones, and capable of producing 800 to 900 bbls. of flour daily. There are 3 iron rolling-mills, foundries of cannon, etc., and an extensive nail factory on Belle isle, producing 75,000 lbs. of nails weekly. Four cotton mills work up nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of cotton per annum, and a woolen mill 600,000 lbs. of wool annually. Besides these, are large machine-shops, a paper-mill, etc.

There are three banks, having an aggregate capital of $2,114,000, three insurance companies, and three savings banks.

Four lines of railroad here connect, viz., Richmond, Frederick, and Potomac R. R., commencing at Aquia creek on the Potomac, 75 m. long; Richmond and Petersburg R. R., 22 m. long; the Central R. R. to Covington, and Danville R. R. completed to Keeseville, 73 m. The James River Canal, completed in 1835 to Lynchburg, 146 m., and in 1852 to Balcony Falls, is the principal channel of trade with the interior.

The following statement exhibits the amount of tonnage, and its estimated value, imported into Richmond on the James River and Kanawha Canal, during each of the 5 years 1848–52, with its freight and tolls:

Year ending Oct. 31.	No. of Tons.	Estimated value.	Freights and tolls.
1848....	125,054...	$4,230,532 18...	$192,750 38
1849....	140,696...	5,435,046 66...	247,861 08
1850....	137,589...	6,123,865 49...	213,741 47
1851....	140,924...	5,133,853 62...	184,839 88
1852....	158,377...	7,145,837 43...	220,947 84
Total (1848–52)	697,640	$28,069,135 38	$1,060,140 65

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage, with its value and freightage, imported into Richmond, on the Richmond and Petersburg R. R., during each of the 5 years 1848–52.

Year ending Sept 30.	Tonnage.	Estimated value.	Freight.
1848....	20,301...	$632,557 99...	$18,361 62
1849....	19,539...	695,742 40...	18,159 71
1850....	22,861...	1,377,665 45...	21,560 83
1851....	19,533...	886,412 40...	18,314 12
1852....	27,932...	1,262,248 85...	24,752 89
Total (1848–52)	110,166	$4,854,627 09	$101,149 18

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage, with its estimated value, and the freights and tolls on the same, imported into Richmond during 1852, by the various works of internal improvement leading into the city:

Names of Companies.	No. of Tons.	Estimated value.	Freights and tolls.
James River, and Kanawha co.	153,377..	$7,145,837 43..	$220,947 84
R., Fredericksburg, and Potomac R.R.	4,807..	285,000 00..	19,252 06
Richmond and Petersburg R. R.	27,932..	1,262,248 85..	24,752 89
Richmond and Danville R. R.	53,421..	967,336 00..	37,919 45
Virginia Central R. R..	17,450..	1,000,000 00..	55,989 20
Total.....	256,987	$10,660,422 28	$358,861 41

The foreign export trade is chiefly in tobacco to all parts of Europe, flour and grain occasionally, and in flour to Brazil. The import trade direct from Europe, or other countries, is now inconsiderable, having gradually diminished with the increased facilities of New York, by her regular packets and steamers to Europe. The channel of the r. is winding, which, with the distance from the ocean, is a considerable impediment to navigation. Vessels drawing more than 10 or 11 feet water are prevented from coming up to the city by the bar, 7 m. below it, and such load at City Point, Bermuda Hundred, or Port Walthall. On June 30, 1850, the total tonnage of R. district was 8,458 tons. The registered tonnage was 3,161 tons, of which 1,588 tons were permanent, and 1,573 tons temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage was 5,297 tons, consisting of 4,276 tons permanent, and 1,021 tons temporary, all of which were employed in the coasting trade. During the year previous, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 69—24,321 tons; no. of entrances do., 8—1,811 tons. Vessels built during the year, 8 (1 ship, 7 schooners)—1,479 tons.

The inspections of tobacco for several years are as follows:

Years.	Hhds.	Years.	Hhds.	Years.	Hhds.	Years.	Hhds.
1841	18,267	1844	19,147	1847	19,993	1850	17,986
1842	23,129	1845	21,902	1848	15,733	1851	15,678
1843	22,829	1846	19,572	1849	18,803	1852	24,119

In addition to which, from 10 to 16,000 hogsheads are here received from other inspections in the interior.

The following exhibits the inspections of flour of late years:

Years.	Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.
1846	289,000	1848	180,000	1850	336,420
1847	159,100	1849	276,900	1851	—

To which should be added 20 to 25 per cent. of inspections at Scottsville and Lynchburg, and brought to the Richmond market. The quantity of flour exported to Brazil for the year ending September 30, 1848, was 74,425 barrels; 1849, 128,880 bbls.; 1850, 65,280 bbls.; 1851, 98,245 bbls.; 1852, 58,950 bbls. A considerable quantity of flour, destined for South America, is sent coastwise for re-shipment from New York, Baltimore, etc. The amount of other foreign shipments of flour in 1851, was 15,646 bbls., and increased in 1852 to 18,122 barrels.

The coal trade is considerable, and steadily increasing. The best bituminous coal is mined from 8 to 20 m. above the city, and iron ore abounds in the country beyond. Regular lines of steam packets run to Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York.

The population has increased within the last 10 or 15 years more rapidly than at any previous period. Of the present population, about two-fifths are blacks. Pop. in 1800, 5,537; in 1810, 9,785; in 1820, 12,067; in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153; in 1850, 27,570. The exceedingly healthy location of the city gives it a very low annual rate of mortality. The cemeteries are noted for their beauty and their monuments.

The site of Richmond was first visited by white men in 1609; the town was founded in 1742, and made the capital of the State in 1780. In 1787 it contained about 300 houses. In 1794 the canal around the falls was completed, which has added so much to its commercial advantages. In 1811, December 26th, occurred the sad fire by which 72 persons lost their lives in the destruction of the Richmond Theatre, among whom was the then governor of the State.

Directly opposite to Richmond are its suburbs of Manchester and Spring Hill, which are connected with the city by three bridges.

Rochester, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Monroe county, *N. Y.*: is situated on both sides of Genesee r., 7 m. S. from its entrance into Lake Ontario; by railroad 252 m. W. of Albany, and 68 m. E. by N. from Buffalo. Lat. (Rochester House) 43° 08′ 17″ N.; long. 77° 51′ W. from Greenwich. The city is laid out with general regularity, having wide and handsome streets, many of which are lined with shade trees. Its site is somewhat uneven in surface. It rests upon a bed of limestone, but a few feet below the surface, and greatly used for building and other purposes. In summer, at low water in the r., its bed of this limestone is exposed, exhibiting for a long distance a solid base of rock. The area occupied by dwellings is very large for the population, the houses for the most part being separate dwellings. The E. and W. parts of the city are connected by 5 bridges. The principal street, called Main Street, on the E. side, and Buffalo Street, on the W. side, is a very long, broad, and handsome avenue, passing over the central bridge, and lined with the principal stores, hotels, etc. The blocks of stores, and houses generally, are noted for their neat appearance. Brick and stone are the principal building materials within the limits of the fire districts. Several large parks are reserved as public grounds, of which the principal is Washington Square. The Court-house, on Buffalo Street, is a large and elegant structure, with handsome granite portico, containing the county and city offices. The Arcade is a handsome marble building, containing the post-office, and is a hall of great resort, with numerous business offices, etc. The Western House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, a State institution, is a very extensive establishment, about 1½ m. N. of the centre of the city, containing from 200 to 300 lads, confined for reformation. The building is a very large edifice of brick, presenting an imposing appearance, and is surrounded by work grounds and farm of several acres. The hotels of the city are generally very large and handsome buildings. The public schools have fine buildings and are well conducted. Private schools are numerous, and there are several female academies. The University of Rochester, established in 1850, has 8 professors, 109 students, and 3,000 volumes in library. The Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist), also established here in 1850, had, in 1851-52, 2 professors, 29 students, and 3,000 volumes in library. The Athenæum, a popular institution, has a good library of 5,000 volumes, and annual courses of lectures. The periodical press, in 1850, consisted of 19 regular issues, viz., 3 dailies, "R. Democrat" (whig), "Advertiser" (dem.), "American" (whig), each of which also published tri-weekly and weekly editions; weeklies, "Rural New Yorker" (agric.), "Star of Temperance," "North Star" (anti-sla.), "Genesee Evangelist" (Presb.), "Christian Guardian" (Univers.), "Advent Harbinger" (Sec. Adv.); semi-monthlies, "Christian Sentinel" (Univers.), "Flag of Freedom;" monthlies, "Genesee Farmer" (agric.) and "Eclectic Journal" (med.) There are about 30 churches, some of which are fine structures, and 2 large orphan asylums. The city government is vested in a mayor, recorder, and common council, all of whom are elected annually. The common schools are governed by a board of education, composed of two members from each ward. The city is divided into 9 wards, is generally well paved and provided with sewerage, and is lighted by gas. Water is abundant from wells. The principal city market is a commodious structure, on the W. bank of the r. The city alms-house is in the S. suburbs.

The rapid growth and prosperity of the city have resulted from the natural advantages of great water-power here afforded by the Genesee river. Within the city limits the r. has a total descent of 268 feet, in which are 3 successive perpendicular falls of 96, 20, and 105 feet, and 2 rapids. The first great falls of 96 feet are a little N. of the centre of the city, and before they were disfigured by the construction of walls in the centre of the stream above for mechanical purposes, they afforded at high water a very grand appearance. From a projecting point in its centre the notorious Sam Patch made his last and fatal leap. Below the first cataract the r. flows broad and deep for 1½ m. to the second, where it has a perpendicular fall of 20 feet, and thence pursues a noisy and rapid course for about 25 rods to the third and last fall, by which it descends 105 feet. Through the entire distance from the upper to the lower fall it flows through a narrow ravine, over 100 feet deep. The depression of the stream commences considerably above the first falls, and in ½ m. has a fall of 12 feet, easily used for manufacturing purposes. On each side of the r. canals have been extensively constructed for the mills. Another power of considerable amount is created by the feeder for the Erie Canal, which comes from the r. nearly 2 m. above.

The immense water-power thus afforded is used by various mills and factories, but chiefly by flouring-mills, which are the principal business establishments of the city. In 1850 there were 22 mills, with 100 runs of stone, nearly all of which were employed on flour. An approximate estimate of the amount of flour manufactured annually is 600,000 barrels, or 3,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about 1,640,454 bushels are left here by canal and railroad, leaving 1,359,546 bushels to be made up by receipts from wagons, and this is about equal to the product of the county. The following table exhibits the amount left here by the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals for a series of years:

Years.	Bushels.	Years.	Bushels.	Years.	Bushels.
1844	884,141	1847	1,778,116	1850	1,215,759
1845	1,169,281	1848	1,443,133	1851	1,465,454
1846	1,503,546	1849	1,426,436	1852	1,438,801

The quantities of flour shipped for the same series of years are as follows:

Years.	Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.
1844	400,388	1847	681,574	1850	552,729
1845	518,318	1848	584,426	1851	500,380
1846	540,282	1849	570,757	1852	588,680

To the amount shipped should be added the amount con-

sumed by 40,000 inhabitants, and the large population of the suburbs and vicinity.

Other manufactures are extensively prosecuted. There are several iron furnaces, casting principally stoves, agricultural implements, etc.; and numerous large machinery works. The edge tool factory of Barton & Co. employs about two hundred men; and the scale factory of Duryee & Co. is also very large. A large stone cotton factory, 6 stories high, when in full operation, employs two hundred persons. There are several woolen factories, fulling-mills, large boat-yards, breweries, tanneries, last factories, large factories of cabinet furniture, etc. There are 5 banks, with aggregate capital of $930,000, 2 savings banks, and several insurance companies.

Rochester enjoys good facilities for transportation of its imports and exports. The Erie Canal, giving it connection with the E. and W., here crosses the Genesee r. by a splendid aqueduct, 804 feet long, resting upon 11 arches, erected at a cost of $80,000. The Genesee Valley Canal, completed to Dansville, 52 m., affords access to the interior. Though the r. is boatable above the city to Mount Morris, 45 m., it is little used for that purpose. The total value of property left at R. by both canals, during 1852, was $5,236,994; value of amount cleared, do., $4,304,762. The lines of railroads here centering are, Rochester and Syracuse R. R., 104 m.; Rochester and Syracuse *direct* R. R., along the line of the canal; Buffalo and Rochester R. R., 68 m.; and Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls R. R., 76 m. The Genesee Valley R. R. is in construction.

Rochester is the port of entry for Genesee collection district. The river is navigable for steamboats, etc., from Lake Ontario to the landing, 2½ miles below the center of the city. A line of steamboats from Oswego to Lewiston arrive and depart daily, and a line from Canada tri-weekly. The total tonnage of Genesee district, on June 30th, 1850, was 1,037 tons, all of which was "enrolled and licensed," permanent, and employed in the coasting trade. During the year preceding, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 215—40,077 tons; number of entrances, do., the same statistics. Vessels built during the year, 1 schooner—58 tons.

Population—in 1812, 15; in 1815, 331; in 1820, 1,500; in 1825, 4,274; in 1830, 10,863; in 1835, 17,160; in 1840, 20,191; in 1845, 25,265; in 1850, 36,403. The E. side of the river has of late increased its population in greater ratio than the W. side. R. was laid out in 1812, incorporated as a v. in 1817, and as a city in 1834. In 1812 it contained only 2 wooden frame buildings. It has frequently suffered heavy losses by fire, but has overcome these reverses. The agricultural district surrounding it is among the most fertile in the Union, and has contributed greatly to its prosperity. The health of the city is affected by the proximity of the lake, and sudden changes of the weather, high westerly winds, etc.; but is generally good. Mt. Hope Cemetery, in the S. suburbs, is an extensive inclosure of the most beautiful grounds, improved by art, splendid monuments, etc.

Rock Island City, p. c., and cap. Rock Island county, *Ill.:* at the junction of Rock river with the Mississippi river, 50 miles below Van Buren, and 131 miles N. N. W. Springfield. It has been laid out on an extensive plan, is rapidly increasing, and promises to become a place of considerable importance. It contains a court-house, jail, etc. The position of the city is one of the best on the Upper Mississippi, and the country surrounding it affords fine agricultural facilities, timber, limestone, and coal in abundance, large quantities of which are transported to other points. The "Rock Island Advertiser" (whig) is a weekly issue. The Chicago and Rock Island R. R. has its terminus at this point. Pop 1,711.

Rockton, p. v. and sta., Herkimer county. *N. Y.:* 91 m. W. N. W. Albany. Formerly called Little Falls. Surface of t. hilly and mountainous; soil sandy and argillaceous loam, watered by Mohawk r., on the S. side of which runs the Erie Canal, and on the N. side the Utica and Schenectady R. R. The v. is beautifully situated on both sides of the Mohawk r., and is of some resort for its romantic scenery. The gap through which the r. passes is comparatively narrow, and on both sides the wooded hills rise from 350 to 400 feet. Their bases are of sandstone, above which are extensive beds of blue limestone, much used for building purposes. The canal here ascends in the space of a mile, by 4 locks, about 40 feet. It is supplied with water by a feeder carried across the r. by a handsome aqueduct of 3 arches, one of 70 feet, and two of 50 feet span. At one point the brow of a hill projects into the river, by which the canal was constructed, with expensive diggings and embankments, and by occupying a part of the river bed for the canal. The river has here a fall of 42 feet in half a mile, affording great water-power. Its bed is of granite gneiss, very hard, but easily quarried for building stones, and abounding with quartz crystals. The v. is principally on the N. side of the river, and contains several flouring, plaster, and paper mills, woolen factory, machine shop, several furnaces, and other manufactories; 1 bank, capital $200,000, academy, and 5 churches. Two newspapers are issued weekly, "Mohawk Courier" (dem.), and "Herkimer Journal" (whig). The v. is supplied with water from a spring in the hills, 300 feet above the tops of the houses. Pop. of t. in 1840, 3,881; in 1850, 4,855.

Rome, t., p. v., sta., and one of the caps. Oneida co., *N. Y.:* on the Mohawk r., 91 m. W. N. W. Albany; by R. R. from Albany 109 m. Surface of t. chiefly level, or gently undulating; soil a fertile clay and sandy loam. Drained E. by Mohawk r., on which is excellent land, and Wood cr., which flows W. into Oneida lake. These streams almost interlock, being only 1 m. separate, and were connected by a small canal before the construction of the Erie Canal, which was bought out when the latter was made. The v. on Mohawk r. is built upon the site of old Fort Stanwyx, built in 1758, and rebuilt in the Revolutionary War, and called Fort Schuyler. The Syracuse and Utica R. R. passes through it, 14 m. from Utica, 38 m. from Syracuse. Here commences the Watertown and Rome R. R., completed to Cape Vincent, 97 m. The Erie Canal here receives the connection of the Black River Canal, affording communication by water with Lake Ontario, etc. The v., incorporated in 1819, is, with Whitesboro', a half shire-town for Oneida co., and contains a court-house and jail, a flourishing female seminary, 2 banks, with aggregate capital of $287,200, 6 churches, a cotton factory, blast furnace, flouring and saw mills, etc. Here is a United States arsenal, to which are attached a magazine and a number of workshops. Two newspapers are issued weekly, "R. Sentinel" (whig) and "Roman Citizen" (whig.) Pop. of t. in 1840, 5,680; in 1850, 7,918.

Rouse's Point, p. v. and sta., Clinton co., *N. Y.:* on the W. side of Lake Champlain, 166 m. N. by E. Albany. It is about ½ m. S. of the Canada line. Soon after the war of 1812, the United States commenced the construction of a strong fortification, a short distance N. of the v., to guard the entrance of the lake. It was subsequently found that this site was within the Canada line, and the further construction of the work, upon which some $400,000 had been expended, was abandoned. However, this spot has since been ceded to the United States, and this fine fortification, now in dilapidation, may at some period be completed. At this point, the great railroad route between Ogdensburg and Boston, here crosses the lake. Previous to the construction of the railroad, this place was of no importance. It is now a great depôt for merchandise and produce, and important landing-place for the boats on Lake Champlain. The railroad crosses the lake by a permanent bridge, 5,000 feet long, and a draw-bridge on pontoons, 300 feet by 30, which is swung round when not in use, so as to give free navigation. The dock is 800 by 164 feet, and the depôt 550 by 104 feet. The improvements are all of the most permanent character. The Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. extends hence to Montreal, 47 m. Rouse's Point is distant from Ogdensburg,

by the Northern R. R., 118 m.; from Boston, by both routes, 288 m. The v. is generally flourishing, and increasing in population.

Roxbury, t., p. city, and sta., Norfolk co., *Mass.:* 2 m. S. by W. Boston, with which it is closely connected by a narrow neck of land—"Boston Neck"—over which there are 4 broad and pleasant avenues. The natural surface of the city was very uneven and rocky, which gave to it its name, from the abundance of rocks; and though much changed by building improvements, is still much diversified. The soil is generally fertile and highly cultivated. The dwellings are noted for their elegance, and are generally surrounded by ornamental gardens. The entire appearance of the city is most delightful, and it is one of the most pleasant suburbs of Boston, with which its business and wealth are most intimately connected, and can hardly be considered as separate from the metropolis. It has, however, considerable trade of its own, and its manufactures are various and extensive. These consist of carpeting, cordage (the New England Company has a capital of $75,000, employing 130 men), India-rubber goods, railroad iron, iron castings, fire-engines, steam-engines, and boilers; sheet lead, white lead, chemical preparations, turpentine, etc.; worsted and silk fringes and lining; patent leather, hats, shoes, cabinet-ware, etc. Steam-power is employed by about 30 establishments. There is 1 bank, capital $150,000; one institution for savings, 2 insurance companies, and 6 churches, several of which are located on elevated positions, and make a beautiful appearance. The Boston and Providence R. R. passes through the city, and is much used by the citizens in passing to and from Boston. Several lines of omnibuses afford constant communication with the city. The "Norfolk County Journal" (whig), and "Roxbury Advertiser" (neut.), are issued weekly.

Roxbury was incorporated as a town Sept. 28, 1630 (in the same year with Boston); and as a city, March 12, 1846. The territory of the city is 7¾ m. long, 2¼ m. broad, and comprises an area of 10,686 acres. It is governed by a Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council, elected annually. Excellent provisions are made for public schools, etc.

In the W. part of the t. is an extensive level, on which is situated the beautiful p. v. of Jamaica Plains, near Jamaica Pond, from which Boston was, to a considerable extent, supplied with water, until the opening of the Cochituate Aqueduct, in 1848. The Forest Hills Cemetery is situated a short distance from the city, on the Dedham turnpike. This beautiful city of the dead has an area of about 70 acres. The grounds are picturesquely diversified, and abounding with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Here are monuments of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776; and of Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians," who was pastor of the first church in Roxbury for 58 years—from 1632 until his death, in 1690. The entrance is an ornamental structure, in the Egyptian style. On one of the highlands in the city still remains, in a very perfect state of preservation, the breastwork and intrenchments of a large military fortress constructed at that period. The population of Roxbury at different periods is as follows: in 1765, 1,487; in 1790, 2,226; in 1800, 2,765; in 1810, 3,669; in 1820, 4,135; in 1830, 5,247; in 1840, 9,089; in 1850, 18,373.

Rutland, t., p. v., sta., and cap. Rutland co., *Verm.:* on Otter cr., 50 m. S. S. W. Montpelier. Surface of t. uneven; soil various, from a strong loam to a light sand, but generally fertile. Drained by Otter cr. and its branches, which afford water-power, and by a branch of Castleton r. Iron ore of good quality is found; also lime, and a great abundance of white and beautifully variegated marble, of which several quarries are extensively worked. The t. was chartered in 1761, and settled about 1770. During the Revolutionary War it was a frontier town, through which was the only military road from Charleston, N. Hamp., to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on Lake Champlain. The t. is divided into two parishes, East and West; the former contains Rutland village, the most important place; in the latter are two small villages, West Rutland, and Hookkin's Falls. Rutland village has an elevated situation, is well built, containing many handsome dwellings, and was incorporated in 1847. Three important railroads pass through it: Rutland and Burlington R. R., 53 m. from Bellows Falls, and 67 m. from Burlington; Rutland and Washington R.R. from Troy 85 m.; and Western Vermont R. R. from Troy *via* N. Bennington, 83 m., the opening of which has given a powerful impetus to the prosperity of the village and town. It contains a court-house, jail, 1 bank, cap. $150,000, and 3 churches. Here are located the machine-shops and engine-houses of the Western Vermont R. R., and some large manufactories of marble, iron, slate, leather, cabinet furniture, etc. The "R. Herald" (whig) and "Vermont Union Whig," are issued weekly. The town of Rutland ranks as the second in agricultural and the first in mineral productions in the State. Population of t. in 1840, 2,708; in 1850, 3,715.

Sackett's Harbor, p. v. and port of entry, Jefferson co., *N. Y.:* on Black River bay, at E. end of Lake Ontario, 154 m. N. W. Albany. Lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 75° 57′ W. This harbor is one of the best and most secure on the lake, and was an important naval station during the last war with Great Britain. On 28th May, 1813, a sharp contest here took place between the American and British forces, resulting in the defeat of the British; and subsequently another, on 30th May, 1814, with the same success. During the war the v. increased with great rapidity, and at its close experienced a decline, from which it has now fully recovered. In 1814 the United States government here commenced the erection of the Madison Barracks, which consist of three extensive stone barracks, hospital, commissary's store-house, guard-house, and other buildings, affording accommodation for 2,000 troops, occupying a lot of about 40 acres, fronting on the bay. In the military burying grounds attached to the barracks is a monument to the brave General Pike, who fell on the N. frontier during the last war. The government has also a ship-yard and ship-houses, in one of which the New Orleans, a 110 gun ship, commenced during the war, remains upon the stocks.

The v., incorporated in 1814, has considerable manufactures, and trade by the lake and the river St. Lawrence. A good water-power has been obtained by the construction of a canal from the Black r., a distance of 12 m., executed by the citizens at a cost of $25,000, and affording a fall of 30 feet, improved by various mills, machine shops, etc. There are 3 churches, 1 bank—cap. $200,000, 4 hotels, 2 furnaces, etc. The "S. H. Observer" (whig) is issued weekly. A railroad is in construction, to connect at Pierrepont with the Watertown and Rome R. R. On 30th June, 1850, the tonnage of Sackett's Harbor district was 8,124 tons, all of which was enrolled and licensed, permanent, and employed in the coasting trade. During the year preceding the number of clearances for foreign ports was 259—142,799 tons; No. of entrances do., 279—153,169 tons; of all which tonnage about ten-elevenths was American. Vessels built during the year, none. During the year 1849 the value of the amount of trade of this port with Canada alone was—imports, $26,564; exports, $26,446—total, $53,010.

Saco, t. p. v., and port of entry, York co., *Me.:* on N. side of Saco r., 67 m. S. S. W. Augusta. Lat. 43° 31′ N., long. 70° 26′ W. By Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth R. R., 13 m. from Portland, 38 miles from Portsmouth; and thence by Eastern R. R., 92 m. from Boston. The surface of the t. is somewhat uneven, and abounds with romantic and beautiful scenery. It has fine interval land on the r., by which it is well drained, and is also watered by several small streams flowing from an immense bog, called the Heath, on one of which is a fine waterfall of 60 feet, surrounded by wild scenery. From the mouth of the r. a fine beach ex-

tends along the shore about 5 miles to the E., called Old Orchard Beach, which is of considerable resort in summer. Another fine beach, of less extent, connects Fletcher's Neck with the mainland, on which is a tavern. Saco v. is situated about 8 m. from the mouth of the r., at the falls, where is a descent of 42 feet, presenting a beautiful appearance and affording great water-power, and which has been extensively improved. Just below the falls is a fine basin, where vessels take in their cargoes. The factories consist of 9 large cotton-mills, 1 woolen-mill, numerous saw-mills, and various mechanical establishments. The York Manufacturing Co. have a capital of $1,000,000, manufacturing colored and white cotton goods, running 25,000 spindles, 850 looms, and annually consume 7,000 bales of cotton. The Saco Water-Power Co. have a capital of $2,000,000. The lumber business is very extensive, was commenced at a very early period, and for a long time was by far the chief business on Saco r. The v. contains 2 banks, with aggregate capital of $175,000, savings' institution, insurance company, an academy, some handsome churches, etc. The "Maine Democrat" and "The Union" (whig) are issued weekly. The total tonnage of Saco district on 30th June, 1850, was 2,723 tons. The registered tonnage was 1,570 tons, consisting of 330 tons permanent, and 1,240 tons temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage was 1,153 tons, all permanent, employed as follows: coasting trade, 602 tons; cod fishery, 303 tons; mackerel fishery, 248 tons. During the fiscal year preceding, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 4—496 tons; No. of entrances do., 2—218 tons. Vessels built during the year—1 ship, 1,018 tons. Pop. of town in 1830, 3,219; in 1840, 4,408; in 1850, 5,794. The v. of Biddeford, on the S. side of the r., in Biddeford t., is connected with Saco by bridges, and closely united with it in business relations, and at a little distance the two villages appear as one settlement.

Sacramento City, capital of the State of California: on the Sacramento r., at the mouth of American r., in lat. 38° 30′ 12″ N., and long. 121° 20′ 08″ W., about 150 m. N. E. San Francisco and 75 m. N. E. Vallejo. Its site is a low, level plain and is naturally overflowed in the rainy season. To prevent as far as possible this inundation, a levee has been constructed on the river banks. It was formerly called "New Helvetia," and is laid out in right angles, on the site of, and embraces the celebrated "*Sutter's Fort.*" The streets running E. and W. are designated by the letters of the alphabet, and those running N. and S. by the numerals. The original forest trees still stand in the town, and give it a picturesque appearance, and many of the streets are lined with oaks and sycamores 6 feet in diameter. It is a level and pleasantly situated place, embracing a square of about a mile and a half to the side, and derives its name from the river so called. From a fort and its outbuildings, which a few years since constituted the whole inhabited tenements, it has suddenly become a flourishing city, and is the grand depôt for the supply of all the northern mines. In April, 1849, there were 4 houses in the place. The original price of embarcadero, or river lots, was $500, they now command as many thousands. Every thing indicates that this place has received an impetus which other localities will find it difficult, if not impossible, to retard. According to the census of 1850, Sacramento City contained 323 stores of various kinds, 65 blacksmith shops, 6 steam-mills, 5 soda and syrup manufactories, 2 breweries, 80 clothing stores, 8 cabinet shops, 8 livery stables, about 150 eating saloons and hotels—some of the latter of the most costly description; also 90 physicians, 70 lawyers, 6 churches—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist (1 colored), and 1 Baptist. A Roman Catholic church is in course of erection. The number of inhabitants in the city proper, or within the city limits, was 6,000; but had the resident population all been in the city, the number would not have fallen much short of 12,000, while in the country there are about 3,000 citizens. Out of the whole number there are but 1,460 females of all kinds, grades, and complexions. The banks of the river in the vicinity furnish one of the best farming regions in the State, though the crops on the low lands are exposed to great ravages from the periodical floods. The gold diggings commence about 30 m. E. of the city, at the entrance of the hills, which rise rapidly to the eastward till they terminate in the high ridge of the Sierra Nevada. The gold was first discovered on the S. fork of the American r., 50 m. from Sacramento, and all that neighborhood is still much resorted to by miners. Steamboats ply daily between this city and San Francisco, and considerable trade is carried on by sailing vessels. The river is navigable up to the town at all seasons of the year, and the trade is rapidly increasing. Like San Francisco, this city has suffered considerably by fire, which, although causing immense losses, has tended to beautify it, in the form of neater and more substantial buildings. In 1850, the public press consisted of the "Transcript," a daily and weekly; the "Placer Times," daily and weekly (neut.); "Daily Index," daily; and the "Tribune," a daily and weekly issue. The census of 1852 gives a pop. of 10,000.

Sag Harbor, p. v. and port of entry, Suffolk co., *N. Y.*: on an excellent harbor so called, between Gardiner's and Great Peconic bays, 92 m. E. by N. New York city, 141 m. S. E. Albany. First settled in 1730, and incorporated in 1803. The site is sandy and sterile. It suffered severely by a fire in 1845, but was soon rebuilt in a better manner than before. It contains 4 churches, an extensive clock factory, several mills, 1 bank, cap. $20,000, a dry-dock for repairing vessels, and numerous stores. The "Corrector" is published semi-weekly and weekly. Considerable quantities of salt are manufactured in this vicinity by evaporation of seawater in the open air. This place is extensively engaged in the whale and other fisheries. The return cargoes are chiefly taken to New York and other ports. In 1849, the imports here received, were 1,791 gallons sperm, and 37,379 gallons whale oil; and 186,400 lbs. whalebone. The total tonnage of this district on 30th June, 1850, was 15,166 tons; consisting of 10,954 tons in registered tonnage, and 4,212 tons in enrolled and licensed tonnage. The registered tonnage was all permanent, of which there was in the whale fishery 2,575 tons. The enrolled and licensed tonnage consisted of 3,776 tons permanently employed in the coasting trade, and 62 tons in the cod fishery; besides 374 tons "licensed under 20 tons" (319 tons in coasting trade, 55 tons in cod fishery); of all which, 128 tons were propelled by steam. During the year preceding, it had no foreign commerce. Vessels built during the year, 3 (1 brig, 2 schooners)—419 tons. Pop. 3,650.

Saint Anthony's Falls, p. v., Ramsey co., *Minn. Ter.*: on the E. side of the Mississippi, 15 m. by water and 8 by land above St. Paul. It is laid out opposite and above the falls, and is a beautiful town site. A handsome elevated prairie, with a gentle inclination to the r. bank, and of sufficient width for several parallel streets, extends indefinitely up and down the river. In the rear of this another table-land swells up some 30 feet high, forming a beautiful and elevated plateau. The houses are mostly frame built, and among them is numbered a large and well-furnished hotel for summer travelers. This place has good prospects. The supplies for Fort Gaines, etc., create considerable traffic and travel both by land and water, and the return traffic consists of furs and peltries, with other Indian contributions. Pop. in 1850, 656 – of the t. 538 additional.

Saint Augustine, p. city, port of entry, and cap. St. John's co., *Flor.*: 170 m. E. by S. Tallahassee. Lat. 29° 48′ 30″ N., long. 81° 35′ 00″ W. The city is situated 2 m. back from the Atlantic on an inlet, in the rear of a small island, which protects it from the swell of the ocean, but which is low and does not obstruct the sea breezes or a view of the ocean. The inlet upon which it fronts, called Matanzas Sound, is an excellent harbor, ½ m. broad, capacious, and secure. The bar at its mouth at low tide has about 9 feet of water, and

within, 18 or 20 feet. The site of the city is somewhat peninsular, since the sound and a river extends in its rear up into the mainland, and is low, being not over 12 feet above the level of the ocean. Its form is a parallelogram, 1 m. long and ¼ m. wide. The houses are not compactly built, and many of them have a very antiquated appearance; they are generally two stories high, with the second story projecting over the first, the first story of stone, stuccoed, the second story of wood. The streets are narrow, and many of them very crooked. The climate is celebrated for its mildness, and has made the city a favorite resort for invalids from the Northern States. The winter season sometimes passes without a single frost, and there are but one or two months in the year in which they ever occur. In summer, the heat of the day is tempered by the sea breezes, and the evenings are rendered cool and pleasant by the land breeze. An abundance of trees give the place a very rural appearance. There is a fine large public square in the E. part of the city, fronting on the sound; on its W. side is the court-house; on the N. side a splendid Catholic church, and on the S. side Trinity church, Episcopal, a neat Gothic edifice. There are two other churches and a neat market-place in front of the harbor. Here is a United States land office and the station of a surveyor-general. In the S. part of the city, fronting the Matanzas, are extensive barracks. At the N. end of the city, and commanding the harbor, stands Fort Marion, formerly the old Spanish castle of St. Mark, which was completed about a century ago. It contains a number of Spanish guns, etc., which came into possession of the United States with the fort, one of which bears the date of 1735. One newspaper, "The Ancient City," is issued weekly. The foreign commerce of St. Augustine, during the year ending June 30, 1850, consisted in the entrance and clearance of one foreign vessel of 68 tons, having a crew of four men. During the year no vessels were built, and it has no tonnage whatever of its own. This is the oldest settlement in the Union, having been founded in 1564 by Spaniards. The present population is about one-half composed of Spanish, French, and citizens descendants of other foreign countries. Since the incorporation of the State with the Union, this portion of the population has been rapidly Americanizing. Pop. in 1850, 1,934.

Saint Louis, p. city, port of entry, and cap. St. Louis co., *Mo.:* on the W. bank of the Mississippi r., on the first bluff, 20 m. S. of the confluence of the Missouri r., and in lat. 38° 37′ 28″ N., and long. 90° 15′ 16″ W. The distances by river course from New Orleans are 1,210 m.; from the falls of St. Anthony, 868 m.; from St. Paul, 822 m.; from Galena, 395 m.; from Alton, 22 m.; from Pittsburg, 1,189 m.; from Cincinnati, 705 m.; from Louisville and Jeffersonville, 564 m.; from mouth of Ohio r., 170 m.; from Council Bluffs, 687 m.; from Fort Leavenworth, 413 m.; from Independence, 371 m.; and from Jefferson City, 157 m. It is the great commercial depôt of the Upper Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, and their numerous tributaries, furnishing connected waterways of upward of 8,000 m., and passing through countries rich beyond description in mineral, vegetable, forest, and animal products, and requiring for the support of their inhabitants a vast amount of manufactures and productions of foreign countries and the sea-board States. Next to New Orleans, it is the principal port on the Mississippi, and among western cities, is second only to Cincinnati in population and wealth.

St. Louis occupies the geographical centre of the Mississippi Valley. Its advantages, as a commercial depôt, can not be excelled, and the resources of its immediate vicinity in Missouri are immense. In a circuit of less than 90 m. from the city, iron, coal, lead, and probably copper, are sufficiently abundant to supply the Union for indefinite ages, and of this region St. Louis is the only outlet. Capital alone is wanted to develop these wonderful riches. Nor is this all; the country around is a magnificent agricultural district, yielding abundantly of all the staples of the latitude, and at this point the hunter, the miner, and overland emigrant, take in their supplies before setting out on their various adventures.

The locality was first settled in 1764. The site is elevated many feet above the flood-marks of the Mississippi, and is favored in this respect in salubrity. It rises from the river by two plateaux; the first, the alluvial bottom, is 20 feet above the highest flood, and the second, a limestone bank, to the level of the back country, is 40 feet higher than the first, extending away to the horizon. The ascent from the river to the first plain is rather abrupt, but to the upper terrace it is more gradual, and from its highest elevation commands a grand prospect of the lower city, and the country on every side.

As originally planned, the city occupied only the first terrace, and consisted of three narrow streets, parallel with the river, but after its growth commenced, which was subsequent to its coming into the possession of the Americans, it soon expanded its limits, and encroached upon the plateau above. The streets in the newer portion are wide, and laid out at right angles. To the north and south of the city, which itself extends some two miles along the river, extensive suburbs have been laid out on the same plan. The city reaches back nearly three miles. Front Street, on the river bank, is built up of substantial stone warehouses, which have an imposing appearance, and are generally appropriated to heavy businesses. The street immediately behind this is the principal seat of the wholesale dry goods business, although this and the grocery business are not confined altogether to these localities. The city is generally well built of brick chiefly, and sometimes of stone, the limestone of the neighborhood furnishing abundance of material. Many of the residences, hotels, etc., are magnificent and costly structures, and in the new city the private dwellings are mostly surrounded by garden plots and ornamental shrubbery. The whole area of the city covers about 36 sq. m., about one-tenth of which is thickly built upon.

The principal public buildings are those appropriated to the county business, as the court-house, jail, and offices; the municipal buildings, as the City Hall, courts, markets, etc.; the churches, literary institutions, schools, and charitable foundations. The Court-house is an elegant building, situate on a public square, near the centre of the city. The City Hall, the basement of which is used as a market, is on a square at the foot of Market Street, and is a splendid brick edifice. Among the churches, the Roman Catholic cathedral is the largest and most costly: it is 136 feet long, by 58 feet wide, with a massive Doric portico in front, and its steeple contains a chime of bells, the largest of which weighs 2,600 pounds. Many of the churches of other denominations are remarkable for chaste and beautiful design.

The annexed, an abstract of the late census, are the definite statistics of the churches of the city:

Churches.	No.	Seats.	Value.	Churches.	No.	Seats.	Value.
R. Cathol.	12.	10,862.	$534,300	Unitarian	2..	2,100..	$70,000
Methodist	12.	8,300.	171,000	Evangel.	2..	600..	4,700
Presb.	8.	5,900.	200,000	Baptist	2..	1,600..	33,000
Lutheran.	5.	3,300.	44,500	Boatman's.	1..	500..	15,000
Episcopal	5.	2,750.	136,000	Jews	2..	470..	7,000

—making a total of 49 churches, containing 35,712 seats, and valued at $1,213,500. The Roman Catholic population is much more numerous than is indicated by the number of seats in the churches, as a very large portion of that denomination worship in the aisles and vestibules, and an average of three several congregations assemble at each church at the different hours at the several masses on Sunday morning. St. Louis is the see of the Catholic archdiocese of the same name, and also of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Missouri.

Among the charitable institutions the most conspicuous are the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums—the first under the direction of Protestant ladies, and the latter of the

Sisters of Charity. There are also hospitals, dispensaries, and other charities, for the medical care of the destitute.

Literary institutions are numerous. The University of St. Louis is some 3 or 4 miles north from the city, but for the accommodation of the medical department, there are appropriate buildings within its limits. The University was founded in 1832, and has 17 professors; and in 1850, had 160 students, and a library of 12,000 volumes; and at the same period the medical department had 7 professors and 107 students. The Western Academy of Sciences is established here, and has a fine museum; and besides this there is a museum of Indian antiquities, etc. According to the census of 1850, there were within the city 44 common schools, with 2,847 pupils; 15 private schools, with 2,378 pupils; 9 Roman Catholic schools, with 1,356 pupils; a Catholic college, with 250 pupils; two medical schools, with 14 professors, and 262 students. St. Louis is also the site of a United States arsenal, and a few miles below the city are Jefferson Barracks, with accommodations for a garrison of 700 men. The office of the Land District of St. Louis is located here, and also the office of the surveyor-general. The city is supplied with water from the river, which is raised by a steam-engine into a reservoir upon the summit of an ancient mound, and is thence distributed through iron pipes. The streets and public buildings are generally lighted with gas, which is supplied by a company.

The public press of St. Louis consists of 7 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, and 13 weekly newspapers, and 6 monthly periodicals. The "St. Louis Times" is issued in daily, tri-weekly, and weekly editions; the "St. L. Intelligencer," daily and weekly; the "Organ and Reveille," daily and weekly; the "St. L. Republican," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly; the "St. L. Union," daily, tri-weekly, and weekly; "Die Wochentliche Anseiger des Westens," daily; "Die Wochlentliche Deutsches Tribune," daily; the "St. L. Price Current," the "Union Banner," the "American Banner," the "Shepherd of the Valley," the "Unfere Beit," the "Western Watchman," and the "St. L. Presbyterian," are issued weekly; and the "Valley Farmer," the "St. L. Probe," the "Insurance Reporter," the "Western Journal," the "Bank Note Detector," and the "Signet," are issued monthly. As a general thing, the press of St. Louis is conducted with a high standard of talent, and occupies a first rank in the great department of journalism. Many of its issues have a wide circulation.

The growth of St. Louis, within the past 20 years, has been wonderfully rapid, and each great interest has kept pace with the whole. It is not alone in commerce that St. Louis is a great city, but in manufactures, the arts, and all other departments of industrial economy. Improvement has gone hand in hand with her general prosperity, and the old shanty of the settler has given place to the substantial dwelling of the resident. In every thing the change has been great, and a city of grand proportions, with all the elements of future success, has gained a footing where so lately a scattered village, depending on Indian trade and the trapper for support, alone existed.

The census of 1850 gave St. Louis a population of 77,860 of which 73,842 were white—42,384 males, and 31,458 females; 1,362 were free colored persons—725 males, and 637 females, and 2,656 were slaves. These numbers constituted 13,161 families, and occupied 9,662 separate dwellings. The population, in 1830, was 4,377; in 1840, 16,469—increase 230.9 per cent.; and in 1850, 77,680—increase 172.7 per cent.*

The population of the city includes 23,774 Germans, 11,257 Irish, 2,933 English, and 2,450 natives of other countries, making an aggregate of 40,114 natives of foreign countries, leaving 37,051 for natives of the United States. This presents even a greater disparity between the native and immigrant population that has been supposed to have existed. The immigrants, however, constitute one of the principal sources of the wealth and prosperity of the city. They have added millions to the value of its real estate, immensely increased the aggregate of the annual returns of its productive industry, and created an important market for the productions of the soil and the wares of the mechanic and the merchant.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments in operation on the 1st June, 1850, and producing to the value of $500 and upward, annually, was 1,308, in which was invested a capital of $4,377,711; and these employed 7,321 males, and 1,130 females. The annual product of this branch of industry amounted to $15,400,340. The following table, showing the number of each kind of business, the capital invested, etc., is compiled from the census of the year specified:

	Business.	Capital.	Hands employed. Males.	Fem.	Annual Product.
104	Carpenters	$150,265	557	—	$1,171,580
9	Stone-cutters	28,100	90	—	122,700
7	Shirt manufacturers	43,000	—	268	43,000
106	Tailors	205,500	680	181	650,550
14	Hatters	26,700	72	16	85,150
8	Carriage-makers	56,600	138	—	130,000
9	Iron foundries	389,000	545	—	569,000
2	Brass foundries	17,000	22	—	25,000
71	Blacksmiths	72,430	326	—	303,130
16	Breweries	197,550	81	—	285,925
50	Cabinet-makers	72,760	195	—	182,800
35	Tinners & coppersmiths	129,300	151	—	287,328
1	Type founder	51,800	10	10	150,000
10	Chandlers and lard oil melters	99,300	126	100	498,950
3	Tent and awning makers	1,709	10	—	6,300
7	Rope-makers	70,230	97	—	215,000
50	Bakers	62,250	122	—	276,640
110	Boot and shoe makers	73,975	272	22	402,900
5	Gunsmiths	4,800	14	—	10,360
1	Fire-safe maker	700	7	—	7,000
28	Painters and glaziers	67,130	170	—	217,000
7	Book-binders	7,300	27	—	55,300
3	Plane-makers	5,300	15	—	48,000
3	Trunk-makers	7,700	36	—	74,500
7	Locksmiths	3,710	13	—	12,638
1	Chair manufactory	1,500	5	—	3,500
6	Plumbers	12,500	30	—	65,000
5	Tobacco manufactories	23,000	66	—	67,000
3	Spirit gas distilleries	20,500	7	—	63,000
2	Drug and chem. factories	21,000	16	—	45,000
1	Flouring-mill	600	2	—	3,600
1	Shot factory	40,000	25	—	375,000
1	Bucket factory	4,000	10	—	6,000
9	Tanneries	70,200	78	4	223,900
9	Saw-mills	115,000	103	—	248,000
22	Milk dairies	12,830	25	—	33,640
10	Upholsterers	49,960	46	112	122,800
24	Saddlers	33,916	178	6	260,850
6	Turners	2,330	8	—	12,800
2	Venetian blind makers	4,000	5	3	6,500
5	Wire-workers	16,800	15	—	26,000
1	Gold-pen maker	1,000	1	—	2,000
19	Flour-mills	439,500	181	—	2,367,750
2	Planing-mills	47,000	35	—	96,000
3	Patent medi'ne manuf's.	14,000	8	—	96,000
53	Coopers	32,485	248	—	288,822
2	Glass factories	50,000	70	—	64,000
3	Sugar refineries	177,000	211	—	1,213,600
2	White lead, castor and linseed oil factory	146,000	160	—	600,000
4	Soda-water manufacto's.	16,000	91	—	60,500
10	Confectioners	6,700	28	—	57,500
1	Whip-maker	600	7	—	4,800

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* A census taken under the State authorities in 1852, gave the population of the city at 94,819, and of the county at 29,034—total, 123,853, of which 118,385 were white persons, 1,341 free persons of color, and 4,069 slaves. The census of white persons in the city gives 51,251 males and 40,791 females.

Business.	Capital.	Hands employed. Males.	Fem.	Annual Product.
4 Lime-kilns	$2,330	14	—	$21,200
1 Cork manufactory	2,500	8	—	8,700
88 Cigar-makers	20,180	92	—	80,270
2 Rectifiers	4,000	6	—	28,006
5 Machinists	30,100	100	—	98,000
3 Starch factories	25.000	17	—	165,000
44 Brick-yards	89,000	619	—	301,470
6 Sausage-makers	505	6	—	9,600
1 Cotton-yarn factory	70.000	40	80	170.000
13 Bricklayers	16,500	104	—	104,750
2 Organ builders	3.500	8	—	9,200
6 Cap-makers	6.150	11	—	11,900
2 Jewelers	2,100	4	—	5,000
3 Bandbox-makers	420	7	—	3,700
3 Match factories	5.500	39	—	16.800
49 Butchers	$49,920	111	—	$349,650
1 Gas company	220.000	40	—	43,000
1 Cotton batting factory	32,000	35	—	73,000
1 Fire and Waterproof roof manufactory	9,000	10	—	13,500
1 Spice-mill	14,000	12	—	50,000
1 Lead pipe and sheet lead factory	35,000	11	—	75,000
2 Brush-makers	2,500	20	—	14,500
2 Mustard factories	1,900	3	—	2,100
1 Basket-maker	400	2	—	2,160
1 Umbrella-maker	4,000	3	2	7,500
7 Milliners	4,300	1	48	29,500
2 Oil cloth manufactories	3,000	30	—	30.000
2 Saw factories	16,500	16	—	34,000
3 Vinegar factories	1,450	7	—	12,500
2 Bellows-makers	1.500	3	—	32.000
8 Pork houses	239,800	28	—	799,522
1 Woolen factory	20,000	15	10	45,000
32 Wagon-makers	27,275	121	—	146,585
1 Boat (yawl) builder	150	1	—	750
2 Distillers	39.000	37	—	82,000
4 Piano-makers	5,500	4	—	8,000
1 Comb-maker	600	1	—	1,000
2 Nailors	300	3	—	2,000
1 Mill-stone factory	10,000	10	—	10,000
6 Daguerreans	8,000	8	—	18,000
2 Mathematical instrument makers	2,000	2	—	7,600
2 Edge-tool makers	3,500	15	—	8,500
1 Block and pump maker.	8,000	17	—	9,000
2 Saddle-tree makers	3.500	34	—	15,000
1 Ship (steamboat) yard	125,000	85	—	150,000
Total	$4,377,711	7,321	1,130	$15,400,340

St. Louis must, at no distant day, become important as a manufacturing city. The heaviest business, as shown above in this department, is that of iron-ware. The State boasts of her mountains of ore, and the coal region is at the immediate doors of the city. Within a few years past, the articles made of iron have multiplied beyond any expectation; railing, fencing for agricultural use, window-sashes, door-fronts, columns, caps, telegraph-wire, and water-pipe, are only a few of the uses to which iron has lately been applied; and already speculation begins to whisper about entire buildings being constructed, and entire streets paved with it. The shops of St. Louis already compete with the best artisans elsewhere, for the manufacture of steam-engines, and of every species of machinery. A connection with Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain, by railway, will obviate at once the difficulties of transportation, by placing the ore at the furnace, cheaply and expeditiously, and thus bring into general use this great metal. Missouri contains, then, within her own bosom, an element of wealth that has not yet been brought into requisition, and which is destined, at no distant day, to give a strong and vigorous pulsation to her growth in wealth. Besides this, lead and copper ore are abundant, exhaustless, and second in quality to the yield of no other region. The contiguity of these minerals to St. Louis, render the mines of far more value than those of Lake Superior, and will bring a better return for capital than the investments made in the mines of that region.

If St. Louis, during the ten years preceding 1850, increased from a fraction over 16,000 to nearly 80,000 without the impulse of railroads, and notwithstanding many drawbacks, what must be her progress, and what her population during the decade next succeeding, when, independent of other causes of increase, the city will have more railroads concentrating within her limits, than Boston now has. To say that it will have half a million of inhabitants, and be the third city in the Union in size, would be only relying upon what the past and present is proving, and what the future indicates unerringly. It has hitherto duplicated its population every four years, and hence the reader may easily calculate the result at the period alluded to.

The people of St. Louis and of the State have decided for themselves what shall be their destiny. They have entered upon measures of public improvement, the vastness of which is only equaled by the wisdom that has planned them; and such is the solid wealth, credit, and fixed purpose of the people, that they will certainly carry out what they have begun, and push on to completion the great railroads—the Pacific, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis and Northern Missouri, and others in various directions.

Knowing its own resources, St. Louis views with no jealous eye, the efforts made in Illinois and elsewhere, to carry out railroad enterprises, such as the Central R. R. from Galena and Chicago to Cairo, and the various cross lines that are being extended from the lakes to the Mississippi—the latter, profitable as they may be to the parties interested, will yet mainly benefit St. Louis, by converting the thinly inhabited country through which they pass into populous and flourishing districts, whose people will resort to her to exchange their products for her manufactures, and the various supplies which now reach her from the West Indies, from the south and the east; while the Central Railroad, by developing a still greater region, comparatively unimproved, and sparsely settled, extending through Illinois north and south, will create and open to the trade of St. Louis a populous belt of country in front and to the right and left, the main road through which will be reached in less than two hours' time, by the cross lines to the east.

By virtue of railroad connections, St. Louis will thus be made the immediate centre of commerce and manufacture of 1,500,000 people in Illinois and Missouri, while in ten years its own people, in all probability, will approach half a million, and itself be the acknowledged exchange mart of 4,000,000 people.

The receipts at St. Louis of principal articles of produce for the years 1849, '50, '51, and '52, were as follows:

Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Wheat.....bush	881,428	927,346	1,700,708	1,591,886
Flour, per riv., bls	301,933	298,281	193,892	130,332
" " wagon "	—	32,352		
Corn.....sacks	142,182	484,014	1,840,900	344,720
Oats..... "	126,835	348,716	794,421	323,081
Barley..... "	44,613	34,744	101,674	47.264
Pork ..... bbls	113,909	101,562	103,013	66.306
" .....tierces	—	1,873	15,793	2,704
Salt.....sacks	289,580	261,230	216,933	266.616
" ..... bbls	22,557	19,158	46,250	42,281
Hemp.....bales	45,227	60,862	65,386	49.122
Lead.....pigs	591,851	573,502	503,571	409,314
Tobacco....hhds	9,664	9,055	10,371	14,053
" ....boxes	—	—	8,380	12.388
" ....bales	—	—	—	300
Beef.....bbls	14,837	6,049	8,872	11,165
" .....tierces	3,121	2,586	5,640	6,546
Dry Hides....No.	68,395	94,223	99,736	42,201

Articles.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Nails.....kegs	—	—	57,862	97,148
Whisky.....bbls	28,471	25,959	47,991	46,446
Sugar.....hhds	22,814	25,796	29,276	35,283
" .....bbls	3,000	5,034	34,687	27,672
" .....boxes	3,064	12,383		
" .....bags	—	—	—	31,745
Coffee.....sacks	58,702	73,673	101,904	96,240
Molasses.....bbls	31,217	29,518	40,251	54,935
Lard ..... "	64,615	61,525	52,208	42,515
" .....tierces	11,041	17,925		
" ..... kegs	15,512	14,549	14,450	11,815
Bacon.....tierces	2,195	7,087	16,791	11,285
" .....casks	21,764	23,248		
Bacon.....bbls	1,646	3,019	1,654	1,790
" .....boxes	2,263	1,330		
" .....pieces	—	46,978	6,629	18,809
" .....lbs	—	32,496	—	—
" Bag'd Hams	—	2,893	—	—
Bulk Pork..casks	—	1,096	—	—
" "... boxes	—	100	—	—
" " ..pieces	—	301,381	—	—
" " .....lbs	12,589,360	1,481,747	—	—
Lumber.....feet	24,188,651	14,676,099	—	—
Shingles..... "	7,334,500	4,816,000	—	—
Laths ..... "	10,290	283,000	—	—
Staves..... "	—	807,083	—	—
Bagging ..pieces	—	—	2,746	3,650
Bale Rope...coils	—	—	34,088	42,121

The commercial importance of the city is more readily made visible by a view of its shipping trade. Below will be found statements showing the arrivals, tonnage, etc., of steamboats and barges in the years 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51, and '52 respectively:

Arrivals from	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
New Orleans	502	426	313	303	300	330
Ohio River	430	429	401	493	401	520
Illinois River	658	690	686	788	634	858
Upper Mississippi	717	697	806	685	639	705
Missouri River	314	327	355	390	301	317
Cumberland	—	—	—	—	43	30
Cairo	146	194	122	75	119	223
Other ports	202	396	217	215	175	201
Total	2,969	3,159	2,975	3,239	2,612	3,174
Tonnage	—	—	633,892	681,252	—	—
Keel boats	—	—	166	115	—	—

The imports from foreign countries, according to the U. S. Treasury Reports in 1850, were valued at $859,643. Tonnage owned in the district 28,907 tons, all of the class enrolled and licensed, and of which 24,956 tons were navigated by steam. Five steamers (1,354 tons) had been built during the year.

The following is a statement of the principal transactions at the custom-house in the years 1851 and 1852:

	1852.	1851.
The foreign value of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into St. Louis from foreign countries, and entered for consumption at this port in 1852	$954,956 00	$757,509 00
Foreign value of merchandise remaining in public store on 31st Dec., ult.	11,566 00	8,261 89
The foreign value of merchandise entered at other ports for transportation hither, but not yet received, estimated	72,951 00	107,902 00
Total	$1,039,473 00	$873,672 89

	1852.	1851.
Of the above-mentioned goods, wares, and merchandise, entered for consumption in 1852, the imports were from the following countries: From England, the foreign value of which was	$431,343 00	$406,113 00
France	75,258 00	38,404 00
Germany and Holland	22,695 00	23,239 00
Spain and Dependencies	262,886 00	220,770 00
Brazil	93,086 00	68,983 00
Manilla (E. I.)	62,963 00	
Other countries	6,705 00	
Total	$954,946 00	$757,509 00
The general descriptions of merchandise imported and entered for consumption are, viz.: sugar and molasses, foreign cost	$413,172 00	$289,753 00
Hardware, cutlery, etc.	118,276 00	133,401 00
Railroad iron	132,894 00	100,211 00
Earthen and glassware	80,729 00	98,786 00
Tin-plate, tin, iron, copper, etc.	59,826 00	31,482 00
Dry goods and fancy goods	110,814 00	24,287 00
Brandies, wines, gins, cordials, etc.	32,985 00	24,712 06
Burr stones	520 00	2,257 00
Drugs and medicines	756 00	2,618 00
Cigars	5,733 00	
Total	$954,946 00	$757,509 00
Amounts of duties on imports collected	$290,168 85	$239,318 68
Hospital moneys	3,129 89	2,941 03
Total amount collected in 1852	$293,298 74	$243,259 71
Amount expended in 1852 for relief of sick and distressed seamen	$3,162 01	$5,441 44
Tonnage on steam vessels remaining on 31st Dec., 1852	36,372 00	

St. Louis is divided into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. Besides the ordinary State courts, it has also a separate court of common pleas, with jurisdiction very similar to the circuit court, a criminal court, a court of probate, and a recorder's court. These are local courts, exercising jurisdiction only in the county, and the recorder's jurisdiction is confined to small offenses within the city limits. The following is the valuation of the old and new limits of each ward in 1851, together with the tax which each ward paid in that year.

VALUATION IN 1851.

Wards.	Old Limits.	New Limits.	Total.
First Ward	$501,794	$3,267,934	$3,769,728
Second Ward	652,021	834,265	1,486,286
Third Ward	6,263,644	2,519,861	8,783,505
Fourth Ward	6,379,725	1,952,429	8,332,154
Fifth Ward	2,920,098	1,287,420	4,207,518
Sixth Ward	361,992	4,790,021	5,152,013
Total	$17,079,274	$14,651,930	$31,731,204

TAXES IN 1851.

Wards.	Old Limits.	New Limits.	Total.
First Ward	$5,696	$36,696	$42,392
Second Ward	40,681	9,286	49,967
Third Ward	68,999	21,654	90,653
Fourth Ward	70,404	27,790	98,194
Fifth Ward	32,324	15,044	47,368
Sixth Ward	4,026	53,988	58,014
Total	$222,130	$164,458	$386,588

A list embracing the names of those citizens who own property within the city limits exceeding $100,000 in value has been compiled from the assessment books. No one

Business.	Capital.	Hands employed. Males.	Fem.	Annual Product.
4 Lime-kilns	$2,330	14	—	$21,200
1 Cork manufactory	2,500	8	—	8,700
88 Cigar-makers	20,180	92	—	80,270
2 Rectifiers	4,000	6	—	28,006
5 Machinists	30,100	100	—	98,000
3 Starch factories	25,000	17	—	165,000
44 Brick-yards	89,000	619	—	301,470
6 Sausage-makers	505	6	—	9,600
1 Cotton-yarn factory	70,000	40	80	170,000
13 Bricklayers	16,500	104	—	104,750
2 Organ builders	3,500	8	—	9,200
6 Cap-makers	6,150	11	—	11,900
2 Jewelers	2,100	4	—	5,000
3 Bandbox-makers	420	7	—	3,700
3 Match factories	5,500	39	—	16,800
49 Butchers	$49,920	111	—	$349,650
1 Gas company	220,000	40	—	43,000
1 Cotton batting factory	32,000	35	—	73,000
1 Fire and Waterproof roof manufactory	9,000	10	—	13,500
1 Spice-mill	14,000	12	—	50,000
1 Lead pipe and sheet lead factory	35,000	11	—	75,000
2 Brush-makers	2,500	20	—	14,500
2 Mustard factories	1,900	3	—	2,100
1 Basket-maker	400	2	—	2,160
1 Umbrella-maker	4,000	3	2	7,500
7 Milliners	4,300	1	48	29,500
2 Oil cloth manufactories	3,000	30	—	30,000
2 Saw factories	16,500	16	—	34,000
3 Vinegar factories	1,450	7	—	12,500
2 Bellows-makers	1,500	3	—	32,000
8 Pork houses	239,800	28	—	799,522
1 Woolen factory	20,000	15	10	45,000
32 Wagon-makers	27,275	121	—	146,585
1 Boat (yawl) builder	150	1	—	750
2 Distillers	39,000	37	—	82,000
4 Piano-makers	5,500	4	—	8,000
1 Comb-maker	600	1	—	1,000
2 Nailors	300	3	—	2,000
1 Mill-stone factory	10,000	10	—	10,000
6 Daguerreans	8,000	8	—	18,000
2 Mathematical instrument makers	2,000	2	—	7,600
2 Edge-tool makers	3,500	15	—	8,500
1 Block and pump maker.	8,000	17	—	9,000
2 Saddle-tree makers	3,500	34	—	15,000
1 Ship (steamboat) yard	125,000	85	—	150,000
Total	$4,377,711	7,321	1,130	$15,400,340

St. Louis must, at no distant day, become important as a manufacturing city. The heaviest business, as shown above in this department, is that of iron-ware. The State boasts of her mountains of ore, and the coal region is at the immediate doors of the city. Within a few years past, the articles made of iron have multiplied beyond any expectation; railing, fencing for agricultural use, window-sashes, door-fronts, columns, caps, telegraph-wire, and water-pipe, are only a few of the uses to which iron has lately been applied; and already speculation begins to whisper about entire buildings being constructed, and entire streets paved with it. The shops of St. Louis already compete with the best artisans elsewhere, for the manufacture of steam-engines, and of every species of machinery. A connection with Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain, by railway, will obviate at once the difficulties of transportation, by placing the ore at the furnace, cheaply and expeditiously, and thus bring into general use this great metal. Missouri contains, then, within her own bosom, an element of wealth that has not yet been brought into requisition, and which is destined, at no distant day, to give a strong and vigorous pulsation to her growth in wealth. Besides this, lead and copper ore are abundant, exhaustless, and second in quality to the yield of no other region. The contiguity of these minerals to St. Louis, render the mines of far more value than those of Lake Superior, and will bring a better return for capital than the investments made in the mines of that region.

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Hemp.....bales	45,227	60,862	65,336	49,122
Lead.....pigs	591,851	573,502	503,571	409,314
Tobacco....hhds	9,664	9,055	10,371	14,053
" ....boxes	—	—	8,380	12,388
" .... bales	—	—	—	300
Beef.....bbls	14,837	6,049	8,872	11,165
" .....tierces	3,121	2,586	5,640	6,546
Dry Hides....No.	68,395	94,228	99,736	42,201

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Staves..... "	—	807,033	—	—
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Cumberland	—	—	—	—	43	30
Cairo	146	194	122	75	119	223
Other ports	202	396	217	215	175	201
Total	2,969	3,159	2,975	3,239	2,612	3,174
Tonnage	—	—	633,892	681,252	—	—
Keel boats	—	—	166	115	—	—

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The following is a statement of the principal transactions at the custom-house in the years 1851 and 1852:

	1852.	1851.
The foreign value of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into St. Louis from foreign countries, and entered for consumption at this port in 1852	$954,956 00	$757,509 00
Foreign value of merchandise remaining in public store on 31st Dec., ult.	11,566 00	8,261 89
The foreign value of merchandise entered at other ports for transportation hither, but not yet received, estimated	72,951 00	107,902 00
Total	$1,039,473 00	$873,672 89

	1852.	1851.
Of the above-mentioned goods, wares, and merchandise, entered for consumption in 1852, the imports were from the following countries: From England, the foreign value of which was	$431,343 00	$406,113 00
France	75,258 00	38,404 00
Germany and Holland	22,695 00	23,239 00
Spain and Dependencies	262,886 00	220,770 00
Brazil	93,086 00	68,983 00
Manilla (E. I.)	62,963 00	
Other countries	6,705 00	
Total	$954,946 00	$757,509 00
The general descriptions of merchandise imported and entered for consumption are, viz.: sugar and molasses, foreign cost	$413,172 00	$289,753 00
Hardware, cutlery, etc.	118,276 00	133,401 00
Railroad iron	132,894 00	100,211 00
Earthen and glassware	80,729 00	98,786 00
Tin-plate, tin, iron, copper, etc.	59,826 00	31,482 00
Dry goods and fancy goods	110,814 00	24,287 00
Brandies, wines, gins, cordials, etc.	32,985 00	24,712 06
Burr stones	520 00	2,257 00
Drugs and medicines	756 00	2,618 00
Cigars	5,733 00	
Total	$954,946 00	$757,509 00
Amounts of duties on imports collected	$290,168 85	$239,318 68
Hospital moneys	3,129 89	2,941 03
Total amount collected in 1852	$293,298 74	$243,259 71
Amount expended in 1852 for relief of sick and distressed seamen	$3,162 01	$5,441 44
Tonnage on steam vessels remaining on 31st Dec., 1852	36,372 00	

St. Louis is divided into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. Besides the ordinary State courts, it has also a separate court of common pleas, with jurisdiction very similar to the circuit court, a criminal court, a court of probate, and a recorder's court. These are local courts, exercising jurisdiction only in the county, and the recorder's jurisdiction is confined to small offenses within the city limits. The following is the valuation of the old and new limits of each ward in 1851, together with the tax which each ward paid in that year.

VALUATION IN 1851.

Wards.	Old Limits.	New Limits.	Total.
First Ward	$501,794	$3,267,934	$3,769,728
Second Ward	652,021	834,265	1,486,286
Third Ward	6,268,644	2,519,861	8,788,505
Fourth Ward	6,379,725	1,952,429	8,332,154
Fifth Ward	2,920,098	1,287,420	4,207,518
Sixth Ward	361,992	4,790,021	5,152,013
Total	$17,079,274	$14,651,930	$31,731,204

TAXES IN 1851.

Wards.	Old Limits.	New Limits.	Total.
First Ward	$5,696	$36,696	$42,392
Second Ward	40,681	9,286	49,967
Third Ward	68,999	21,654	90,653
Fourth Ward	70,404	27,790	98,194
Fifth Ward	32,324	15,044	47,368
Sixth Ward	4,026	53,988	58,014
Total	$222,130	$164,458	$386,588

A list embracing the names of those citizens who own property within the city limits exceeding $100,000 in value has been compiled from the assessment books. No one

will misconceive the sense of the list. The figures opposite every name indicate, not the assessed value of all their real estate, nor the total of their wealth, but the value of their property within the city limits only, as affixed by the city assessor:

Allen, Thomas	$374,600	Harney, W. S.	$181,900
Ashley, Elizabeth	121,300	Harney, Mary	265,000
Benoist, Louis A.	200,000	Lindell, Jesse G.	102,700
Berthold, B. est.	101,600	Lindell, Peter.	420,000
Biddle, John	115,700	Lindell, P. and J. G.	148,400
Bogy, L. V.	191,000	Lucas, James H.	452,000
Boyce, Octavia.	310,000	Lucas & Hunt.	593,000
Brant, J. B.	312,600	Mullanphy, Bryan.	291,000
Carr, Wm. C.	128,000	O'Falton, Col. John.	328,300
Chamber, Charles.	125,000	Page, D. D.	427,500
Chouteau, P., Jr.	290,000	Pratte, Bernard.	118,200
Chouteau, Henry.	185,500	Rankin, Robert, est.	155,700
Clemens, James, Jr.	342,000	Shaw, Henry	204,100
Deaver, Larkin, est.	115,300	Stickney & Scollay.	132,000
Ewing, Benoist, et al	118,000	Tyler, Robert.	337,000
Finney, J. and W.	163,600	Waddingham, Wm.	110,600
Gaty, McCune & Co.	171,000	Walker, Isaac.	307,500
Gay, J. H.	115,800	Walsh, J. and E.	166,500
Graham, Richard.	200,000	Wood, James.	107,000

Besides the above, there are 273 persons whose property is severally valued from 20,000 to 99,000 dollars.

The thirty years since 1820 have effected vast changes in the wealth and general circumstances of St. Louis, and an exhibit of the assessment of that day along with one of the present time can not prove altogether without interest. Many wealthy citizens of the old times have now, from some cause or other, dwindled into poverty, and many others who a few years since did not own a foot of real estate, have become millionaires to-day. The contrast, if in some cases painful, is at all events curious. Only those taxpayers whose representatives, or who themselves are still living, are noticed in the following list. Of the 429 tax-payers that there were at that time, the names of only the principal 85 are given.

Basseroa, Charles.	$6,225	Kennerly, Jas. & Geo.	$8,000
Berthold, Bartholomew	7,600	Kerr, Bell & Co.	20,000
Bates, Edw'd.	1,000	Kerr, Matthew.	3,600
Bobb, John.	2,800	Lisa's, est.	10,065
Benoist, Toussain and Seraphim.	1,200	Labadie, Maria Antoinette, est.	5,000
Chensa, Antoine	9,175	Lindell, J. & Co., composed of P., J., & J.L.	5,050
Clark, Gov. William.	9,930	Labeaume, Louis, est.	300
Chambers, William.	1,200	Laveille, Francois.	415
Chouteau, Sr. Pierre.	13,025	Long, Gabriel.	2,000
Chouteau, Sr. Auguste	9,105	Lakenan, James.	1,720
Duchoquette, Baptiste.	3,500	Lee, Mary Ann.	1,720
Duchoquette, Francois	1,245	Lane, William Carr.	1,000
Duncan, Robert.	1,865	Labbadie, Joseph L.	1,525
Everheart, George.	720	Landreville, Andre.	7,875
English, Elkanah.	1,020	Lecompte, Margaret.	9,305
Essex & Hough.	3,600	Lucas, John, B. C.	10,000
Forsyth, Thomas.	2,215	Mullanphy, John.	8,100
Farren & Walker, Drs.	1,700	Mackay, James.	1,500
Farrar, Barnard G.	3,700	Moore, James.	1,280
Furguson, Peter.	1,925	M'Nair, Alexander.	6,400
Finney, John.	240	M'Guire, Thomas.	1,910
Geyer, Henry S.	4,330	M'Knight & Brady.	8,300
Gratoist, Charles.	8,300	O'Fallan, John.	2,450
Gamble, Archibald.	2,500	Papin, Alexander.	3,715
Giddings, Salmon.	1,200	Provencher, J. L.	1,500
Hunt, Wilson P.	600	Provencher, Peter.	1,215
Hawkin, Jacob.	530	Prim, John.	1,200
Hanley, Thomas.	8,530	Paul, Rene.	4,680
Hunt, Theodore.	1,200	Paul, Gabriel,	4,850
Hammond, Samuel.	7,900	Papin, Hypt. and Sylv.	5,985
Kennerly, James.	6,125	Papin, Theodore	$2,000
Phillibert, Joseph	4,055	Sanguinette, Marianne	6,415
Paul & Ingram.	20,000	Stokes & Ashley.	4,000
Pratte, B. and Jos.	11,800	Scott, Alexander.	2,500
Price Risdon H.	8,800	Thornton, John.	50
Phillipsen, Jos.	11,000	Tisson, Louis H.	800
Pratte, Bernard.	10,165	Tesson, Michael.	9,862
Quarlas, Robert.	3,000	Town & Dent.	2,000
Reed, Jesse.	4,000	Tracy & Wahrendorff.	3,570
Rector, Wm.	10,900	Vonphul, Henry.	5,460
Rankin, Robert.	800	Valois, Francois.	3,615
Roubidox, Jas. and F.	9,055	Wiggins, Samuel.	1,200
Reed, Jacob, est.	1,500	Whetmore, Alphonzo.	1,387
Rector, Elias	1,365	White, Isaac W.	412
Riddock, Thomas F.	7,070	White, Joseph.	800
Reynard, Hyacinth.	7,570	Wolford, Ann.	2,115
Sullivan, William.	2,435	Walker, David C.	2,345
Sarrade Jean.	1,800	Willer & Page.	1,150
Smith, William, est.	5,500	Wherry, Mackay.	1,085
Scott, Moses.	1,012	Wash, Robert.	3,975
Smith, Oliver C.	2,712	Yoste, Theaste.	4,790
Simpson, Robert.	4,200		

For the year 1821 the total taxes levied on property situated within the town limits and precincts, is $3,823 80. St. Louis at that period contained only some 867 buildings, and but sixty stores. The total number of slaves was 316.

The history of St. Louis is one of great interest. On the 15th February, 1764, La Clede and his party landed at the spot now occupied by the city, and proceeded to draw the town limits, which he named St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV. of France, a town which subsequently became the capital of Upper Louisiana, and which is now the commercial capital of Missouri. For long years after this period, the beasts of the forest afforded nourishment to the settlers, and rude huts on the ground and scaffolding in the trees shelter and protection to the daring people who first exposed the bosom of the soil to the genial influences of social industry. From the time of its establishment up to the year 1768, St. Louis had grown apace, and every thing connected with its position and prospects warranted the anticipation of a peaceful existence under a mild and patriarchal form of government. In the mean time, however, the fact of the cession of Louisiana to Spain became known, and disturbance at once interrupted the tranquillity of the settlers, who rebelled against the change of masters. The inhabitants clung closely to their loved government of France, and it was not until 1768 that St. Louis was occupied by Spanish troops. From this period, the settlements made but little progress. Upon the transfer of the country from Spain to the United States in 1803, the immigration of the Anglo-Americans commenced, and the population slowly but steadily augmented in numbers. On the 26th March, 1804, the country was constituted a District of the United States, under the name of the *District* of Louisiana, and on the 19th October of the same year, W. H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana, instituted the American authority. On the 4th July, 1805, it was erected into the *Territory* of Louisiana, and on the 4th July, 1812, it received the name of the Territory of Missouri. "We have now arrived at a period," says Wilson Primm, in an address on the anniversary of the founding of the city in 1851, when a new era was to dawn, not only on St. Louis, but on all her northern and western dependencies, when a power greater than that of the fabled lamp of Aladdin was to be brought into requisition, and by its magic, to mature as it were in a day, in the western wilds of America, an existence, which on the shores of the eastern continents, the lapse of centuries had not been able to procure. In 1817, the 'General Pike,' the first steamboat that ever ascended the Mississippi, made its appearance at St. Louis." The "Independence" was the first steamboat that ascended the Missouri (May, 1819). Passing over the fierce discussions which eventuated in the establishment

of Missouri as one of the confederacy in 1820, we come to the year 1822, when St. Louis was erected into a city. Since that time what wonderful changes have taken place. Working its way to importance and greatness, St. Louis has still maintained its onward and upward flight. The advantages of education, the lights of science, the blessings of religion, placed within the reach of all; the establishment of a wise and vigorous municipal government, under the auspices of which its limits have been enlarged, and its interior improved and embellished; the erection of manufactures, the extension of the arts, the regulation of commerce—all these results have derived themselves from the natural resources of the city, and the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants. St. Louis has now a name and reputation at home and abroad of which all may be proud.

Saint Paul, p. v., and cap. Ramsey co., *Minn. Ter.:* on the left bank of the Mississippi, 15 m. by water and 8 m. by land below the Falls of St. Anthony, and about half that distance below the mouth of Minnesota r., lat. 44° 52′ 46″ N., and long. 93° 04′ 54″ W. It is situate on two broad benches of land, the lowest of which is 50 feet above the high water mark of the Mississippi, which river flows past the town in an E. by N. direction. The town site is flanked by beautiful bluffs, from which issue springs of cold clear water, and nature has done every thing to make it a romantic and healthful situation. The first store, or trading house, was built in 1842, and seven years later it was the site of a Catholic mission, surrounded by stunted copse, and looking across the river from his elevated table rock, the pious recluse saw a gloomy and silent forest frowning upon the sluggish waters and rising with the river hills, falling back for miles into the prairie, presenting an aspect of interminable woodlands reaching to the distant sunset. The town has risen from this wilderness as if by magic. It has now an imposing State-house, 139 feet by 53 feet, a court-house, with metallic dome, glittering in the sun like a fairy castle, jail, nine churches for Christian worship, 518 dwellings, offices and shops, 70 manufactories and business houses, 4 hotels, 4 school-houses, public and private. In machinery of various kinds, including a flouring-mill, an iron foundry, a plow factory, 4 wagon shops, etc., $177,000 is invested; and stocks of merchandise of all descriptions are valued at $790,000—the last sum including the amount invested in the Indian trade. These statistics refer to the spring of 1853, at which period it contained between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants. In 1850 its population numbered only 1,135. Lines of steamers, coming and going daily, omnibuses, coaches, etc., and yet St. Paul's is in the wilderness. Look where you will, and the primitive features of the surrounding country remain unchanged, and the wild animal and Indian still haunt the grounds to which ages of occupancy have given them a prescriptive right. This new town, however, will "go ahead," and must eventually become a depôt of a vast interior commerce. It will receive and distribute the merchant ware of the Upper Mississippi and the whole valley of the Minnesota, which is now being opened to settlement. Already the annual arrival of steamers from below averages 200, bringing to the rising State a wealth of labor that will soon level the forests and make the land glad with its burden of agricultural profusion. "The society at St. Paul's," says a recent writer, "is a peculiar conglomeration of attractive and repellant elements, reaching through all shades of color, from the bronzed savage to the smoothly polished Circassian; and that confusion of tongues which distracted the builders of Babel is no comparison to the St. Paulian jargon. The Sioux, the French, the Patois, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Irish, English, and American alternately salute you in the street. * * * There are but few drones here; every body is busy, with no idle moneyed aristocrats to tyrannize over the industrious poor. * * * All here are strangers from different parts—all adventurers; all industrious, generally very orderly, and consequently very prosperous and happy."

Salem, p. city, port of entry, and one of the caps. Essex co., *Mass.:* on Salem harbor of Massachusetts bay, 14 m. N. E. by N. Boston. Lat. (E. I. M. Hall) 42° 31′ 15″ N., long. 70° 53′ 53″ W. It is chiefly built on a narrow peninsula, formed by two inlets from the harbor, called North and South rivers. The latter forms the main harbor, which affords good anchorage ground, but vessels drawing more than 14 feet of water must be partially unloaded before they can come to its wharves. The site of the city is low, but pleasant and healthy. Its compact portion is about 1½ m. long and ¼ m. wide. Its streets are quite irregular, but of late many of them have been much improved. It is generally well built, and many of the houses and public buildings are very handsome structures. Washington Square is a fine public park of eight acres, ornamented with trees, etc. The principal public buildings are, the City Hall, built in 1837, a very fine building, with granite front; the Court-house, a new edifice, handsomely situated; the Custom-house, Mechanic Hall, market-house, alms-house, and jail. The Museum of the East India Marine Society is a celebrated collection of about 5,000 curiosities of nature and art, collected from almost every part of the world, kept in a spacious hall built by the society. This society was formed in 1799 of those who, as captains or supercargoes, had doubled the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, and in 1823 the number of its members residing in Salem was 160. There are 20 churches, of which several are very handsome edifices. Much attention is given to education, and the public schools are of superior excellence. The Salem Athenæum, incorporated in 1810, has a spacious hall in Lawrence Place, with a very valuable library of 11,000 volumes. The Essex Institute has 2,500 volumes, with other collections; the Mechanics' Library contains 1,200 volumes; besides which there are two other libraries. In 1850 the periodical press consisted of 6 issues; viz., 1 tri-weekly, "Salem Gazette" (whig); 2 semi-weekly, "S. Register" (whig) and "Essex County Freeman" (F. S.); 3 weekly, "S. Observer" (neut.), "S. Mercury" (neut.), and the "Villager" (fam.).

The manufactures of Salem are considerable. The Naumkeag Cotton Manufacturing Company have a capital of $1,000,000, run about 28,000 spindles, employ about 600 operatives, and annually manufacture 5,000,000 yards of goods. There are 2 cordage factories, each employing about 60 hands, 3 twine factories, an iron factory, brass foundry, and 4 large machine shops. The manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, chemicals, and gum copal is very extensively carried on. There are 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,750,000; 6 insurance companies, with total capital of $900,000; 1 marine insurance company, and an institution for savings. The lines of railroad leading from Salem are—Eastern R. R., passing through it from Boston to Portland; Essex R. R., from Salem to Lawrence, 21 m.; Salem and Lowell R. R., 24 m.; South Reading Branch R. R. to Boston, *via* South Reading, 19 m.; and the Marblehead Branch R. R., 4 m.

In foreign commerce Salem was for a long period the second town in New England, and was especially distinguished for its East India trade, by which it was very greatly enriched. In 1818 the number of vessels employed in this trade, belonging to Salem, was 53, the tonnage of which was 14,272 tons. This trade is not now carried on so extensively as formerly from this port, but many vessels therein engaged are owned here, and deliver their cargoes in Boston and New York. The total tonnage of Salem district on 30th June, 1850, was 28,916 tons. The registered tonnage was 20,317 tons, of which 19,710 tons were permanent, and 607 tons temporary. The enrolled and licensed tonnage was 8,599 tons, all permanent; of which 8,430 tons were employed in the coasting trade, 97 tons in cod fishery, and 72 tons in the mackerel fishery. In neither class of tonnage was any portion employed in steam navigation. During the year preceding, the number of clearances for foreign countries was 372—35,003 tons. The number of

entrances during the same period, as given in the U. S. Treasury reports, are united with those of Beverly district, and their united total is 386—36,796 tons. Of the entire foreign commerce about five-twelfths of the tonnage was American, seven-twelfths foreign. During the year 1 ship was built—299 tons. An U. S. naval officer is stationed at this port.

The city government is vested in the mayor, board of 6 aldermen, and common council, composed of 24 members, 6 from each of the 4 wards. The city school committee is composed of 21 members. The territory of the city, including islands, contains 5,429 acres. An aqueduct supplies the city with excellent spring water. The city alms-house, erected in 1816, is on the Neck, surrounded by a large farm. A bridge over the North r., 1,481 feet long, connects Salem with Beverly, N. of which is also the railroad bridge.

The population at different periods has been as follows:

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1637...	900	1800...	9,457	1830...13,895		1845...16,762	
1765...	4,427	1810...12,613		1836...15,002		1850...20,264	
1790...	7,921	1820...12,731		1840...15,082			

Salem was settled in 1626, incorporated June 29, 1629, made shire town November 9, 1644, and incorporated as a city March 23, 1836. Its Indian name was Naumkeag. In 1629 it contained 200 inhabitants, and the first church was then formed, In July, 1630, 17 ships arrived, with 1,500 persons, by some of whom Boston was founded. In 1692 the witchcraft delusion prevailed, during which 19 persons were condemned and hanged as witches. In 1774, when Boston was a closed port, Gen. Gage ordered the removal of the general court to this place, which called out great remonstrance from its citizens. During the Revolution it was distinguished for patriotism, and especially for its various naval achievements. In the course of the war it fitted out about 60 vessels, manned by about 4,000 men. At the end of the war it commenced the East India trade. The first vessel thus engaged was at the Cape of Good Hope in 1784, and at Canton in 1786. In 1782 was established the first regular stage communication with Boston, which was tri-weekly; the railroad to Boston was opened August 28, 1838. The usual time at present of passing over it to Boston is 45 minutes. On December 23, 1847, the telegraph wires were completed to this place from Boston.

Salem, p. v., and cap. Marion co, and capital of the *Territory of Oregon:* is situated on the E. bank of the Willamette river, and contains the State buildings, etc.

Salina, t. and p. v., Onondaga county, *N. Y.:* 133 m. W. N. W. Albany. Drained by several small streams flowing into Onondaga lake, which bounds it on the W. Surface rolling; soil of great fertility, and well cultivated. It is celebrated for its salt manufactures—the Onondaga Salt Springs, owned by the State, being located here, mostly on the "Onondaga Salt Spring Reservation," consisting of detached lots of various dimensions, situated promiscuously in the town. They are the largest and best in the United States. The making of salt, both by solar evaporation and by artificial heat, is carried on extensively in the villages of Salina, Syracuse, and Liverpool. The principal spring is at Salina v., which affords an inexhaustible supply of water, yielding to every 40 gallons about one bushel of pure salt. The water is forced up by hydraulic engines into a large reservoir, from which Syracuse and other places are supplied by means of pipes. In 1850, there were manufactured at the Salina works 46,546 bushels of coarse salt, 1,866,435 bushels of fine, and 262,780 bushels of ground or dairy salt—total, 2,175,711 bushels. The amount of duty accruing to the State from these works was $44,364. The v. is located on the E. bank of the lake, and on the Oswego Canal, 2 m. N. Syracuse. It was incorporated in 1824, and contains—besides a number of stores and groceries, flouring and other mills—an extensive machine shop and a furnace worked by steam, for the purpose of manufacturing steam-engines and fine castings, several other machine shops, etc. Population of t. 2,142.

Salisbury, t. and p. v., Litchfield county, *Conn.:* 41 m. N.W. Hartford. Bounded on the N. by Connecticut r., E. by the Housatonic r., and on the W. by New York. Immense hydraulic power is derived from the Housatonic and Salmon rivers, and it is well watered by several lakes and ponds. The surface is formed by lofty elevations and deep valleys, but the soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and to pasturage. Limestone predominates in the valleys, and the hills are of granite. Iron ore is the chief staple commodity, inexhaustible quantities of which, celebrated for its superior quality, are here found, and the manufactures of it are extensive. Wood, also, is abundant, large quantities of which are turned into charcoal, and with other materials found here, used for smelting the ore. The "Old Ore Hill," located near the New York line, has been worked since the year 1732. The first furnace was erected in 1762, and a large amount of cannon-balls and bomb-shells were manufactured here during the Revolutionary War. There are now in Salisbury several furnaces, forges, puddling establishments, manufactories of guns, anchors, scythes, engine cranks, hoes, trip-hammers, etc. The forges and puddling establishments produce an immense quantity of wrought iron, which is used for anchors, car axletrees, musket barrels, etc. Some of the oldest guns in our navy were made at the old furnace here, and muskets are still being made from the products of these mines. The ore is the brown hematite, and yields 40 per cent. of pig iron. The v. of Salisbury is located on Salmon r., and is a pleasant place. Pop. of t. 3,103.

Salt Lake City, or City of the Great Salt Lake, p. city, and cap. Salt Lake co., *Utah Ter.:* on Jordan river, a strait between Utah and Great Salt lakes, 105 m. N. by E. Fillmore City. This settlement of the Mormons is situated at the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, on an elevation of more than 4,000 feet. The Mormon communion was first organized in 1830, under the auspices of Joseph Smith, the prophet and founder, and the settlement commenced at this place under Brigham Young, his successor, in July, 1847; soon after which it was laid out in streets and squares for a large city, and a fort or inclosure erected for defense against attacks by Indians. The streets are well planned, running at right angles 8 rods wide, with sidewalks of 20 feet, the blocks 40 rods square, divided into 8 lots, each containing one acre and a quarter. The houses are built principally of sun-dried brick, and present a neat appearance. In October the colony was strengthened by the arrival of from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, since which time building and agriculture have been prosecuted to such an extent that it is now a place of considerable note. Agriculture and the raising of stock are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants; but establishments are being erected for the manufacture of woolen goods, sugar, etc.; wood, iron ore, and alum is found in the vicinity, and salt is manufactured from the waters of the lake, which contains 20 per cent. of pure salt. By an Act of Congress, a mail line has been established from this city through the principal cities and towns to San Diego (California). A school for the education of teachers has been commenced, school-houses built for the instruction of children, a university is in contemplation (the site of which has been selected on one of the terraces of the mountain, overlooking the city), and altogether it is in a flourishing condition. P 6,157

San Antonio, p. v., and cap. Bexar co., *Tex.:* near the source of the river so called, 73 m. S. S. W. Austin City, lat. 29° 25′ 22″ N., and long. 98° 29′ 15″ W. It is located on both sides of the river, about 20 m. above its junction with the Medina, and is one of the oldest towns in North America, containing many ancient structures. The Alamo in the N. E. part of the t. on the left bank of the river, is a large oblong walled inclosure, of about an acre in extent, once used as a fortress, but now in a ruinous condition. This t. is celebrated in history as the scene of several battles, and

the Alamo was gallantly defended by Col. Travis for two weeks. A United States arsenal is located here, and an Ursuline convent, and several other Catholic institutions. The Mexican Gulf R. R. will verge from this place, and connect with Saluria (Calhoun co.). The "Western Texian" is a weekly issue. Pop. 3,488.

San Diego, p. v., and cap. San Diego co., *Calif.:* near the S. boundary of California, in lat. 32° 41′ 58″ N., and long. 117° 13′ 25″ W., 425 m. S. E. San Francisco, and 455 from Vallejo. It is on a wide and spacious bay, the S. shore of which is low and sandy. From the opposite side a narrow strip of shingle beach projects into the sea, forming a natural breakwater, having an entrance of not more than 300 yards wide, and is, with the exception of Acapulco, the finest harbor on the Pacific. The r., which is small, is on a plain 3 m. from the anchorage, which is at the foot of the hills just inside the bay, and from which it is scarcely visible. It was the first place occupied by the Spaniards in Upper California. There is a fort in the v., which is occupied by a U. S. garrison. Coal is found in the vicinity. Population 700.

Sandusky City, p. v., port of entry, and cap. Erie co., *Ohio:* on the S. side of the bay so called, fronting the opening into, and 3 m. from, Lake Erie, N. ½ E. Columbus. The v. is based on an extensive quarry of excellent stone, which has been used to a great extent as a building material in the city, as well as an article of export to other places. The ground on which the v. is built has a gradual rise from the water for about half a mile, thereby affording a fine view of the lake. The wharves are substantial and commodious, and, with the exception of a short time in the winter season, are thronged with steamboats and other lake vessels arriving and departing with travelers and merchandise. There are ship-yards situated here, at which vessels and steamboats are built to a considerable extent. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Mad River and Lake Erie R. R. 218 miles, and to Newark by the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark R. R. 116 miles distant, by which means a heavy transportation business is carried on with the interior and the Ohio river. Other roads are projected, and will ere long be built, as the Lake Shore line, etc.

From a detailed statement of the commerce of the port of Sandusky, and other places in the district, published in the "Commercial Reporter," the following statistics are compiled, which exhibit a large increase in the business of 1852, as compared with that of 1851:

COMMERCE OF SANDUSKY CITY.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1852	$40,896,085	$18,789,814	$59,685,899
1851	13,917,564	4,755,729	18,673,293
Increase.	$26,978,521	$14,034,085	$41,012,606

COMMERCE OF OTHER PORTS OF DISTRICT.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1852	$4,176,321	$1,237,267	$5,413,588
1851	1,411,918	1,160,153	2,572,071
Increase.	$2,764,403	$77,114	$2,841,517

TOTAL OF SANDUSKY DISTRICT.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1852	$45,072,406	$20,027,081	$65,099,487
1851	16,329,482	5,915,882	21.245,364
Increase.	$29,742,924	$14,111,199	$43,854,123

To account in part for this great increase, it is proper to state, that the exhibit of the commerce for 1851 did not include money packages by express, which are included in that of 1852.

The number of arrivals and departures for the same year, comparatively, were as follows:

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.
1852	3,242	3,250	6,492
1851	1,998	1,990	3,998
Increase.	1,244	1,260	2,494

The Sandusky District extends from Black river to Port Clinton, and has a coast line of 50 miles. The shipping places are Vermilion, Huron, and Port Clinton on the lake, the city of Sandusky, and Seneca within Sandusky bay, and Fremont, 36 miles up Sandusky river. The shipping owned in the district in 1850 was 7,328 tons. The port has also some small intercourse with the British provinces.

Sandusky was originally laid out in 1817 by two gentlemen from Connecticut, and the first dwelling erected in the fall of that year. The first church was built in 1830. It now contains the county court-house, jail, and other public buildings, several churches, an academy built of stone, three stories high, a large number of stores, several commission houses, extensive machine shops, at which are manufactured iron for railroad cars; two banks, printing-offices, hotels, and other establishments. A short distance back from the bay is a public square, around which are the principal public buildings and churches. On the whole, Sandusky is a well-planned and flourishing city, and rapidly increasing in importance. There are five papers published here, the "S. Mirror," (dem.) daily and weekly, "Commercial Register" (com.) daily, "S. Clarion," weekly (whig), "Daily Sanduskian" daily (whig), and "The Gleaner" monthly (neut.) Pop. 5,088, which includes Portland.

San Francisco, p. city, port of entry, and cap. San Francisco co., *Calif.:* on a narrow neck of land between the bay of the same name and the Pacific Ocean, fronting eastward on the bay, and having the ocean five miles on the west. Lat. of the Presidio, 37° 47′ 35″ N., and long. 122° 26′ 15″ W.

The year that gave birth to the great Western Republic on the Atlantic shore also witnessed the first permanent settlement on the coast of California. In 1776, two Catholic missionaries—Francisco Palou and Benito Cambon—landed on the Bay of San Francisco, and proceeded to establish a central point for their operations in civilizing and Christianizing the native tribes. Finding a fertile tract, capable of irrigation, near 2 m. S. of the present city, they chose that for their home, and founded the Mission Dolores, a name commemorative of the sufferings of the Virgin. The missions of San José, Santa Clara, San Raphael, and others, were established subsequently, and were dependent on that of San Francisco. On the present site of the city a few houses were erected about the same time. This settlement was called *Yerba Buena*—"good herb," because a herb of that name, reputed medicinal and sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea, was found in abundance on the surrounding hills. The town retained this name until occupied by the Americans. All the buildings were of adobes. The presidio, three miles W. of the town, and near the entrance of the bay, was built about the same time for government purposes. Soon after its organization the mission flourished rapidly; the Indians learned to repose confidence in the padres, and embraced with avidity the new religion and many of the arts of civilization; they lived in small communities, and were occupied in tilling the earth and other employments under the direction of the missionaries. Some idea of the extent of the operations of the padres may be formed from the fact that there belonged to the mission at one period 20,000 head of cattle, 3,000 horses, and 30,000 sheep. In 1810 the number of Christian baptisms had reached 3,896, and in 1831, the period of greatest prosperity, the whole number had amounted to 6,883. From this date the mission declined, and the Indians were driven off by political disturbances. From 1831 to 1849 the number of baptisms was only 468. Of the entire list, it is computed that nine-tenths were Indians, and the remainder Californians or immigrants and their descendants, principally from Mexico. In the mean time the town was slowly increasing, some importance being attached to it in consequence of the hides and tallow which it exported. In 1839 it was laid out as a town by Captain John Vioget, the few houses being previously scattered without regularity. In 1845 it contained 150 inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the at-

tention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in two years to nearly 500. It was, in fact, an American settlement long before it fell a conquest to the United States.

The bay on which the city stands extends S. of it some 50 m. parallel with the sea, from which it is only separated by a narrow strip of land, varying from 5 to 25 m. in breadth. The city is on the extreme point of this peninsula. Its site is handsome and commanding, being on an inclined plane half a mile in extent from the water's edge to the hills in the rear. Two points of land—Clark's Point on the N., and Rincon Point on the S., one mile apart—project into the bay, forming a crescent between them, which is the water front of the city, and which has already been filled in and covered with buildings for the extent of half a mile. Those points and the lofty hills, N. and W., upon which the city is rapidly climbing, afford a most extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country. Standing on Telegraph Hill, to the N. of the city, and looking E., the spectator sees the spacious bay, 8 m. in width, crowded with ships of all nations, and the fertile coast of Contra Costa beyond, with its new city of Oakland, behind which rises hill on hill, to the red wood forests on the summits—towering over the rest, the conical peak of Mount Diablo, at a distance of 30 m. To the N. is the entrance from the ocean, and Saucilito, 6 m. distant, at the foot of the opposite hills. The northern arm of the bay also stretches away till lost in the distance, studded with smoking steamers on their way to the numerous points on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. To the S. is the busy city, the Mission Dolores, the southern arm of the bay lost in the horizon, and the dim, distant coast-range running parallel on the E. Facing W. is seen the narrow strait through which the restless ocean ebbs and flows, and into which the sea-breeze sweeps daily with its chilling but purifying mists—the Golden Gate, the Presidio, the fort, and the great ocean beyond.

The Bay of San Francisco, says Fremont, has been celebrated, from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character, even under the seaman's view of a mere harbor. But when all the accessary advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country; mildness and salubrity of climate; connection with the great interior Valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; its vast resources for ship-timber, grain, and cattle—when these advantages are all taken into account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an importance far above that of a mere harbor, and deserves a particular notice in any account of maritime California. Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of Southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthiness; bold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agriculture, commerce, and population. (*See* article CALIFORNIA.)

The city, as it now exists, is regularly laid out into streets and squares, and contains a vast number of wholesale and and retail stores, well built, many of brick, and in its public buildings is not behind the majority of Atlantic cities in point of architecture and ornament. All is being built on a magnificent scale commensurate with the greatness of the golden lands of which it is the commercial depôt. Its facilities for shipping are excellent, and its anchorage safe and commodious. It would, however, be useless to describe such a place; its daily progress and general advancement render such an attempt nugatory, as a description of to-day would give but a poor idea of its condition on the morrow. To sum up its past and give its latest statistical returns is all that can be required. The city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and has various municipal courts, in which justice is regularly dispensed. The streets which so lately were mere sand-tracks, are now paved and lighted, and in regard of its police an unparalleled efficiency is maintained. There are many things in San Francisco, however, which would not be tolerated in New England; it has its gaming houses and swindling shops of every degree, and many of its hotels are absolute hells; but these are the incidents of its peculiar situation. The receptacle of the "fast men" of all countries, and the threadbare characters of the Atlantic States, it is only wonderful that it is not worse than it really is said to be. But this position of affairs can only be temporary, and will be gradually removed as a permanent population is attained.

The corporation of San Francisco consists of a mayor, recorder, marshal, controller, treasurer, tax collector, city attorney, street commissioner, three county assessors, county justice, constable, eight aldermen, and eight assistant aldermen. The police force consists of a captain, assistant captain, and thirty-two men. Several of the heavy mercantile houses employ special policemen, maintained at their own expense, but clothed with authority by the mayor and marshal. The health department levies one dollar from each passenger landing by sea, which entitles the sick to admission into the City Hospital free of charge for the subsequent six months.

The general condition of the city in 1852 may be gathered from the State census of that year, and other returns referring to other late periods.

Total population—34,876; of which 34,320 were whites—29,166 males, and 5,154 females; 312 were negroes—260 males, and 52 females; 132 were mulattoes—99 males, and 33 females; 12 domesticated Indians—6 males, and 6 females. Persons over 21 years of age—Americans, 11,371 negroes, 275, mulattoes, 103, and foreigners, 15,937. The total number of foreigners was 18,854, of which 16,144 were males, and 2,710 females.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals from Eastern domestic ports during the year, with the ports from which they sailed, the tonnage, etc.:

Whence.	Vessels.	Tons.	Av. passage.
Boston, Mass.	47	34,241	148½ days
New York, N. Y.	99	88,339	150 "
Philadelphia, Pa.	7	2,839	161 "
Baltimore, Md.	6	1,890	179 "
Frankfort, Me.	1	199	156 "
New London, Ct.	1	135	185 "
Richmond, Va.	3	2,007	159½ "

The arrivals during the different months of the year were as follows:

Months.	Ves.	Tons.	Av. days.	Months.	Ves.	Tons.	Av. days.
Jan.	6	5,941	140	July	18	14,489	146½
Feb.	8	8,238	145½	Aug.	17	12,424	148½
Mar.	7	4,557	132	Sept.	13	10,622	156½
April	13	10,267	137½	Oct.	27	19,441	160
May	11	7,695	149	Nov.	22	15,877	161
June	3	2,864	129	Dec.	18	12,285	158½

Subjoined is a statement of the number of vessels which have sailed from the Atlantic States for California, each month, since the discovery of gold.

Month.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	—	83	82	26	14
February	—	64	83	11	20
March	—	53	109	18	24
April	—	21	69	8	16
May	—	23	38	4	28
June	—	34	32	5	28
July	—	42	25	6	15
August	—	50	26	4	27
September	—	40	23	4	31
October	3	74	37	10	34
November	6	105	41	14	26
December	11	89	21	11	—
Total	20	678	586	121	222

The number of passengers arriving and clearing by sea at San Francisco, during the year ending 28th Dec., 1852, was as follows:

Passengers.	Arriving.	Clearing.
Males	57,316	22,554
Females	5,223	390
Children	1.651	2
Total	64,190	22,946

—excess of arrivals 41,244. The arrivals overland and at other ports may be set down at 10,000, which would give to the State an increase of upward of 50,000 in the year, irrespective of natural increase.

Statement showing the national character, number, and tonnage of vessels which arrived and cleared at San Francisco during the year ending 31st December, 1852, and the countries of departure and destination:

ENTRANCES.

Countries of Departure.	American. Vess.	American. Tons.	Total. Vess.	Total. Tons.
U. S. Pacific Ports	183	73,721	184	74,153
N. W. Coast of Amer.	5	981	13	1,971
Mexico	23	4.803	77	13.085
Central America	36	22,080	44	23,673
New Granada	64	58,248	75	62,193
Peru	9	1,671	15	2,754
Chile	17	5,003	105	33,015
Society Islands	32	3,922	39	5,250
Sandwich Islands	31	5,658	63	9,730
Other Pacific Ports	12	3,599	12	3,599
Philippines	—	—	2	965
China	21	11,527	92	47,204
East Indies	1	197	1	197
Australia	5	1,532	25	7,211
France	1	309	27	10,652
Spain	—	—	1	370
Belgium	—	—	1	168
Holland	—	—	5	2,405
Hanse Towns	—	—	8	1,687
Portugal	—	—	3	980
Great Britain	—	—	40	18,286
U. S. Atlantic Ports	152	123,770	152	123,770
All other Countries	2	271	6	1,227
Total	594	317,262	990	444,515

CLEARANCES.

Countries of Destination.	American. Vess.	American. Tons.	Total. Vess.	Total. Tons.
U. S. Pacific Ports	696	122,993	696	122,993
N. W. Coast of Amer.	12	2,398	19	3,219
Mexico	15	3,594	73	15,652
Central America	36	23,587	46	26,179
New Granada	57	57,733	65	60,322
Peru	13	5,507	47	23,209
Chile	21	7,455	115	36,663
Society Islands	22	2,755	29	3,620
Sandwich Islands	47	13,444	80	17,875
Other Pacific Ports	27	5.665	42	11,048
Philippines	18	12,174	24	14,863
China	80	59,368	137	85,699
East Indies	32	21,307	68	39,976
Australia	17	5,709	57	15,104
France	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—
Hanse Towns	—	—	1	160
Portugal	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	1	519
U. S. Atlantic Ports	24	15,403	24	15,403
All other Countries	3	1,349	3	1,349
Total	1,121	361,166	1,528	491,578

The twelve shortest passages of the year were as follows:

Name.	From.	Date of arr.	Days.
Sword Fish	New York	Feb. 10	92
Flying Fish	Boston	" 15	93
Staffordshire	"	Aug. 13	101
Sov. of the Seas	New York	Nov. 15	103
Comet	"	Jan. 13	104
Wild Pigeon	"	" 28	104
John Bertram	Boston	Mar. 26	105
Shooting Star	"	Aug. 17	105
Celestial	New York	Feb. 17	107
Courier	Boston	Ap. 28	108
Eclipse	New York	" 22	108
Sea Witch	"	Dec. 9	108

The following table, taken from *Hunt's* "Merchants' Magazine" for May, 1853, though differing somewhat from the above, will nevertheless be most valuable on account of its showing the character of the shipping, both entered and cleared, at the port:

ENTRANCES, 1852.

Character.	American. Coastwise. No.	Tons.	From foreign ports. American. No.	Tons.	Foreign. No.	Tons.	Total. No.	Tons.
Steamers	57.	46,046	69.	72,441.	1.	389	127.	118,876
Ships	139.	119,055	28.	16,275.	93.	52,382	260.	187,712
Barks	58.	17,686	38.	10,279.	141.	51,844	237.	79,809
Brigs	64.	11,221	64.	11,283.	112.	19,782	240.	42,286
Schooners	26.	2,783	53.	6,666.	60.	6,892	139.	16,321
Total	344	196,781	252	116,944	407	131,289	1,003	445,014

CLEARANCES, 1852.

Character.	American. Constwise. No.	Tons.	For foreign ports. American. No.	Tons.	Foreign. No.	Tons.	Total. No.	Tons.
Steamers	90.	57,758.	66.	68,511.	2.	778	158.	127,047
Ships	22.	18,739.	141.	112,185.	93.	51,428	256.	182,302
Barks	48.	12,170.	74.	21,868.	134.	52,577	256.	86.615
Brigs	92.	15,416.	64.	11,625.	107.	18,477	263.	45,518
Schooners	453.	29,424.	46.	5,545.	59.	6,728	558.	41,657
Total	705	133,507	391	219,644	405	129,988	1,491	483,139

The amount of gold dust shipped by steamers from the port of San Francisco, during the year ending 31st Dec., 1852, was, according to a table carefully prepared by Adams & Co., $45,587,803; of which $39,007,367 was destined for New York, $470,783 for New Orleans, $6,020,027 for London, $46,000 for Panama, and $43,626 for San Juan. The shipments for the several months were, $2,905,770 for Jan., $1,770,122 for Feb., $2,173,304 for March, $3,467,293 for April, $5,470,923 for May, $3,570,266 for June, $4,119,509 for July, $3,619,929 for Aug., $4,108,680 for Sept., $5,067,386 for Oct., $5,258,499 for Nov., $4,056,172 for Dec.

The amount of gold dust manifested and shipped by sailing vessels during the same time was $213,518; of which $97.907 was sent to Valparaiso, $22,611 to Hong Kong, $47.000 to Canton, $7,000 to Shanghae, and 39,000 to ports in China.

The amount of coin manifested during the same time was $455,253; of which $185,061 was shipped to Hong Kong, $12,000 to Whampoa, $25,000 to Shanghae, $75,850 to ports in China, $32,432 to Valparaiso, $49,850 to Manilla, $4,000 to Punta Arenas, and $71.000 to Honolulu.

The total amount of gold dust and coin manifested and shipped on board steamers and sailing vessels during the year 1852 was $46,256,574. This, of course, does not show all the gold dust exported during the year, as many vessels are in the habit of taking large amounts abroad without noting them on their manifests. To obtain the actual export it would be necessary to add these unknown shipments, and also an estimate for the amount taken away in the hands of passengers. This last may safely be put down for the year at $10,000.000, showing a total export of gold from California during the year 1852 of about $56,000,000.

The history of San Francisco since the American occu-

pancy, is full of interest and instruction. Within the brief space of 5 or 6 years, it has risen from a comparatively small village, to a mighty city, commanding the trade of the world, and the destined port of a large moving population. The war with Mexico, which broke out in 1846, gave a first impulse to its commerce, by requiring the shipment of supplies for military purposes. In March, 1847, there were in the harbor the extraordinary number of six vessels—the imports for the last quarter of that year amounted to $49,600, and the exports to $53,600. At this period, the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, was 375. Eight months later, when a census was taken by the Board of School Trustees, the number exceeded 800, of which 60 were of scholastic age. This increase of more than 100 per cent. in eight months, took place before the discovery of gold, and when California was sought merely for agricultural and commercial purposes. The first school-house was completed in Dec., 1847, and the town council passed a resolution, that "not exceeding $400 be appropriated to the payment of the teacher of the public school of this place, $200 to be paid at the expiration of the first six months, and $200 to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, from the commencement of the school. This was the day of small things. Gold was a scarce article, except as a hidden treasure. The first American school in California was duly opened on Monday, 3d April, 1848. It appears that the early settlers were bent on reducing the town to the order and decorum of some Atlantic cities. Ordinances were passed in 1847 imposing a fine of $5 on any person allowing hogs to run at large, and a fine of $20 on any person discharging fire-arms within a mile of the public square. Complaints were even made in the newspaper, against the practice of smoking cigars in the magistrates' office and other public places. In January, 1847, an ordinance was published, directing that the name of Yerba Buena, as applied to the town, be changed to San Francisco, in all public documents and records. On the 18th Sept., the first election was held, for six members of council. The number of votes polled was 200. The "steamboat" made its experimental trip on the 15th Nov. of that year. This pioneer in steam navigation was a diminutive vessel, the name of which is not given. In April, 1847, a semi-monthly mail was established to San Diego and other southward points. On the 1st of April next year, the "California Star Express" left by the overland route. This formidable enterprise, the first regular conveyance to the States, was announced to go through, as far as Independence, in 60 days. The postage on a letter was 50 cents. Early in 1848, an excitement appears to have taken hold of the public mind, in regard to the supposed mineral treasures of the country; but it is worthy of remark, that gold was the metal least thought of. The quicksilver mines near San José had long been known and worked. Copper was discovered somewhere, saltpetre and sulphur also, a quarry of limestone was opened, and coal had been found near San Francisco. Silver it was said had also been discovered. To this metal, indeed, more than any other, was expectation directed, and people seemed to have an idea that the land was underlaid with silver ore. The first discovery of gold was made near Sutter's Fort, 30 miles from New Helvetia, in Dec., 1847, and by the ensuing spring, the "yellow fever" as it was facetiously called, had carried off the greater part of the population. Stores were closed, and houses left tenantless, and every thing wore a desolate and sombre look. Lawyers, merchants, grocers, carpenters, and cooks, rushed in one motley assemblage to the mines. The newspapers ceased their issues. This suspension of trade and business, however, was soon succeeded by the most extraordinary activity. Adventurers from all nations, and merchandise of all kinds began to pour into the town, on its way to the mining regions. The forsaken buildings received a new tenantry, and the store-houses were in demand for mercantile purposes. In August, emigrants began to arrive at the rate of 500 a month, and in the middle of September, the harbor is described as crowded with shipping, the wharf lined with goods, and the streets filled with a busy throng. In the first two months of the golden age, the amount of dust brought into San Francisco was estimated at $250,000; and in the next two months, at $600,000. In Sept., 1848, an era took place in the history of the city: a square-rigged vessel—the brig Belfast, from New York, had arrived, laden with a valuable cargo. She hauled up at Broadway wharf, the only one accessible to such a vessel, and there discharged. No sooner was she known to be landing her cargo, than real estate rose 50 per cent. A vacant lot on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, at that time bordering on the water, which had been offered for $5,000 and refused, sold readily the very next day for $10,000. The first brick building was erected at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, in Sept., 1848.

About this time projects were started for establishing a temperance society and a lyceum, but most persons thought that a theatre was most the suitable moral exponent; a proposition was also made to establish a hospital for miners etc. In November, at a public meeting, the Rev. T. D Hunt was elected "chaplain for the city." At the election in October, 1848, 158 votes were polled; in December, 1848 the voters numbered 347, and in the August next year 1,519 votes were polled. In December, 1848, the public school was re-opened. In November, 1848, when the people returned from the mines for the winter, the effects of the gold discovery were most generally felt. Lots that in the spring were sold at from $100 to $2,000, now ranged from $1,000 to $15,000, and rents had quintupled. In February, 1849, the population was estimated at 2,000. The duties collected at the custom-house in 1848 were—1st quarter, $11,931; 2d quarter, $8,385; 3d quarter, $74,827, and 4th quarter, $100,480. The exports of merchandise amounted to about $1,000,000, and the imports of coin to about the same amount, while the exports of gold dust for the last six months were $2,000,000, or something less than the quantity regularly exported every two weeks four years after. The first fire, for which incidents San Francisco has become famous, occurred in January, 1849, burning the Shades Hotel, and in June, the ship Philadelphia was burnt in the harbor. On the 1st February of the same year the "California," the first steamship in the mail service, arrived. On the 18th of May arrived the ship Grey Eagle, of Philadelphia, having made the passage in 117 days—thus far the quickest passage. It was computed that the number of emigrants in the country in June of this year was 15,000, of whom the greater portion had debarked at this port. Sixty-four vessels were in the harbor. In the month of July there arrived by sea 3,614 souls. Some idea of the rapid march of the country in those times may be formed, from the fact that, on a single day, the 1st July, there arrived 17 vessels with 889 passengers. In August the population was computed at 5,000. The number of arrivals during the month had been 3,895. In Sept., 5,802 arrived, and in October about 4,000. The Baptists built the first Protestant house of worship in California, and dedicated it on the 5th August, 1849. Central wharf was finished in the latter part of this year. In October a little iron steamboat was launched, and was placed on the route to Sacramento. On one of her trips she brought a number of salmon from Sacramento, which sold readily at $1 per pound, and some of the fish brought as high a price as $45. The steamboats M'Kim and Senator were shortly after put on the same route. All these vessels were crowded with passengers. An election to adopt the constitution, and to choose State officers, was held on the 13th November, when the number of ballots cast was 3,169, of which only 5 were in the negative. In the winter of 1849–50 the business of San Francisco was almost suspended on account of the impassable condition of the streets from rain, and in numerous instances persons are said to have perished in the mud. At this period the most motley population in the world was congregated in San Francisco, and the capricious taste of

the citizens, in regard of dress, served to add to the apparent diversity. Every man had his own standard of fashion entirely independent of the rest of the world. As the female population increased, however, the costume of the men began to approach a more uniform standard, and now, even the slouch hat, which so long distinguished the Californian, has given place to trim and formal modes from Broadway and Chestnut Street. In those days the humor of the people inclined them not in the slightest degree toward intellectual pursuits. From the multitude of gambling and drinking houses, and the crowds that filled them, one might have inferred that drinking was a universal habit, and that gambling was a regular occupation of one-half of the people, and the nightly diversion of the other half. In the progress of civilization and refinement, during the winter two theatres were kept in operation, and a portion of the citizens began to amuse themselves with concerts, balls, dinner parties, and military suppers. The first rush homeward took place in this winter. Driven from the mines by the weather, many of the most fortunate adventurers looked toward their distant friends. All tickets for the steamers being taken, extraordinary prices were offered for them—for steerage tickets, the original cost of which was $150, as much as $450 was frequently given.

The first of the series of calamitous conflagrations that have marked the history of the city, broke out on the 24th Dec., 1849, and consumed, in houses and merchandise, property valued at $1,000,000. The fire of Nov., 1852, burned over a portion of the same ground, but with less destruction. Early in 1850 an express wagon made its appearance in the streets; and in January of this year, a curious incident transpired, in the public sale of three females from Sidney, to pay their passage money. They were sold for five months at $15 each—the captain of the vessels pocketing the money with entire satisfaction. In March was formed the "Stranger's Benevolent Society," for the relief of the indigent sick. From the 12th April, 1849, to the 29th Jan., 1850, a period of little over nine months, there arrived by sea at San Francisco, 39,388 immigrants, of whom 1,421 were females. Of 805 vessels from which they landed, 487 were American and 318 foreign. In the year ending 15th April, 1850, there had arrived 62,000 passengers in 695 American and 418 foreign vessels. The winter of 1849–50 witnessed the first step toward the formation of the present enormous debt of the city. The expenditures for December were $135,000, and the receipts $175,000, being a balance in the treasury of $40,000. In January and February the expenditures were $201,000, and the receipts only $137,000, leaving a deficit of $24,000, which was the nucleus of the present debt. Two-thirds of the receipts were from the sale of city lots. The debt then begotten increased rapidly, and in a little more than a year reached the enormous sum of $1,000,000. When the treasury was exhausted, scrip was issued, bearing interest at 3 per cent per month. The credit of the city growing worse and worse, the scrip depreciated until it would not command over one-third of its nominal value. Persons having claims against the city drew up bills for two or three times the amount of the claim, so that they might realize from the sale of the scrip the full amount of the debt in cash. Thus a tradesman furnishing a $1,000 worth of supplies to the hospital would present his bill for $3,000, and receive that amount in scrip bearing interest as above. When the debt was funded and converted into 10 per cent. bonds, he received bonds equal to the amount of the scrip and interest, that is to say, if the scrip had run six months the city paid him $3,540 in bonds, with an annual interest of $354, or more than one-third the original debt. A more extraordinary specimen of financiering can scarcely be conceived. In the course of the year 1850 the principal streets were graded and laid with planks. Commercial Street, from Montgomery to Kearny, was first completed. Anticipating another winter like the past, the preparation of the streets was hastened as the autumn advanced, and when the season of rain arrived, the chief thoroughfares were effectually covered with wood. The winter, however, brought but little rain, and the fires of May and June following, destroyed a large portion of the costly expenditure which had added largely to the debt of the city. After introducing the subject, says Dr. Gibbons, from whose "Brief Sketch of San Francisco" the greater part of this article has been reduced, it would not be right to pass without commendatory notice, the arrangements finally adopted to redeem the credit of the city and to pay off the million and a half of debt. The funding of the debt and the issuing of bonds bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, has already been mentioned. The bonds were made payable in twenty years, and provision was made to redeem a portion annually. The citizens co-operated earnestly in the movement, and submitted cheerfully to the imposition of a heavy tax for the purpose. The credit of the city was at once restored, and the bonds rapidly approached to their par value. The transition from utter and hopeless bankruptcy to a basis of secure and permanent credit, and that, too, after the disastrous fires of May and June, 1850, and the still more ruinous conflagrations of May and June, 1851, which laid the city in ashes a second time, was rapid and extraordinary, exhibiting a degree of energy and courage rarely met with in the history of municipal governments. In the spring of 1850 there were three daily papers published in the city, the "Alta Californian," the "Pacific News," and the "Journal of Commerce." To these were added during the year, the "Evening Picayune," the "Herald," and the "Courier." In less than a year after there were eight daily papers existing in San Francisco.

San José, p. v., Santa Clara co., *Calif.:* the former seat of government; is located in one of the most pleasant and healthy valleys in the State, 50 m. from San Francisco, and 100 m. S. Vallejo. It is an agricultural place, and its advantages for garden fruits and grains are of the highest order. There is a wharf here, and it is the depôt where the small craft that ply to and fro in the bay deposit and take in their freights. The vessels range from 10 to 20 tons. The principal quicksilver mines in the State are about 20 m. S. of this place. Pop. 1,200.

Santa Fé, p. city, and cap. Santa Fé co., and capital of the *Territory of New Mexico:* is situated about 20 m. E. from the Rio Grande. Lat. 35° 41′ 6″ N., long. 106° 02′ 03″ W. Its site is a wide plain, surrounded by lofty mountains. Its elevation above the sea is about 7,047 feet. A small creek, rising in the hills, and flowing past the city to the Rio Grande, supplies it with water. The land around is sandy, poor, and destitute of timber, but the mountains are covered with pine and cedar. The climate is delightful, without extremes; the sky is clear, and the atmosphere dry. The streets are irregular and narrow. The houses are built of adobes, one story high, with flat roofs, and in square form, with an area in the centre. There are two churches (Catholic) with steeples, but of ordinary construction. The inhabitants are chiefly a mixture of Spaniards and Indians, with a few Americans. Their manners and customs are those of the whole country, and similar to those of other settlements of Spanish origin. For many years this place has been the main point of trade in this region, and many of the companies engaged therein have amassed large fortunes. In 1850 two newspapers were published, "The New Mexican," weekly, and "Santa Fé Republican," tri-weekly. Pop. in 1850, 4,846.

Santa Fé was founded about 1581. Its history, with that of the territory, previous to belonging to the United States, is a continuous record of barbarism and tyranny. It was taken by Gen. Kearney, on September 8th, 1846.

Saratoga Springs, t., p. v., and sta., Saratoga co., *N. Y.:* 36 m. by railroad N. Albany. Drained by several small streams flowing into Kayaderosseras cr., which bounds it on the S. Surface on the N. hilly, elsewhere level; soil sandy loam. It contains some manufactures, a number of mills,

mechanic shops, etc. This is the most celebrated watering-place in the United States. Located closely together are a number of mineral springs with various properties, principally medicinal. The v. on the N. is located on a sandy plain, surrounded in part by pine groves. Its principal street is upon the W. margin of a narrow vale, in which the springs are found. On this broad street the principal hotels, churches, and other public edifices are located. The hotels, etc., are numerous, and some of them large, and fitted up on a grand scale; the United States is the most conspicuous, being located within a short distance of all the principal mineral springs; it is built of brick, four stories high, with ample accommodations for 400 persons. Congress Hall and Union Hall, both popular establishments, are on the S. of the v., near Congress Spring, the most copious and most salubrious of all the springs in Saratoga. It was discovered in 1792 by a member of Congress named Gillman; the Pavilion, on the site of a spring so called, near the Flat Rock, is surrounded by highly cultivated grounds, and as is the case with a number of others, is only kept open during the summer months for the accommodation of visitors. A number of other hotels and boarding-houses are kept open throughout the year. High Rock and Black Rock springs were first discovered in 1773, being then the resort of invalids; and now there are 10 or 12 important mineral fountains, most of them located near the margin of a brook which runs through the v. on the E., in whose waters the mineral elements of soda, magnesia, lime, and iron, with others of no less volume, are combined, in different proportions, with carbonic acid gas. The prevailing character is that of saline and chalybeate waters. Congress, Washington, Putnam's, Pavilion, Iodine, Hamilton, Empire, Flat Rock, and High Rock springs are the most celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Located east of Saratoga Springs is a cluster of mineral springs known as "Ten Springs," the most celebrated of which is called Union Spring. Large quantities of these waters are annually exported to different parts of the country, bringing in a handsome income, most of them being owned by private individuals. The waters are highly efficacious in many inveterate cases of disease, and has an effect on the healthy system to renovate and invigorate its energies when relaxed from long confinement, etc. Their medicinal properties are of the cathartic and tonic kinds. The following is an analysis of several of the springs, taken from a work by Dr. R. L. Allen, a physician resident at Saratoga: *Congress Springs.*—To one cubic gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 390.246; hydriodate of soda and bromide of potassium, 6.000; carbonate of soda, 9.213; carbonate of magnesia, 100.981; carbonate of lime, 103.416; carbonate of iron, 1.000; silex and alumina, 1.036; solid contents, 611.892; carbonic acid gas, 386.188; atmospheric air, 3.261. Gaseous contents, 389.449. *High Rock Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 190.223; carbonate of magnesia, 62.100; carbonate of lime, 71.533; carbonate of soda, 2.177; silex and alumina, 2.500; hydrobromate of potash, a small quantity. Solid contents, 351.197. Carbonic acid gas, 331.666; atmospheric air, 2.000. Gaseous contents, 333.666. *Hamilton Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 290.500; carbonate of soda, 33.500; carbonate of lime, 95.321; carbonate of magnesia, 38.000; carbonate of iron, 4.500; hydriodate of soda, 3.500; bromide of potash, a trace; silex and alumina, 1.000. Solid contents, 466.321. Carbonic acid gas, 340.777; atmospheric air, 2.461. Gaseous contents, 343.238. Temperature of the water, 48°. *Putnam's Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 220.000; carbonate of soda, 15.321; carbonate of magnesia, 45.500; carbonate of lime, 70.433; carbonate of iron, 6.333; hydriodate of soda, 2.500; bromide of potash, a trace; silex and alumina, 1.500. Solid contents, 370.587. Carbonic acid gas, 317.753; atmospheric air, 3.080. Gaseous contents, 320.833. Temperature 48°. *Iodine Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 147.665; carbonate of magnesia, 73.348; carbonate of lime, 28.955; carbonate of soda, 3.000; carbonate of iron, 900; hydriodate of soda, 3.566. Solid contents, 257.434. Carbonic acid gas, 344.000; atmospheric air, 2.500. Gaseous contents, 3.465. "The freedom of this water from iron is such that it can be drank by a certain class of invalids, with whom iron proves a decided injury." *Pavilion Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 183.814; carbonate of soda, 6.000; carbonate of lime, 59.593; carbonate of magnesia, 58.266; carbonate of iron, 4.133; iodide, sodium, and bromide of potassa, 2.566; sulphate of soda, 1.000; alumina, a trace; silex, 1.000. Solid contents, 316.373. Carbonic acid, 369.166; atmospheric air, 3.333. Gaseous contents, 372.499. *Empire Spring.*—To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 215.756; bi-carbonate of lime, 24.678; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 113.459; bi-carbonate of soda, 33.584; hydriodate of potassa, 9.600; iron, 0.500; silex and alumina, 1.300. Solid contents, 399.877. Carbonic acid gas, 260.182; atmospheric air, 3.314. Gaseous contents, 263.466.

The Troy, Whitehall, and Castleton R. R., Saratoga and Schenectady R. R., and the Saratoga and Washington R. R., all connect in this village. Distance from New York city by R. R. 182 m., from Troy 22 m., from Schenectady 22 m., and from Rutland, Verm., 39 miles. The village was incorporated in 1826, and contains an insurance office, a bank, an academy and female seminary, and other institutions of instruction, iron foundries, machine shops, an extensive carriage manufactory, printing-offices, etc. The "Saratoga Whig" is a daily and weekly (whig) issue, and the "Saratoga Republican" weekly (dem.) Pop. of t. 4,650.

Sault de Ste Marie, t., p. v., and cap. Chippewa co., *Mich.:* bordering on St. Mary's r. or strait, 255 m. N. Lansing. The v. has an elevated location on the border of the r., at the Falls of Ste Marie, and is an old Jesuit missionary station. It is a famous fishing-place, immense quantities of white fish being caught and salted there for the markets of the West. The falls are merely rapids, with a fall of only 20 feet in a mile. It contains a court-house, jail, and other public buildings. At Fort Brady is a U. S. military post, and a storehouse of the American Fur Company, and there is also a U. S. land office located here. Vessels come to the foot of the rapids, and the cargoes are transported three-fourths of a mile by land to the head of the rapids, and re-shipped The inhabitants are composed of Americans, French, and Indians. They employ themselves chiefly in trading for furs, and in the fisheries. In 1850 Sault de Ste Marie had 180 dwellings, 890 inhabitants, 15 of whom were colored; and the value of real estate owned, $101,930. The imports for same year amounted to $151,134, and the exports $340,800. The "Lake Superior Journal" is a weekly (mining) issue. A canal is in course of construction around the Falls, to be 100 feet wide and 12 deep, with locks 250 feet long and 60 feet wide, the whole length to be one mile, so that the navigation of the lower lakes may pass readily these falls into Lake Superior. Population 898.

Savannah, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Chatham co., *Ga.:* on the S. side of the r. of the same name, 18 m. from the ocean, and in a direct line 157 m., or by railroad 187 m. E. S. E. Milledgeville. Lat. 32° 04′ 56″ N., and long. 81° 08′ 18″ W. Its site is on a dry sand bluff, elevated some 40 feet above low-water mark, from E. to W., extending along the river upward of a mile, terminating abruptly at either extremity. Opposite the city, lies Hutchinson's Island.

The ordinary elevation of the tide in the Savannah r. is about 8 feet, and the salt water approaches usually within 4 or 5 m. of the city. In its course to the ocean the river is divided into numerous channels by small marsh islands. The bar at its mouth is the deepest and most accessible of any on the Southern Atlantic coast, and its channel is from a half to three-fourths of a mile wide. The average depth is 19 feet at low water, and hence with a full tide a frigate may pass in safely. Just inside of the bar is Tybee Island, abreast of which, about 4 m. from the bar, is good anchor-

age in 5 or 6 fathoms of water. From this anchorage to Venus' Point, 9 m. from the city, there is a depth of 18 feet; from the "Point" to "Five Fathom," 2¼ m. from the city, there is a depth of 17 feet, and thence to the city, a depth of 15 feet. The Savannah is navigable for steamboats of moderate draft to Augusta, 230 m. above its mouth. The port of Savannah has several light-houses, which are noted in the LIST OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Savannah, as a city, is one of the healthiest and most beautiful on the Southern coast. It is laid out with regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and having between every second street a public square; these, about 18 or 20 in number, are generally inclosed and ornamented with shade trees, and many of the streets are ornamented in the same manner, which gives them a beautiful and rural appearance. The present dimensions of the city are about a mile by three-quarters of a mile. The number of dwellings in the city is about 2,000, chiefly of wood, but the warehouses and stores, in number about 400, are almost without exception brick buildings. This preponderance of wooden structures had exposed the city to several serious conflagrations: the year 1820 is memorable for the destruction by fire of 463 buildings, which with their contents were valued at $400,000; but since this event brick has more generally been used as a building material. The warehouses are ranged along the river front, 3 or 4 stories high toward the river, accessible to the lower story from the wharves, and to the upper stories from the city.

Among the public buildings, the most conspicuous are the Court-house, Jail, Custom-house, Exchange, Arsenal, United States Barracks, City Hall, a market-house, several hospitals and asylums, a theatre, etc. The Exchange is a heavy Gothic structure, 5 stories high. The new Custom-house is in length 110 feet, depth 52 feet, and in height, from the pavement to the ridge of the roof, 52 feet. The basement story is devoted to the post-office and the appraiser's department; the first or principal floor for custom-house purposes, and the third or upper floor for United States court-rooms. There are four banking institutions in Savannah—the Bank of the State of Georgia, capital $750,000; the Planters' Bank, capital $535,400; the Marine and Insurance Bank, capital $400,000, with privilege to increase it to $800,000; the Central Railroad and Banking Company, capital $2,549,165, of which $205,000 is devoted to banking purposes. The total banking capital of these institutions, appropriated to the trade and commerce of Savannah, is $1,890,400. There is also the Savannah Institution for Savings. Fourteen foreign insurance companies have agencies in Savannah.

The churches of Savannah, numbering in all 14 or 15, are many of them handsome structures. The Independent Presbyterian Church is one of the most splendid buildings of the city; it is built of light-colored granite, and cost $100,000. The Episcopalians have 2 churches, the Roman Catholics 2, of which that of St. John the Baptist is the metropolitan church of the diocese; and the Methodists, Lutherans, Unitarians, and other principal denominations have severally places of worship. There is also a Mariner's Church and a Jews' Synagogue.

Savannah, in all that appertains to the education of youth, is not behind her sister cities. It is true, public education has not received that attention it has in many other places, still she has always had a respectable number of private seminaries, and has sent to institutions in other parts of the State and country hundreds of her youth of both sexes. Much, however, can be done for public education; but Savannah is no location for large institutions of a scholastic nature, which are well supplied by more eligible inland towns.

The newspaper press of Savannah consists of three dailies and one weekly. The dailies are the "Georgian" (dem.). the "Republican" (whig), and the "Daily News" (indept.); and the weekly is the "Friend of the Family" (literary). The circulation of these varies from 800 to 1,200 copies at each issue.

According to a census of the city, taken in 1852, the total population amounted to 18,301 souls, distinguished into castes and sexes in the following proportions:

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White persons	6,551	5,653	12,204
Colored persons, free	248	376	624
" " slave	2,205	3,268	5,473
Total	9,004	9,297	18,301

The number of inhabitants, according to the federal census of 1850, was 15,312, and an enumeration, made in 1848, showed the population to be then only 13,575. Increase from 1848 to 1850, 2,485, or 18.3 per cent.; and increase from 1850 to 1852, 2,241, or 13.9 per cent.; and increase in the four years ending 1852, 4,726, or 34.8 per cent. The decennial progress of the city from 1810, has been as follows:

Years.	Total Population.	Decennial Increase. Absolute.	Relative.
1810	5,195	—	—
1820	7,523	2,328	44.8
1830	7,776	253	3.4
1840	11,214	3,438	44.2
1850	15,312	4,098	36.5

The city is divided into 26 wards, and is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, annually chosen by the people, who, together, are styled the City Council. The police consists, besides the above, of a marshal, 5 constables, and the city watch, consisting of 64 members, with a captain and other officers. A Board of Health, consisting of two persons from each ward and district, is appointed by the mayor, on the 1st of May of each year. All subordinate officers are chosen by the City Council.

The occupations of the citizens comprise almost every calling found in large cities. The enumeration of 1848 classifies the male adult white population thus—263 merchants, factors, and wholesale dealers, 136 shopkeepers and retail grocers, 253 clerks, 15 druggists, 23 pilots, 24 bank officers, 28 captains of steamers and vessels, 1 captain revenue service, 24 butchers, 22 bakers, 22 connected with railroads, 58 seamen, 8 connected with hotels, 4 auctioneers, 5 lumber measurers, 6 clothing stores, 13 connected with steam and cotton presses, 2 lottery offices, 3 sailors' boarding-house keepers, and 1 of the sailors' home, and 164 laborers, 50 planters, 14 master builders, 1 marble and stone manufacturer, 380 mechanics, 15 ministers of the gospel, 4 judges of courts, 36 physicians, 31 attorneys-at-law, 6 U. S. army and naval officers, 24 U. S. civil officers, 1 civil engineer, 30 engineers, 15 teachers, 5 teachers of music, 8 magistrates, 7 county officers, 27 boot and shoe makers, 14 printers, 3 booksellers, 8 watchmakers and jewellers, 18 painters, 6 manufacturers of tin-ware, 3 editors, 4 dentists, 2 artists, 4 brickmakers, 3 dyers, 7 cigar-makers, 4 public stables, 6 barbers, 1 soap and candle manufacturer, 1 engraver, 9 bar-rooms, 4 watchmen at banks, 5 saddle and harness makers, 6 millers, 6 lumber and wood yards, 9 steamboat yards, 4 U. S. soldiers, 9 constables, 12 city officers, 2 ice-houses, 1 keeper of hospital, a jailor, and a deputy, 70 connected with the city watch.

Of the colored population, 34 free, and 73 slaves, were mechanics, 2 free and 5 slaves butchers, 5 free and 1 slave barbers, 2 free and 4 slaves engineers and pilots, and 3 free preachers.

From the above returns, it will be seen that Savannah is well represented in all the great departments of industry—at least two-thirds of the population are immediately or remotely connected with the commerce and trade, and the greater part of the remaining third with her manufactures and mechanic arts. The learned professions are also amply represented. Only 164 persons among the whites are noted

as laborers, while among the colored 129 only are other than laborers and servants.

Savannah is one of the great commercial cities of the South, and as a market for cotton, rice, and lumber, ranks among the first. Its exports of cotton for the years 1851 and '52, ending 1st September of each year, were as follows:

	1851-52.		1850-51.	
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Sea Island.	Upland.
Liverpool	6,052	96,364	7,410	122,228
Other British ports	501	6,461	397	7,108
Total Great Britain	6,553	102.825	7,807	120.336
Havre	1,052	11,541	690	10.546
Other French ports	—	—	—	590
Total France	1,052	11,541	690	11.136
Other foreign ports	—	2,483	—	4,678
Total foreign ports	7,605	116,849	8,497	145,150
Boston	108	30.291	205	22,632
Providence	—	3,074	—	1,633
New York	2,427	145.877	2,599	118,828
Philadelphia	—	17,951	—	10,835
Baltimore & Norfolk	—	4.527	—	8,366
Charleston	1,121	17,638	341	3,308
Other U. S. ports	—	5,600	—	40
Total coastwise	3,656	224,958	3,145	160,642
Total foreign ports	7,605	116.849	8,497	145,150
Grand total	11,261	341,807	11,642	305,792

The following exhibits the number of bags exported in the past years, commencing 1842:

Years.	Foreign Ports.	Coastwise.	Total.
1842	142,386	79,868	222.254
1843	193.099	87,727	280,826
1844	130,964	113,611	244,575
1845	182,073	122,471	304,544
1846	77.852	108,454	186,306
1847	119,321	114,830	234,151
1848	127,760	115,473	243,233
1849	—	—	—
1850	—	—	—
1851	153,647	163.787	317,434
1852	124,454	228,614	353,068

The export of rice in tierces for the last twelve years, has been as follows:

Years.	Tierces.	Years	Tierces.
1840-41	23,587	1846-47	31,739
1841-42	22,065	1847-48	30,136
1842-43	26,263	1848-49	37,348
1843-44	28,543	1849-50	42.792
1844-45	29,217	1850-51	35.602
1845-46	32.147	1851-52	39,929

The lumber business has rapidly increased within the few last years, and it will be seen from the annexed table that the exports for the last-named year have exceeded those of any previous one by several millions of feet. There are six large steam saw-mills in the immediate vicinity of the city:

Years.	Feet.	Years.	Feet.
1840-41	14,275,200	1846-47	10,731,388
1841-42	8,390,400	1847-48	16,449,558
1842-43	7,519,550	1848-49	15,380,300
1843-44	5,933,351	1849-50	17,719,100
1844-45	8,270,582	1850-51	17,764,300
1845-46	18,585,644	1851-52	25,508,500

The foreign commerce of the collection district of which Savannah is the port of entry, for the year ending June 30th, 1850, is thus summed up in the U. S. Treasury Report. Value of exports $7,551,943, and of imports $636,964. Entrances, 118 vessels, 57,017 tons and 1,940 men in crews; and clearances, 141 vessels, 72,563 tons and 2,285 men in crews. Tonnage of the district 19,931 tons, of which 10,437 tons were employed in foreign trade and 9,296 tons in coasting. The steam tonnage was 6,478 tons. The steam marine in 1852, according to the returns of the U. S. inspector, amounted to 27 vessels, 5,750 tons, of which 12 were high-pressure vessels and 15 low pressure, which report indicates a decrease in the steam marine. The number of vessels built in 1850 were 5 (3 being steamboats), measuring together 684 tons. As the foreign commerce of Georgia all centres at Savannah, the progress of the commerce of Georgia, as exhibited in the description of the State, will also be that of Savannah.

The commerce of the city has thus become of great magnitude, and its growth of late years has been more rapid than previously. The developments that are now making of the resources of the State, together with the increased facilities for transporting the products of the interior to this one seaport must insure a more rapid increase of business for the future than has occurred during any period of the past.

The port has regular communication with Florida on the S. and New York on the N., and other points by steam navigation. To the interior, the Savannah r., on which numerous steamboats are constantly plying, and the great line of railroad reaching into Tennessee and Alabama, give it facile access, and bring down to it for exportation an immense tonnage. Another railroad is being built to Albany, on the Flint r.; and the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal has been thoroughly repaired. These will give it greater facilities than it has ever enjoyed, and open to its commerce the products of wide regions hitherto beyond its reach.

Historical Notices of Savannah.—The first settlement of Savannah was made in the month of February, 1733, by General Oglethorpe and some 30 families. On the 7th of July following, the settlers assembled on the strand (the bay) for the purpose of designating the lots. In a devotional service they united in thanksgiving to God "that the lines had fallen to them in a pleasant place, and that they were about to have a good heritage." The wards and tithings were then named, each ward consisting of four tithings, and each tithing of ten houses, and a house and lot was given to each freeholder. After a dinner provided by the governor, the grant of a Court of Record was read, and the officers were appointed. The session of the magistrates was then held, a jury impanneled, and a case tried. This jury was the first impanneled in Georgia. The town was governed by three bailiffs, and had a recorder, register, and a town court, holden every six weeks, where all matters, civil and criminal, were decided by grand and petit juries, as in England. No lawyers were allowed to plead for hire, nor attorneys to take money, but (as in old times in England) every man could plead his own cause. In October, 1741, the government of the colony was changed from bailiffs to trustees. In 1750, the number of white persons in Georgia was computed at about 1,500. The first royal governor of Georgia, John Reynolds, Esq., arrived in Savannah in Oct., 1754. The first printing-press was established in 1763, and the "Georgia Gazette" printed on the 7th April of that year. In 1766, the city consisted of 400 dwelling houses, a church, an independent meeting-house, a council-house, a court-house, and a filature. In 1770, the city extended on the west to what is now Jefferson Street, on the east to what is now Lincoln Street, and on the south to what is now South Broad Street, and contained six squares and twelve streets, besides the bay. On the 5th June, 1775, the first liberty-pole was erected in Savannah. The first attack by the British on Savannah was made on the 3d March, 1776. It ended in the discomfiture of the regulars, under Majors Maitland and Grant. On the 29th December, 1778, Savannah was taken by the British. In October, 1779, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the French and American

armies to recapture Savannah from the British. Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln were the commanders. Six hundred and thirty-seven of the French, and two hundred and forty-one of the continentals and militia were killed and wounded. In this attack Pulaski fell. The spot where he was shot down is about one hundred rods from the present depôt of the Central R. R. On the 11th July, 1782, Savannah was formally given up by the British to the Americans. The first session of the Legislature of the State was held in Savannah in January, 1784, in the brick house now standing in South Broad Street. In December, 1789, a law was passed by the legislature making Savannah a city. The first mayor (elected in 1790) was John Houstoun. In Nov., 1796, the first destructive fire occurred in Savannah. It broke out in a bake-house in Market Square, and destroyed 229 houses, besides out-houses, etc. Estimated loss of property, $1,000,000. In May, 1814, arrived in the waters of Savannah the United States sloop-of-war Peacock, Lewis Warrington commander, bringing in as a prize H. B. M. brig-of-war Epervier, Captain Wales, of 18 guns. The Epervier had on board $110,000 in specie, which was condemned and distributed according to law. In April, 1819, arrived the steamship Savannah, from New York. This steamer was projected and owned in Savannah, and was the first steamship built in the United States, and the first that ever crossed the Atlantic. She left Savannah in May for Liverpool, and afterward proceeded to St. Petersburg. In January, 1820, occurred the largest fire which ever ravaged the city. It commenced on the east side of Old Franklin Ward. Four hundred and sixty-three buildings were destroyed, besides out-buildings. Loss upward of $4,000,000.

Schenectady, p. city, and cap. Schenectady co., *N. Y.:* on S. side of Mohawk r., 17 m. N. W. Albany. Lat. 42° 48′ N.; long. 73° 55′ W. This is one of the oldest cities in the State, having been first settled by the Dutch about 1620, and chartered March 26, 1798. On February 8, 1690, the v., then consisting of 63 houses and a church, was taken at night by the French and Indians, sacked and burned, who murdered 63 inhabitants and took 27 captives. The city contains a city hall, and jail, county offices, market, lyceum, female academy, and 10 churches. Its manufactures are considerable, chiefly of flour, paper, cotton goods, iron, leather, and machinery. One broom factory in the vicinity makes annually about 1,800,000 brooms. There are 2 banks, with aggregate capital of $315,000, and 1 savings bank. The Erie Canal passes through the city, and 4 lines of railroad here connect, viz., Albany and Schenectady R. R., 17 m.; Troy and Schenectady R. R., 20 m.; Saratoga and Schenectady R. R., 22 m.; Utica and Schenectady R. R., 78 m. The "S. Cabinet" (whig), and "S. Reflector" (dem.) are issued weekly. Union College, located here, was founded in 1795, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the city, with spacious grounds and several large edifices. In 1850 it had 12 professors, 2,725 alumni, 266 students, and 15,000 volumes in its library. Pop. in 1840, 6,784; in 1850, 8,921.

Sharon Springs, p. v., Schoharie co., *N. Y.:* near the boundary line of Schoharie, Otsego, and Montgomery counties, 49 m. W. by N. Albany. It is located on an eminence, surrounded by numerous caverns of much interest. Near the v. are the celebrated Sharon Springs, greatly resembling the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and are highly efficacious in rheumatic, dyspeptic, and other complaints. There are two springs, the sulphur and magnesia, situated at the foot of a hill, about a half mile N. of the turnpike road. These waters have an exhilarating effect on the spirits, invigorating the system, and in many respects possess medicinal and healing qualities unsurpassed by any other in the country. They are much resorted to during the summer months, and there is a commodious hotel here, called the Pavillion, which is usually thronged with visitors. From an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, of New York, the result from one gallon of this water is: sulphate of magnesia, grs., 42.40; sulphate of lime, 111.62: chloride of sodium, 2.24; chloride of magnesium, 2.40; hydrosulphuret of sodium, hydrosulphuret of calcium, and vegetable extractive matter, 2.24; total grs., 160.94. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 16 cubic inches. Pop 2,642.

Springfield, p. v., and cap. Sangamon co., *Ill.:* and capital of the State of Illinois: 4 m. S. from Sangamon r., 174 m. S. W. by S. Chicago, 84 m. N. N. E. St. Louis, 186 m. W. Indianapolis. Lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 89° 33′ W. Its site is a level plain, on the borders of a broad and beautiful prairie, which is adorned with fine groves and some of the best farms in the State. It was laid out in Feb., 1822, according to a regular plan, with a public square in the centre, and wide streets crossing at right angles. The older portion of the v. was purchased at the land sales in Nov., 1823, at which time it contained about 30 families, living in small log cabins. For several years its increase in population, etc., was slow. In 1837 the legislature selected it as the State capital after July 4th, 1839, since which period it has been steadily increasing in business, wealth, and importance. The surrounding counties are very fertile, and their products are brought here to market. The railroads now passing through Springfield are—Great Western Central R. R., extending centrally across the State, from the E. to the W. boundary, of which the portion completed, viz., from Springfield to Naples, 55 m., was formerly styled the Sangamon and Morgan R. R.; and Chicago and Mississippi R. R., of which 132 m. (from Alton to Bloomington) will be completed in July, 1853, and the entire road will be completed to Chicago, 257 m., in the spring of 1854. The Massac and Sangamon R. R., from Springfield to Metropolis, on the Ohio r., passing through Vandalia, Salem, Frankfort, etc. is in construction. The capitol occupies the centre of the principal square, which has an area of 3 acres. It is constructed of hewn stone, 3 stories high, with handsome porticoes, and cost about $180,000. The v. also contains a court house, U. S. land office, market-house, jail, 3 banks, several academies and other schools, with 8 churches, some of which are handsome edifices. The v. has some manufactures, an iron foundry, etc. The newspapers published in 1850 were—"Illinois Journal" (whig), issued daily, tri weekly, and weekly; "Illinois State Register" (dem.), daily and weekly; and "Illinois Organ" (temp.), weekly. Pop. in 1840, 2,579; in 1850, 4,533.

Springfield, t., p. city, and cap. Hampden co., *Mass.:* on E. side of Connecticut r., 81 m. W. by S. Boston; by railroad 98 m. from Boston, 102 m. from Albany, 138 m. from New York. Lat. (Court-house) 42° 06′ 04″ N., long. 73° 35′ 45″ W. Its site along the river is a rich alluvial plain, back of which the ground rises gradually to a considerable elevation, called Armory Hill, terminating in a plain which extends E. for several miles. Its general appearance is very beautiful, and it is surrounded by delightful scenery. The houses are generally well built, and many are elegant. The streets are generally paved, and the city is lighted with gas. The business part of the city is chiefly on and adjoining Main Street, which runs parallel with the river at some distance from it, is between 2 and 3 m. long, quite broad, and generally intersected at right angles by cross streets, and contains many handsome buildings, with the principal hotels and railroad station-house. From the position of Springfield, and its great railroad connections, it has become one of the greatest inland thoroughfares of travel in the Union. Four railroads here connect at the central depôt from the four cardinal points, viz.: Western R. R., from Worcester 54 m. and from Albany 102 m.; New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield R. R., 26 m. from Hartford and 62 m. from New Haven; Connecticut River R. R., 17 m. from Northampton and 50 m. from South Vernon. The great number of trains arriving and departing daily render the vicinity of this depôt strikingly interesting to the passing traveler. The hotels of the city established to accommodate

the traveling public are numerous, of which several are of great repute. The city contains a court-house, jail, and 12 churches, some of which are handsome edifices. These are —4 Congregational, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 African. The principal cemetery is beautifully laid out and adorned. There are 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,150,000, and 2 institutions for savings. The manufactures of the city are of considerable importance. There is a large manufactory of cars, locomotives, railroad machinery, steam-engines, etc.; also several factories of sheetings, satinets, etc.; also 1 pistol factory. The "Springfield Republican" (whig), and "Hampden Post" (dem.), publish each daily and weekly editions.

The U. S. Armory located here is situated on Armory Hill, about one-half mile E. of Main Street. The buildings are of brick, handsomely arranged around a square, presenting a fine appearance. From 12,000 to 15,000 muskets are manufactured annually. The arsenal, a very large brick building 4 stories high, contains about 175,000 muskets. Some of the machine shops are located on Mill r., in the S. E. part of the t., and comprise 5 shops, with 18 water-wheels, 10 trip hammers, and 30 forges. The whole establishment employs from 250 to 300 workmen, and has contributed very much to the prosperity of the city.

Springfield was settled in 1635, then called by its Indian name Agawam; it received its present name in 1640, and was incorporated in 1646, and received its city charter May 25th, 1852. In 1786, during Shay's rebellion, it was in part the theatre of his movements. Since the construction of the railroads which now so closely connect it with other important cities, it has rapidly increased in population, wealth, and importance. Pop. in 1810, 2,767; in 1820, 3,914; in 1830, 6,784; in 1840, 10,985. When the census of 1840 was taken, it was a much larger township than at present, then comprising also Chicopee Falls, Cabotville, Willimansett, etc., now embraced in Chicopee township, the population of which with that of Springfield in 1850, amounted to 21,602. The separate population of Springfield t., in 1850, and as at present constituted, was 11,766.

Speingfield, t., p. city, and cap. Clark co., *Ohio:* on S. side of E. fork of Mad r., 43 m. W. by S. Columbus. It has great water-power, well improved by a variety of mills and manufacturing establishments. It contains a handsome court-house, and other county buildings, 2 banks (one is a branch of the State bank), several academies, and 7 churches. Newspapers in 1850: "Republic" (whig), tri-weekly and weekly; and 3 other weeklies, "Gospel Herald," "District Expositor" (dem.), and "Mad R. Gazette" (whig). Here are located the Wittenberg College, and Theological Seminary, both founded in 1845. In 1850 the college had 7 instructors, 37 students, and 4,500 volumes in library; while the Theological School had 2 professors and 8 students. Several important lines of railroad pass through the city, viz., Mad River and Lake Erie R. R., 134 m. from Sandusky, and 24 m. from Dayton, 84 m. from Cincinnati; Little Miami R. R., from Cincinnati, 84 m.; Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R., in construction to Loudonville, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R., 115 m.; and the Springfield and Columbus R. R., 19¼ m. to connection at Loudon with Columbus and Xenia R. R., 43 m. to Columbus—all of which have connections with other principal railroads. Pop. of city in 1840 (then a village), 2,062; in 1850, 5,108. Pop. of t. in 1840, 2,349; in 1850 (including city), 7,314.

Steubenville, t., p. v., and cap. Jefferson county, *Ohio:* on an elevated plain on right bank of the Ohio river, 30 m. above Wheeling, *Virg.*, 122 m. E. N. E. Columbus. Drained by a tributary of the Ohio r. The v. is neatly and regularly laid out, was incorporated in 1835, and has many fine mansions, several churches, a neat and commodious court-house, and other county buildings, a bank, and considerable manufactures, a rope-walk, boat-yard, and printing offices. Itis altogether a handsome village, and an important one. The manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, steam engines, silver-plating, glass, etc., is carried on; there are also iron and brass foundries. In the vicinity the manufactories of copperas yield 160 tons per annum. Over a thousand persons are employed in the factories, and the town is fast increasing year by year. Much attention is paid in the neighboring country to the raising of Merino and other superior breed of sheep. Inexhaustible beds of stone coal are found throughout a great portion of this region. The v. contains 6,140 inhabitants. It has several academies of reputation, and is amply provided with common schools, etc. The newspapers published here are the "Messenger" and "Herald," semi-weekly and weekly issues, and the "American Union," a weekly. Steubenville is on the E. and W. line of railroads connecting Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it is also connected with Cleveland on the one hand and Wheeling on the other by an extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. The t. of Steubenville in 1840 had 5,203 inhabitants, and in 1850, 7,224.

Stockton, p. v., and cap. San Joaquin co., *Calif.:* on the Stockton slough or canal (which contains the "back waters" formed by the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers) about 3 m. from its junction with the San Joaquin, 100 m. E. by water from San Francisco, and 59 m. direct from Vallejo. This is one of the principal cities of the State, ranking next to San Francisco and Sacramento. First settled in 1844, by C. M. Weber, who obtained a grant from the then governor of California for a large section of country; made a pueblo in 1845, when there were seven residences, and was abandoned in the succeeding year. In 1848 the settlement was successfully established, and in 1849 it was a canvas city of 1,000 inhabitants, with a fleet of merchant vessels lying before it. The Stockton slough is divided into three branches; the city occupies the peninsula between the two northern, and extends also S. to the third branch. The ground on which it is built is high, and not subject to overflow, and is in the centre of the two great tracts of arable land which constitute the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. The San Joaquin is navigable at all seasons to this place for vessels drawing not over nine feet of water, and such is the peculiar formation of the bank that they can lay directly along it and discharge their cargoes. It is the depôt for the supply of all the southern mines, and every thing indicates that this point is destined to become one of the great inland marts of this wonderful and growing country, and it is believed by some that it will outstrip all its rivals in the race of prosperity. The largest-sized brigs and schooners, and a great number of launches, etc., are engaged in the carrying trade, and steamers ply here regularly. The mines are situated among the hills and mountains forming the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, commencing some 20 m. E. of the city, and extending thence E. to the banks of the river. Two papers are published, and a military post is located here. A State hospital is erecting, which will be an ornament to the city. Pop. 3,000.

Stonington, t., p. b., and port of entry, New London co., *Conn.:* 51 m. S. E. Hartford, 53 m. E. New Haven. Bounded S. by Long Island Sound, E. by Pawcatuck r., separating it from Rhode Island, and W. by Mystic r., both of which afford water-power. This is a large t., with rocky and uneven surface, but moderately fertile soil, and contains three villages. The borough is on a narrow and rocky point of land, extending about ¼ m. S. into the sound. The harbor is protected by a break-water, constructed by the United States government at a cost of $50,000. It is handsomely laid out, well built, and was incorporated in 1801. Its citizens are noted for commercial enterprise, especially in the whaling and sealing business, in which a large aggregate capital is employed. Many vessels are owned here, which bring their cargoes into New York and other ports. It has a marine railway and lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor, etc. The total tonnage of Stonington district on 30th

June, 1850, was 19,913 tons. The registered tonnage amounted to 13,159 tons, and all permanent, of which 8,861 tons were in the whale fishery. The enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to 6,724 tons, consisting of 6,102 tons permanent, 144 tons temporary, employed as follows—coasting trade, 4,020 tons; cod fishery, 1,655 tons; mackerel fishery, 571 tons; steam navigation, 67 tons; and the tonnage "licensed under 20 tons," viz.: 89 tons in coasting-trade, 389 tons in cod fishery. The number of clearances for foreign countries during the year preceding was 9—2,591 tons; number of entrances do. 10—2,894 tons. The number of vessels built during the year was 9—1,034 tons; viz., 2 ships, 1 schooner, 5 sloops, and 1 steamer. During 1849, the whale fishery imports of Stonington were—1,628 bbls. of sperm oil, 15,334 bbls. whale oil, and 97,500 lbs. whalebone. The town contains several manufactories, of which three are extensively engaged in making plaid and plain linseys, etc. The b. contains 2 banks, with aggregate capital of $160,000, 1 savings bank, 2 academies, 4 churches, etc. Here commences the Stonington R. R. to Providence, 50 m., connecting with daily steamboats to and from New York. This place is of considerable resort in summer. The Waddawannuck House, the chief fashionable hotel, is kept in first-class style. Pop. of t. in 1840, 3,898; in 1850, 5,434.

Suisun, v., Solano co., *Calif.:* is laid out on the W. bank of the Sacramento r., about 80 m. from San Francisco, half way between it and Sacramento City, and 30 miles E. from Vallejo. The country surrounding the town, and the site itself, is the first healthy and high ground after passing the *tule* marshes which lie at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. The town was surveyed and laid out by C. S. Lyman, and is a very pretty place. Large squares are reserved for a university and other public edifices, and lots are reserved for churches of every denomination. A commodious square on the river is appropriated to the purposes of a market and a steamboat landing. The streets are very broad, and altogether it forms a picturesque appearance. It is not supposed that this will ever become a great commercial position, but the beauty of the climate and scenery, and the agricultural capacities of the surrounding country, will eventually make it the "Hyde Park" of California.

Syracuse, p. city, and cap. Onondaga county, *N. Y.:* on E. bank of Onondaga cr., near its entrance into Onondaga lake; from Albany, 130 m. W. by N. (direct); by railroad, 148 m. It is regularly laid out with wide streets crossing at right angles, and is for the most part handsomely built of brick. Many of the public buildings and churches are handsome edifices. The hotels are noted for their size, elegance, etc., and good fare. Its manufactures, besides the salt-works, are extensive, the principal of which are iron castings, machinery, and flour. According to the Report to the Bank Department of the State, for Oct. 25th, 1852, there were then eight banks in Syracuse, with an aggregate capital of $1,040,000. The construction of the various canals and railroads which pass through Syracuse have made it the centre of a vast domestic trade with all parts of the State: these are, the Erie Canal, 171 m. from Albany, 193 m. from Buffalo; Oswego Canal, extending hence to Oswego, 38 m.; Syracuse and Utica R. R., 53 m.; Rochester and Syracuse R. R., 104 m.; Rochester and Syracuse Direct R. R., 68 m.; Oswego and Syracuse R. R., 35 m. The Syracuse and Binghampton R. R. is in construction, and the Syracuse and Newburg R. R. has been projected. These great avenues of intercourse and trade have very rapidly increased the population and general prosperity of the city, and will continue to develop its permanent greatness and importance among the large cities of the State and of the Union. The newspapers published in 1850 comprised 17 issues, viz., 4 dailies: "Onondaga Standard" (dem.), "S. Journal" (whig), "S. Star" (whig), "Transcript" (neutral), each of which published weekly editions (the "Star" also a semi-weekly); 6 other weeklies: "Onondaga Sentinel" (whig), "Religious Recorder," "Free-School Clarion," "Liberty Party Paper" (abol.), "Archimedean," "Central New Yorker;" 1 semi-monthly, the "Temp. Protector;" and 2 monthly, "Syracusean" (indep.), and "Literary Union" (lit.). Pop. in 1830, 2,565; in 1840, 6,502; in 1850, 22,271.

Syracuse is celebrated for its great salt works. The salt water is conveyed in pipes from the springs or wells to the works. The coarse salt is produced by solar evaporation; fine salt by boiling, and other modes of applying artificial heat. The springs are pierced through the alluvial, and terminate on gravel. The wells generally used are excavated about 18 or 20 feet deep. In one case a boring of 250 feet deep was made without finding fossil salt, but the strength of the brine increased (as generally) with the depth of the well. From the strongest spring a cubic foot of water will afford 14 pounds of salt. In 1840, a new salt spring of great strength was discovered by boring to a depth of 265 feet, from which large quantities of salt are now manufactured, 80 gallons of the water producing one bushel of fine salt. From recent experiments in salting beef for the purpose of comparing the relative merits of Onondaga and Turks Island salt, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the Onondaga is fully equal in all respects to the Turks Island salt, and in some respects superior. The quantities of salt here manufactured during the year 1850 were as follows: 287,882 bushels of coarse salt, 843,882 bushels of fine salt, 53,600 bushels of ground or dairy salt—total, 1,184,928 bushels. This total is about one-half of the total of salt manufacture in Salina during 1850, and about one-fourth of the aggregate amount manufactured in 1850 in this salt district.

Tallahassee, p. city, and cap. Leon county, *Flor.:* and capital of the State of Florida. Latitude 30° 28′ N.; longitude 84° 36′ W. from Greenwich. It is situated on a commanding eminence, and is regularly laid out with several public squares. Its settlement was commenced in 1824, upon its selection as the State capital. The legislature held its first session here in 1825, and incorporated the city. It contains the State-house, court-house, U. S. land office, market-house, jail, academy, and three churches. Two newspapers are published weekly, "Sentinel," and "Floridian and Journal." The Tallahassee and St. Marks R. R., connecting it with Port Leon on Appalachee bay, will be extended N. to Thomasville, Ga., to connect with the proposed Brunswick and Florida R. R. A good mill-stream flowing from several springs, runs on its E. border, falls 15 or 16 feet into a pool scooped out by its own current, and after running a short distance, sinks into a cleft of the limestone. In the winter, it is a place of considerable resort. Pop. in 1850, 1,391.

Taunton, t., p. v., and one of the capitals of Bristol co., *Mass.:* on Taunton r., 33 m. S. Boston. Lat. (Trin. Cong. Ch.) 41° 54′ 11″ N., long. 71° 05′ 55″ W. The t. contains some good land, which is well cultivated, but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures. The v. is well built, and contains many handsome buildings and private residences. Taunton Green is a fine public ground, ornamented with trees, etc., fronting which is the court-house, a handsome edifice, with four Doric columns. There are 10 churches, several of which are beautiful structures, a town-house, jail, etc. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is beautifully laid out, and contains, among other fine monuments one to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Poole, a chief founder of this place. Some of the hotels are noted for their excellence, and in summer accommodate many persons here spending the season. The Taunton Branch R. R. diverges at Mansfield from the Boston and Providence R. R. (11 m. to Mansfield, 35 m. to Boston, 30 m. to Providence), and here connects with the New Bedford and Taunton R. R. (20 m. to New Bedford), which intersects at Myrick's sta. 6 m., with Fall River R. R. The Taunton r. is navigable to this place for small vessels, and some shipping is here owned, which is employed in the coasting trade and fish-

eries. The manufactures for which Taunton is noted are various, but the largest are of printing cloths, castings, machinery hardware, nails, etc. Great water-power is afforded by Taunton r. and its branches, Canoe and Rumford rivers. Iron works were established here as early as 1652. Britannia ware, of superior quality, is extensively manufactured. Among the principal factories of printing cloths are the Whittenton Mills, capital $100,000, and Hopewell Factory, capital $75,000, each making over 1,200,000 yards annually. There is a large manufactory of railroad cars, steam-engines, etc. The village also contains 3 banks, with aggregate capital of $500,000, and 2 institutions for savings. Newspapers: "Taunton Daily Gazette" (dem.), "Taunton Democrat" (dem.), weekly, and "American Whig," weekly. Pop. of t. in 1820, 4,520; in 1830, 6,042; in 1840, 7,645; in 1850, 10,441.

TERRE HAUTE, p. v., and cap. Vigo co., *Ind.*: on the left bank of Wabash r., 73 m. W. Indianapolis. Its site is a high bank, from 50 to 60 feet above the river, and 15 or 20 feet above the adjacent prairie. This is one of the most important towns in the State, and being located on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and on the most available line of railroad travel east and west, is destined to become a principal centre of internal commerce. Among the public buildings, the most conspicuous are its fine court-house, town hall, State banking house, 13 churches, several good hotels—the Prairie House being one of the best in the State, etc.; and the dwelling houses amount to over 800, of which about one-half are of brick, and many are built with much taste. The business, wholesale and retail, carried on at this point is extensive and valuable. There are 93 retail stores and groceries, 3 book-stores, 4 printing-offices, and several large warehouses and wholesale concerns. The principal manufacturing establishments are 2 foundries, a plow manufactory, 8 carriage and wagon factories, 2 soap factories, an oil-mill, 3 steam flouring and 1 steam saw mill, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, 13 coopers' shops, 4 large slaughter-houses, and the same number of packing establishments. The number of hogs packed at Terre Haute in 1849–50 was 59,000, valued at $300,000. Among the religious establishments almost every denomination is represented. The means of education are ample, viz.: 2 seminaries, 4 select schools, and 5 district scools. Here are also three societies for mutual improvement. The public press consists of 6 newspapers, viz.: the "Wabash Express" (whig), the "Wabash Courier," the "T. H. Journal" (dem.), the "Prairie City," the "Independent" (relig.), and the "Indiana Universalist" (relig.)—these are issued weekly. The railroads centering here are, the Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. and the Atlantic and Mississippi R. R., forming links in the line from St. Louis to the East; the Terre Haute and Alton R. R. *via* Paris to Alton; the Evansville and Illinois R. R. to Evansville, on the Ohio, and several others projected to different points. In the vicinity are rich beds of coal and iron, which, with the completion of the grand works connecting at Terre Haute, will become a source of great wealth to the country generally, and build up within the town a manufacturing interest equal to the wants of the neighborhood. Terre Haute was founded in 1816: in 1830 it contained 600 inhabitants, in 1840 about 2,000, and in 1850 4,051.

TOLEDO, p. city, and port of entry, Lucas co., *Ohio:* on W. bank of Maumee r. 5 m. from its entrance into Maumee bay, 117 m. N. by W. Columbus. The built portion of the city extends for more than a mile along the bank of the river, but it is most compact at its upper and lower extremities or landings, which were originally two distinct settlements, called Port Lawrence and Vistula. The rapidly increasing population is fast filling up with houses, whatever of ground remains unoccupied between these points. The city contains many fine blocks of warehouses, stores, and dwellings, with some handsome public buildings, and numerous churches. Its settlement was commenced about 1831; and it was incorporated as a city in 1836. It has had a very rapid growth, chiefly developed from its connection with the Wabash and Erie canal, which extends from Manhattan, 4 miles below Toledo, to Evansville, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 467 m. The railroads here centering are, Toledo, Norwalk, and Cleveland R. R., 111 miles; Erie and Kalamazoo R. R. to Adrian, 32 m.; Dayton and Michigan R. R.; and the Junction R. R., to Cleveland *via* Sandusky.

The total tonnage of Miami district, of which Toledo is the port of entry, on June 30th, 1850, was 2,629 tons, all permanent and employed in the coasting trade; of which 539 tons were propelled by steam. The total tonnage of same on June 30, 1851, was 3,236 tons; of which 1,153 tons were propelled by steam. During the year ending June 30th, 1850, it had no foreign commerce or ship-building. The following exhibits the value of the total amounts of imports and exports during the years mentioned.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1847.....	$4,033,985.....	$3,848,248.....	$7,882,233
1848.....	7,852,021.....	5,263,464.....	13,115,485
1851.....	22,987,772.....	7,847,808.....	30,835,580
1852.....	37,565,029.....	19,738,923.....	57,303,952

The value of the principal articles in the above, during the year 1852, were as follows:

IMPORTS COASTWISE.

Salt.....	$235,523	Nails	$70,171
Lumber, pine.....	200,592	Iron	64,291
R. R. Iron	1,793,275	Stoves, etc.....	93,192
Car wheels, etc.....	136,185	Hardware	465,000
Locomotives	196,000	Marble	174,760
R. R. cars.....	42,650	Leather.....	441,600
R. R. materials.....	120,120	Sugar	171,612
Machinery	52,780	Molasses.....	228,505

EXPORTS COASTWISE.

Wheat	$2,250,092	Beef.....	$187,990
Flour	504,033	Tallow.....	186,665
Corn	2,177,154	Spirits.....	456,484
Pork	702,162	Tobacco.....	120,925
Hams	575,610	Butter.....	44,786
Bacon.....	194,750	Staves.....	96,900
Lard	482,958	Pearl and potashes..	137,425
Lard oil	107,112	Oil cake.....	98,816
Live Hogs.....	336,798	Wool	190,893
Cattle	111,640	Furs.....	210,000

The amount of duties collected at this port during 1852, on goods entered here, and on articles entered at New York and brought here in bond, was $80,001 38. The arrivals and departures during 1852, were as follows:

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steam.....	926.....	494,111.....	928.....	495,021
Sail	1,127.....	179,182.....	1,129.....	179,597
Total.....	2,053.....	673,293.....	2,057.....	674,618

The British tonnage in the above, consisted of 1 steam vessel, 156 tons, and 10 sail vessels, 1,001 tons.

The increase of the total number of vessels and their tonnage, which entered and cleared from Toledo, during 1852, over 1851, was as follows:

		Tonnage.		
Year.	Vessels.	Steam.	Sail.	Total
1851	3,212.....	579,076.....	259,758.....	838,834
1852	4,110.....	989,132.....	358,779.....	1,347,911
Increase...	898.....	410,056.....	99,021.....	509,077

The total tonnage arriving at, and departing from, Toledo by the Wabash and Erie canal, during 1850, was 184,400 tons, and during 1851, 250,000 tons. Of this, by far the largest quantities brought to Toledo were those of wheat, flour, and corn; and of those sent from Toledo, the largest was railroad iron, of which the amount cleared in 1851, was

13,889,921 pounds: and in 1852, 41,933,592 pounds. The increase of grain, flour, and pork brought by the canal from the interior during 1852, was 50 per cent. over the amounts brought during 1851. The receipts of grain and other produce brought by railroad during 1852, were more than twice the amounts in 1851, or any year preceding; and this was also the case with the receipts by wagon. Toledo promises to long retain its present pre-eminence over the other lake ports, as the leading market and exporting town of the great staples of N. W. Ohio.

The city is divided into 4 wards of nearly equal population. Its newspaper press in 1850 consisted of the "Toledo Blade" (whig), and "Toledo Republican" (free-soil dem.), each issuing daily, tri-weekly, and weekly editions. Pop. in 1840, 1,222; in 1850, 3,829; in 1853, 6,512; in 1854. 8,407.

Tonawanda, t., p. v., and sta., Erie co., *N. Y.*: 269 m. W. by N. Albany. Surface of t. level; soil fertile. Drained by Tonawanda creek. Grand island belongs to this town. The village is situated on E. side of Niagara r., at mouth of Tonawanda creek. Through it pass the Erie Canal; Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R., 11 m. from Buffalo, and 11 miles from Niagara Falls; and the Buffalo and Lockport R. R. From the dam here in the creek there are outlet locks to Niagara river. It has a good harbor for steamboats and other vessels. Considerable manufacturing is carried on. The "T. Commercial" (neut.) is published weekly. Pop. of t. in 1840, 1,261; in 1850, 2,072.

Trenton, p. city, and cap. Mercer co., *N. Jer.*, and cap. of the State of New Jersey: is situated on the E. side of Delaware r., at the mouth of Assunpink cr., opposite the lower falls, and at the head of steamboat and sloop navigation. Lat. 40° 14′ N., long. 74° 46′ 30″ W. from Greenwich, and 2° 15′ E. from Washington. Its distance by the most direct railroad from Boston is 293 m., from New York 58 m., from Philadelphia 29 m., from Baltimore 127 m., from Washington 165 m.

The city is pleasantly located on ground somewhat uneven, and is laid out with general regularity. Many of the public buildings are handsome edifices The State House, beautifully situated near the Delaware, commanding a fine view of it and of the vicinity, is built of stone, 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, and stuccoed to resemble granite, with a handsome portico of 6 columns, and beautiful dome. The public offices are fire-proof buildings. The Governor's House is a plain but commodious building. The Court-house is a handsome edifice of brick, stuccoed, in Grecian architecture, with a portico of Ionic columns at each end, and surmounted with a balcony. The State Lunatic Asylum is a very fine building, with ample grounds, etc. It was opened for patients May 15, 1848. In January 1, 1851, it contained 162 patients (86 males and 76 females). During 1851 it received 102 and discharged 93 patients, leaving on January 1, 1852, 171. The expenses of the asylum during 1851 were $27,170, receipts $22,076. The State Prison, in South Trenton, is well situated in an area of 4 acres, inclosed by walls 3 feet thick and 20 feet high. The number of prisoners on December 31, 1850, was 210, on December 31, 1851, 207. Earnings of the prison in 1851, $18,698, expenses of do $11,858, balance paid the State $6,840. The city also contains a public library, established in 1750, a lyceum, and 10 churches. Newspapers in 1850—"True American" (dem.), "Trentonian," and "New Jersey State Gazette," each published daily and weekly; also the "New Jersey Weekly Visitor."

The railroad and steamboat connections of Trenton have made it a great thoroughfare and the centre of extensive trade. The New Jersey R. R. here connects with the Philadelphia and Trenton R. R., constituting the principal route between New York and Philadelphia. The Trenton Branch R. R. extends hence to Bordentown, 6 m., connecting with Camden and Amboy R. R. The Belvidere Delaware R. R. extends hence to Belvidere, 63 m. The Delaware and Raritan Canal affords sloop navigation from Brunswick to this place. It is 42 m. long, 75 feet wide, 7 feet deep, and was finished in 1834 at a cost of $2,000,500. It is here entered by a feeder taken from the Delaware, 28 m. above the city, and crosses the Assunpink cr. in a fine stone aqueduct. The Delaware r. is navigable above the falls at Trenton, for large boats, as far as Easton, which adds much to the commercial advantages of the city.

Trenton possesses a fine site for manufacturing purposes, with abundance of permanent water-power, obtained from the falls on the Delaware, and greatly increased by artificial means; also some water-power furnished by Assunpink cr. Among the principal manufactures are paper, leather, and lumber; there are also several flouring, grist, and saw mills, with various other establishments. The city contains two banks, with an aggregate capital of $310,000. The Delaware r. is here crossed by an excellent covered bridge, 1,100 feet long, resting on 5 arches supported by stone piers, which was built in 1806 at a cost of $180,000. The adjoining villages of Mill Hill, Bloomsbury, and Lamberton are suburbs of the city. Trenton was first settled about the year 1720, and was incorporated as a city in 1792. It is memorable for the "Battle of Trenton," on the night of December 25th, 1776, when Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and suddenly captured 1,000 Hessians of the British army, which signal event, in that gloomy period of the Revolution, greatly encouraged the American forces. Pop. in 1840, 4,035; in 1850, 6,461.

Troy, p. city, and cap. Rensselaer co., *N. Y.*: on E. side of Hudson r., 6 m. N. by E. Albany. Lat. 42° 44′ N.; long 73° 40′ W. It is built chiefly upon an alluvial flat, extending along the r. for about 3 m., and 1½ m. broad, and partly upon the hills in the E. part of the city limits. It is very regularly laid out, with streets crossing at right angles, which are generally 60 feet wide, ornamented with fine shade trees, well paved, with good side walks, and kept remarkably clean. The main business street, called River Street, conforming to the Hudson river, is, however, somewhat curved. The city plat is somewhat elevated above the river, affording good drainage. The high hills (of which the principal summits are called Mount Ida and Mount Olympus) afford most extensive and delightful prospects, embracing the city of Albany, the villages of West Troy, Lansingburg, Waterford, and Cohoes, the Cohoes Falls, the Hudson r. and its beautiful valley for miles, a long extent of the Erie Canal, with the various railroads here centering, combining a variety of the most interesting scenery, rarely presented in the vicinity of any large city. From these hills descend two considerable streams, Poestenkill and Wynantskill, which have picturesque cataracts and cascades, and afford very great water-power to numerous mills, factories, etc. The blocks of stores and houses are generally built of brick, with considerable regularity and much taste. The more retired streets contain many elegant dwellings, surrounded by flower gardens, etc. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from Piscawin creek, of which the reservoir, situated in the N. part, and about ¼ m. E. of the Hudson, is 90 feet above tide water, and thus naturally forcing the water above the highest houses, renders it most serviceable for every purpose. Of the public buildings the court-house is the most splendid; it is built of Sing Sing marble, in Grecian architecture, with fine front of the Doric order. Several of the church edifices are costly structures. The principal market buildings are well-built and very commodious. Hotels of large size are numerous, and several of those of the first class are noted for excellent accommodations. The Troy City Hospital, under the direction of ten Sisters of Charity, has four attending physicians, and received during the year 1851-52, 689 patients.

Much attention is given to general education in the public schools and other academies. The Troy Female Seminary is one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the Union. It was established in 1821 (having been commenced in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1814, and removed to

Waterford in 1821), at which time it received from the city corporation $4,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. It is beautifully situated in the central part of the city, with finely ornamented grounds, commodious buildings, etc. The Rensselaer Institute is a polytechnic school of high repute. The Young Men's Association has a large library and reading room, with cabinet of curiosities, etc., and annual courses of lectures. The Lyceum of Natural History have valuable cabinets, a good library, etc. Newspapers in 1850, "Northern Budget" (dem.) daily, and 4 weeklies, "Troy Whig," "Troy Post," "Family Journal" (temp.), and "New York State Republican" (whig).

Troy is pre-eminently distinguished for the business enterprise of its capitalists and citizens generally. Its situation for trade and commerce has some natural advantages, but these have been wonderfully improved and increased by the various important railroads and canals which, centering here, have made this a great thoroughfare of travel and trade, and developed the manufacturing interests of the city. It directly connects by the Hudson with the Erie Canal at West Troy directly opposite, and with the Champlain Canal at Waterford, 4 m. above. The lines of railroad entering the city are—Hudson River R. R. from New York, 150 m.; from Worcester, 156 m.; from Boston, 200 m.; Troy and Boston R. R., which is completed to North Hoosick, 27 m., and connects at Eagle Bridge with Rutland and Washington R. R., and at North Hoosick with Troy and Bennington R. R., and is in construction to Greenfield, Mass.; Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R., 32 m.; and Schenectady and Troy R. R., 20 m.; all of which directly connect with other extended and important railroads. The railroad bridge across the Hudson is a fine structure, 1,650 feet long. Troy is at the head of tide-water on the Hudson, and of its natural navigation. Steamboats, sloops, etc., come to its wharves. The trade of the city with New York is very great, employing an aggregate of several hundred vessels, and daily steamboats of the first class ply between the two cities. Besides the immense amounts of merchandise received from the railroads and canals, it also receives from the very fertile rural districts surrounding (with which it is well connected by good plank and macadamized roads), very large amounts of agricultural and dairy produce, etc., for shipment to New York and other markets. By means of the State dam sloop navigation is secured to Lansingburg, etc.

The manufactures of the city comprise nearly all the leading branches of such industry, but the largest interests are those connected with iron, machinery, hardware, and cutlery, etc. Cotton factories, tanneries, and flouring mills are numerous. There are also several breweries and paper factories; and a large amount of capital is invested in numerous lumber-yards. The railroad-car manufactory of Eaton, Gilbert, & Co. employs a very large number of operatives, and is of wide celebrity for the number and superior excellence of the cars made. The iron rolling mills and nail factories in the city and suburbs are extensive establishments, as also those furnaces engaged in making stoves, castings for agricultural implements, etc. Immense water-power is here easily obtained from the two large streams from the hills on the E., and from a dam near the N. boundary of the city, built by the State across the Hudson, which makes a fall of 11¼ feet, affording unlimited hydraulic power, besides securing navigation to the river above. There are 6 banks in the city, with an aggregate capital of $1,768,000; also several insurance companies and institutions for savings.

The first settlement of Troy was commenced about 1720, in which year Derick Vanderheyden leased 490 acres of the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck. This grant now constitutes the most densely populated portion of the city. This settlement bore the name of Vanderheyden's Ferry until 1789, when it received its present name, and was then laid out. It was made the county seat in 1791, incorporated as a village in 1796, and as a city in 1816. In June, 1820, a great conflagration consumed the wealthiest and most important part of the city. It recovered from this severe calamity in a few years, has since rapidly advanced in general prosperity, and now promises to long retain its present distinction as one of the most enterprising cities in the Union. Pop. in 1810, 3,895; in 1820, 5,264; in 1830, 11,405; in 1840, 19,334; in 1850, 28,785. The large and thriving village of West Troy, pop. 7,514, on the opposite side of the Hudson, though in Albany co., is in all business interests a part of Troy.

Troy, p. v., and cap. Miami co., *Ohio:* on the W. bank of the Great Miami r., 63 m. W. Columbus. It contains a court-house of brick, jail, and other county buildings, and publishes 2 weeklies, the "Troy Times" (whig), and "The Touchstone" (F. S. D.) The Dayton and Michigan R. R., the Columbus, Pequa, and Indiana R. R., and the Miami Canal pass through this place. Pop. 1,956.

Tuscaloosa, p. city, and cap. Tuscaloosa co., *Ala.:* on S. E. bank of Black Warrior r., 94 m. N. W. by W. Montgomery. Lat 32° 12′ N., long. 87° 42′ W. It is situated on an elevated plain at the lower falls, and head of steamboat navigation on the river, and is regularly laid out with broad streets crossing each other at right angles. This city was until 1847 the capital of the State. It contains the former State-house, a court-house, jail, a Masonic hall, an academy, lyceum for boys, seminary for young ladies, the Alabama Institute, 5 churches, stores, etc. The University of Alabama, here located, has 5 buildings, with several houses for professors, which present a fine appearance. This institution was founded in 1831, in 1850 it had 9 instructors, 197 alumni, and 91 students, with 7,123 volumes in its libraries. In 1850, 3 weekly newspapers were here published, "Independent Monitor" (whig), "Tuscaloosa Observer" (dem.), and "Crystal Fount" (temp.) Pop. in 1840, 1,949; in 1850, 2,961.

Utica, p. city, Oneida co., *N. Y.:* on S. side of Mohawk r., 84 m. W. N. W. Albany, direct, by railroad 95 m. Lat. (Dutch church) 43° 06′ 49″ N., long. 75° 13′ W. The city is built upon ground rising from the river toward the S., and commands a beautiful prospect of the Mohawk valley. It is laid out with general regularity, with spacious streets, many of which are 100 feet wide, and is well built, having many fine blocks of stores and elegant dwellings. It contains a court-house, 20 churches, 2 orphan asylums, a good public market, 5 banks, with aggregate capital of $1,610,200, 1 savings bank, and 2 insurance companies. The State Lunatic Asylum is located about 1 m. W. of the centre of the city, on elevated ground, with splendid buildings, surrounded by a farm of 160 acres. In 1850 it contained 449 inmates, 226 males, and 223 females. The total cost of these buildings at completion, according to the plan proposed, will be about $500,000. Much attention is given to education in the public schools, private academies, etc. There are two flourishing incorporated seminaries, one for males, and the other for females, of which the latter especially has a high reputation; also three literary associations.

Utica is surrounded by one of the best agricultural and manufacturing districts in the Union. Its connections by the Erie and Chenango canals, and the great line of railroads from Albany to Buffalo, which pass through the city, give it great advantages for trade. By railroad, it is 78 m. from Schenectady, 53 m. from Syracuse, 225 m. from Buffalo. The Erie Canal has here been enlarged to 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep, presenting a fine appearance from several beautiful bridges by which it is spanned. A culvert between the canal and the river cost about $100,000. The principal manufactures carried on in the city are those of iron and machinery, leather, carriages, and flour; but the smaller establishments are very numerous and various. The newspaper press in 1850 comprised 18 issues: viz., 4 dailies, "Evening Observer" (dem.), "Oneida Whig," "Oneida Herald" (whig), and "Utica Gazette" (whig), each of which issued weekly editions; 5 other weeklies, "Utica Democrat" (free soil), "Gospel Messenger" (free soil), "American Baptist," "New York Baptist Register," and "American Mes-

senger" (relig.); 3 temperance papers, "Utica Teetotaller," "Cadet's Banner," and "Central City Cadet," the last two semi-monthly; and 1 monthly, "The Mirror" (relig.)

Utica stands upon the site of old Fort Schuyler, erected in 1758, during the French War. In 1794 it contained four inferior houses; in 1798 it was incorporated as a village, and received its present name; in 1817 it was incorporated as a town, and in 1832 received its city charter. It is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, elected annually. Pop. in 1830, 8,323; in 1840, 12,782; in 1850, 17,565.

VANDALIA, p. v., and cap. Fayette co., *Ill.:* on W. bank of Kaskaskia r., 66 m. S. E. by S. Springfield. Lat 38° 50′ N., long. 89° 02′ W. Its site is high, undulating, and was originally a timbered tract. It was selected by commissioners, with 4 sections of land, granted by Congress in 1818, for the seat of government for 20 years. The capital was removed to Springfield, July 4th, 1839. It was regularly laid out, with streets 80 feet wide, and crossing at right angles. In the centre is a public square, on elevated ground, containing the public buildings formerly used by the State. It also contains a U. S. land-office and several churches. The "Fayette Yeoman" is published weekly. From the important railroad connections which Vandalia will soon have with all parts of the State, it promises to become one of the greatest thoroughfares of trade and travel in Illinois. The railroads already in construction to pass through it are, Illinois Central R. R.; Massac and Sangamon R. R.; and Mississippi and Atlantic R. R. The National Road has previously been of much benefit. The surrounding country near the river is heavily timbered, and a few miles back are extensive prairies. Pop. 419.

VERGENNES, p. city, Addison co., *Verm.:* is beautifully situated on Otter cr., at the head of navigation, 7 m. from its mouth, 33 m. W. by S. Montpelier. Otter cr. is here about 500 feet wide, and is divided by two islands, forming three channels, and separate falls of 37 feet each, furnishing immense water-power. The city is neatly built, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The factories, mills, and tanneries, improving the water-power of the cr., are numerous. The manufacture of iron, obtained from Monkton, is carried on extensively. The city contains 1 bank, cap. $100,000, an academy, an United States arsenal and ordinance depôt, and 3 churches. The Rutland and Burlington R. R. passes through, 98 m. from Bellows Falls, 22 m. from Burlington. Otter cr. is somewhat crooked between the city and the lake, but vessels of 300 tons can come to the wharves. Vergennes was first settled in 1766, and incorporated in 1788. Here was fitted out the squadron of M'Donough, which achieved the celebrated victory of Plattsburg, Sept. 11th, 1814. The "Vergennes Vermonter" (whig) is published weekly. Pop. in 1840, 1,017; in 1850, 1,378.

VICKSBURG, p. city, port of entry, and cap. Warren co., *Miss.:* on E. bank of Mississippi r., 41 m. W. by N. Jackson. It is principally built on a high bluff, 200 feet above high-water mark, but the more business part of the city is on the bottom, along the river. About 2½ m. above the city are the Walnut Hills, which rise to an elevation of 500 feet above the river, presenting very fine scenery. The city contains a court-house and jail, 1 large public school, several private academies, and 5 churches. An orphan asylum is about to be established. The business interests of the city are chiefly commercial. Immense quantities of cotton are annually sent from this place to New Orleans and other points on the Mississippi. There is an excellent harbor for steamboats, with very convenient landings. The surrounding country is remarkably fertile, having a black loamy soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and grain. The Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon R. R. extends hence through Jackson, 46 m. to Brandon, 60 m., and will ultimately form a link in the Alabama and Mississippi R. R. from Montgomery and Selma westward; and Vicksburg will also be a starting point for one of the lines of railroad toward the Pacific, *via* Shreveport and Texas. The tonnage of Vicksburg district on 30th June, 1850, was 460 tons. The quantities of cotton brought to this port by railroad from the interior has been as follows: in the year ending 31st May, 1849, 59,682 bales; in 1850, 29,878 bales; in 1851, 55,880 bales; in 1852, 70,523 bales; and in 1853, 97,868 bales. The newspaper press in 1850 consisted of the "V. Sentinel" (dem.) and the "V. Whig," each issuing tri-weekly and weekly editions. Vicksburg was incorporated as a town in 1825, and as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1850, 3,678.

VINCENNES, p. v., and cap. of Knox co., *Ind.:* on E. bank of Wabash r., 100 m. S. W. Indianapolis. Lat. 38° 43′ N.; long. 87° 25′ W. The v. has a fine site along the river bank, and is regularly laid out, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains the county buildings, a fine town hall, good market-house, a U. S. land office, and several churches. The Catholic cathedral is a spacious and well-finished edifice. Considerable attention is given to education. Of the principal institutions several are Roman Catholic, viz., an ecclesiastical seminary, female academy, with 150 pupils, and 2 orphan asylums, which, in 1852, contained 73 girls and 60 boys. The v. contains a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, cap. $147,200, and has some manufactures. The Wabash r. is here ¼ m. wide, and is navigable to this place for steamboats. The railroads passing through Vincennes are—Evansville and Illinois R. R.; and Ohio and Mississippi R. R.; to which may be added a projected road, extending hence to Indianapolis. The "Vincennes Gazette" is here published This place is the oldest settlement in the State, and is invested with much historical interest. The French established a trading post about 1702. A Catholic church had been established here as early as 1749, in which year it received its name. In 1788, all the families in the place were of French origin, except twelve. A considerable proportion of the present population is their descendants. In 1805, the first territorial legislature assembled here, and, among other acts, incorporated Vincennes as a borough. In 1813, the seat of government was removed to Corydon. The country around is very fertile prairie land. Pop. 2,070.

WASHINGTON, p. city, *District of Columbia:* and cap. of the United States, beautifully and conveniently situate on the N. bank of Potomac r., between Rock creek and the Anacosti or Eastern Branch. Lat. 38° 55′ 48″ north, and long. 77° 1′ 30″ west from Greenwich. It is the first meridian of American geographers.

The site has a gently undulating surface. The city extends N. W. and S. E. about 4½ m., and E. to S. about 2½ m. The public buildings occupy the most elevated situations. The streets run N. and S. and E. and W., crossing each other at right angles, with the exception of 15, which point to the States, of which they severally bear the names. The Capitol commands the streets called Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania avenues; the President's House, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York, and Connecticut avenues, and all these different intersections form 1,170 squares. Pennsylvania avenue, which stretches in a direct line from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, passing the President's House to the Capitol, is 4 m. in length, and 160 feet wide between those edifices, and beyond them 130 feet. The streets, which are from 70 to 100 feet wide, will give a fine appearance to the city; but as yet few are built upon. The whole area of the city is about 3,016 acres, and its periphery about 14 miles.

Washington is nearly surrounded by a fine amphitheatre of hills of moderate elevation, covered with trees and shrubbery, and commanding from many points picturesque scenery, and extensive views of the "River of Swans," which descending from the Alleghany mountains and winding its way for nearly 400 m. through a fertile and most attractive country, expands into Chesapeake bay. The environs of the city abound in the most eligible sites for villas and country seats, and such will doubtlessly be multiplied, as

the great advantages of the metropolis become more extensively known.

The first record in regard to the laying out of the city, is from the pen of Washington, dated 11th March, 1771, and in a letter dated 30th April of the same year, he calls it the "Federal City." Its present name was adopted by the commissioners appointed to lay it out. The original proprietors, in consideration of the benefits they expected to derive from the location of the seat of government, conveyed in trust to the commissioners, for the purpose of establishing the city, the whole of their respective lands which were included within the city limits, upon condition that after retaining for the public the ground of the streets, and any number of squares that the president might think proper for public improvements or other public uses, the lots should be equally divided between the public and the respective proprietors. By this means the public obtained possession of more than 10,000 lots, from which, in addition to a donation of $192,000 from Maryland and Virginia, funds were to be raised to defray the expenses of the public buildings, etc. The city was founded, and the corner-stone of the Capitol laid with Masonic honors, on the 18th Sept., 1793, and the city was first occupied as the seat of government in 1800.

The public buildings of Washington are the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, the State Offices, Treasury Buildings, War Offices, Navy Offices, Offices of the Secretary of the Interior, Post-office, Office of the Attorney-general, National Observatory, the Arsenal, Navy Yard, Smithsonian Institute, National Medical College, Columbian College, Coast Survey Office, City Hall, National Institute, numerous churches, the hotels, and many others devoted to a variety of useful, literary, and benevolent purposes.

The Capitol is situate on an area of 30 acres, inclosed by an iron railing. The building stands on the western portion of this plat, and is so elevated as to command a view of the entire city, including Georgetown Heights, the windings of the Potomac, and the city of Alexandria. It was commenced in 1793. During the embargo the works were suspended, and as the British subsequently demolished much of what had been accomplished, the government in 1815 found it necessary to reconstruct the whole edifice. The exterior exhibits a rusticated basement of the height of the first story, the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns; these columns, which are 30 feet in height, form an advancing portico on the east, 160 feet in extent, the centre of which is crowned with a pediment of 80 feet span; while a receding loggia, 100 feet in extent, distinguishes the centre of the west front. The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone, and covered with a lofty dome in the centre, and a flat dome on each wing. The dimensions of the building are: length of front 352 feet 4 inches, depth of wings 121 feet 6 inches, and the height to the top of centre dome 145 feet. The cost up to 1828, when it may be said to have been completed, was nearly $1,800,000. During the session of Congress 1850-51, appropriations were made for the further enlargement of the Capitol by the addition of two new wings of 238 by 140 feet each wing; and when these are completed, the whole Capitol, including the space between the wings and the main building, will cover an area of four and one-third acres. The corner stone of the extension was laid by President Fillmore, on the 4th of July, 1851, with Masonic ceremonies, on which occasion the Hon. Daniel Webster delivered a brilliant oration.

The Senate Chamber is in the second story of the north wing, of a semicircular form, 75 feet long and 45 high; a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, support a gallery to the east, forming a loggia below; and a gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light structure projects from the circular walls, and the dome ceilings are enriched with square caissons of stucco. The walls are partially covered with drapery, and columns of *breccia*, or Potomac marble, support the eastern gallery. The only painting which adorns the Senate Chamber is a portrait of Washington.

The Hall of Representatives is also of a semicircular form, and of course much larger than the Senate Chamber. It is in the second story of the south wing, 96 feet long and 60 feet high. It is surrounded with 24 columns of the variegated Potomac marble, with capitals of white Italian marble of the Corinthian order, and surmounting a base of freestone, and the dome of the hall is painted in imitation of that of the Pantheon of Rome. From the centre of the dome hangs a massive gilt chandelier, and high over the speaker's chair, which is elevated and canopied, is placed the model of a colossal figure of *Liberty*, supported by an eagle just ready to fly, the work of Italian artists named Causici and Valaperti. In front of the chair, and immediately over the main entrance, stands a statue in marble representing History recording the events of the nation. She is placed on a winged car, rolling around a globe, on which are delineated the signs of the Zodiac, and the wheel of the car is the face of the clock of the hall; and this is also the work of a foreign artist named Franzoni. Two full-length portraits—one of Washington and one of Lafayette—adorn the walls on either side of the chair, and in every direction are displayed ample folds of crimson drapery. The galleries of this hall are so extensive as nearly to encircle it, and the general arrangement of the room is such as to render the members and the audience as comfortable as possible.

The Rotundo occupies the centre, and is 96 feet in diameter and the same number of feet high. The dome is hemispherical and filled with large plain caissons; the room in its circuit is divided into eight panels, intended for paintings, seven of which are already filled; and stationed between these panels are four bas-relievos of historical subjects, one representing the *Preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas*, one the *Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock*, one the *Conflicts between Daniel Boone and the Indians*, and the other *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*. In addition to these, specimens of sculpture are also displayed, encircled with floral wreaths, the heads of *Columbus*, *Raleigh*, *La Salle*, and *Cabot*—all these productions of the chisel being from the hands of *Causici* and *Capellano*. In niches on the outside of the east door are also two statues of colossal size representing *Peace* and *War*, from the chisel of Persico. Of the paintings, four are by *Col. John Trumbull*, one by *Weir*, one by *Vanderlyn*, and one by *Chapman*—the order for the remaining vacancy not having yet been filled. The subjects of Trumbull's pictures are, the *Declaration of Independence*, the *Surrender of General Burgoyne*, the *Surrender of the British Army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in Virginia*, and the *Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis*. The subjects of the remaining pictures are the *Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden*, by Weir; the *Landing of Columbus*, by Vanderlyn; and the *Baptism of Pocahontas*, by Chapman. As these illustrate scenes connected with the very earliest history of our country, none but the leading figures are to considered in the aspect of authentic portraits.

The Congressional Library is unquestionably one of the chief attractions of the Capitol. The principal room, of which there are three, faces the W., and is a large and handsome affair, 92 feet long, 34 wide, and 36 high; divided into twelve alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, and in every direction are displayed portraits and busts, cases of medals, and other works of art. The number of volumes which it contains is about 50,000. The original library, which was collected under the direction of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Mitchell, in 1800, was destroyed by fire during the last war, and that which now enriches the Capitol, was founded upon one which was purchased by Congress, in 1814, of Thomas Jefferson, for $23,000. The yearly average increase is about 1,800 volumes. The sum of $5,000 is annually appropriated by Congress for miscelluneous books,

and $1,000 for law books. In 1851 the library lost many valuable works from an accidental fire.

The apartment for the accommodation of the Supreme Court is an ill-arranged, inconvenient, and badly lighted room, in the basement under the Senate Chamber. It is semicircular in shape, with manifold arches; and on the wall is an emblem of Justice, holding her scales, in bold relief, and also a figure of Fame crowned with the rising sun, and pointing to the Constitution of the United States. The members of the bar are accommodated with seats and desks in the body of the room; and the justices occupy a row of elevated seats, and appear in their official capacity clothed in black silk gowns or robes.

In addition to the apartments of the Capitol already specified, it should be mentioned, that there is also a large number of ordinary, but well-furnished rooms, which are occupied by the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and other officers, by the Postmasters of Congress, the Public Documents, and the committees of the two houses.

The Capitol grounds are not only extensive, but are kept in the very neatest order, constituting one of the pleasantest and most popular resorts for promenading to be found in the metropolis. They command most charming prospects of the surrounding country, are adorned with a great variety of American trees, fountains and basins of pure water enliven them in various parts, and an air of superior refinement is given to them by a number of pieces of statuary, the most attractive specimens being a statue of Washington, by Greenough, and a pair, of Columbus and an Indian Woman, by Persico, the former occupying the centre of a square east of the Capitol, and the two others appropriate places on the eastern portico.

Near the western entrance of the Capitol stands a monument erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It is of marble, rises out of a pool or basin of water, and is 40 feet high. On one side of the base is a view of Tripoli and the American fleet, on another the words, "To the memory of Somers, Caldwell, Decatur, Wordsworth, Dorsey, Israel," and on another side, a brief but comprehensive history. At the base of the column are four marble emblematic figures—Mercury, Fame, History, and America; the column has also appropriate embellishments, and is surmounted by an eagle.

The Executive Mansion is situated at the west end of the city, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont avenues. It occupies the centre of a plot of 20 acres, and has an elevation of 44 feet above the waters of the Potomac. The grounds are partially laid out in gardens, etc., but are still in an unfinished state. The mansion is 170 feet front and 86 feet deep, built of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer inter-columniation is for carriages to drive under, and place company under shelter; the middle space is for those visitors who come on foot—the steps from both leading to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semi-circular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story. The interior arrangements of the Executive Mansion are, of course, elegant and convenient, well adapted to the various purposes to which the building was designed.

In the centre of the small square immediately in front of the President's House, stands a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, executed by whom we know not, but presented to the government by Capt. Levy of the United States Navy, the present proprietor of Monticello, the former abode of Mr. Jefferson. It is a handsome piece of statuary, and in its present position has quite a commanding appearance.

Directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from the above-mentioned square, is Lafayette Square, which has recently been laid out in fashionable style, and planted with new shrubbery. Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, which occupies its centre, is a work of superior merit. It is in bronze, and cast from certain cannon captured by General Jackson in some of his military engagements.

The State Department, which stands north-east of the President's House and within the same inclosure, is a plain brick building, two stories high, 160 feet long and 55 wide, with a broad passage on both floors, and containing in all 32 rooms. It contains a handsome library of books, maps, and charts, numbering perhaps some 15,000 distinct works, which are indispensable in the performance of the extensive and varied duties of the department. In addition to this collection, the Copyright Bureau contains some 10 or 12,000 volumes published in this country, which are kept with care as part and parcel of the archives of the government. It is the department through which alone the diplomatic corps and all foreigners can hold any intercourse with the government of the United States, and is of course the head-quarters of all the American ministers and consuls.

The Treasury Department stands at the eastern extremity of the President's Square, so called, and is a stone edifice, painted white, 340 feet long, and 170 wide, but when the northern and southern wings are added, it will be 457 feet in length. In front is an imposing colonnade, stretching the entire length of the building. It has three floors upon which business is transacted, on each of which are nearly fifty apartments. This is the department where all the financial and commercial affairs of the country are attended to. A good legal library is attached to this department.

The War Department building occupies the north-west corner of the President's Square, and is precisely similar in design to the State Department. It is the head-quarters of all the officers of the army, and the mainspring of all the military movements. This department comprises the War Office proper, the Quartermaster's Department, the Engineer's Department, Bureau of Topographical Engineers, Ordnance Office, Subsistence Department, Pay Department, Medical Department, Office of Adjutant-general, and the head-quarters of the Major-general or military Commander-in-chief of the Army. The War Department is furnished with a valuable library of some 10,000 volumes.

The Navy Department building lies directly west of the President's House, and in the rear of the War Department. It has five bureaus, exclusive of the Secretary's office, viz.: Bureau of the Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The Department of the Interior, or Home Department, is the most extensive connected with the government. The building which it is destined to occupy is yet unfinished, but when completed, it will be the most extensive and most interesting in the metropolis. A portion of it is already occupied by one of the bureaus of the department (the Patent Office), and also by the museum of the National Institute. The titles of the bureaus connected with the Interior Department are as follows: Land Office, Patent Office, Indian Office, and Pension Office. As its name indicates, this department has to do exclusively with all those matters bearing upon the internal economy of the United States, and is, of course, increasing in importance with every successive year. A library of some 5,000 volumes is attached to this department. In the second story of the building now occupied by the Patent Office, are the invaluable relics of Washington, including his camp chest, the Original Declaration of Independence, the gifts presented from time to time to the government by foreign powers, Franklin's printing press, a collection of Indian portraits by King, the treasures of the National Institute, interesting memorials of the late James Smithson, and the extensive and rare treasures se-

cured by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes, in almost every department of national history and human ingenuity. Every thing here is open to the inspection of the public. In the first story of the same building are collected all the models of the machines which have been patented since the foundation of the government.

The Post-office Department is of white marble, and after the Corinthian order. It is 3 stories high, and 204 feet long, and 102 deep; it contains 27 rooms on each floor, making 81 in all. It occupies a central position in the city, near the Department of the Interior, both of which are about half a mile from the President's Square and the other departments.

With regard to the Office of the Attorney-general, which we have classed with the Executive branches of the government, we have only to say that it derives its chief attraction from the person who may occupy it, who must be, of necessity, a man of distinguished ability. Rooms are assigned to him in the Treasury building, and it is to him that all knotty questions, in all the departments, are submitted for final settlement.

The National Observatory is situated on the banks of the Potomac, in an oblique direction from the President's House, toward Georgetown. The site is a beautiful one, having a commanding view of Washington and Georgetown, of the Potomac river, and surrounding country as far down as Fort Washington, opposite to Mount Vernon. It is a naval institution, under the control and management of Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N. The force employed at it consists principally of naval officers. Besides the astronomical duties of the establishment, here are kept all the nautical books, charts, and instruments belonging to the navy. The apartment in which the chronometers are kept is a very interesting one. Before one of these instruments is purchased by government, it is required to be put on trial by the Superintendent of the Observatory for one year; during which period it is compared daily with the great astronomical clock of the Observatory, which regulates the time for the whole city. The temperature of the room in which it is kept is also carefully observed, and recorded every day. The test is a severe one, and in case the instrument fails to come up to it, it is returned to the maker at the end of the year. The observations on the temperature in connection with the performance of the chronometer, enable the maker to improve the instrument, and on a second trial of another year it rarely fails to pass. There are from 60 to 100 chronometers always in this room, all of which are daily wound, and compared and treated in the manner described. Thus a complete and minute history is kept of each one. Here also are conducted the celebrated researches connected with the "wind and current charts," the habits of the whale, and a variety of phenomena connected with the great deep. The National Observatory of Washington occupies a high rank among the observatories of the world, there being but two—those of Russia and Greenwich—superior to it. The largest telescope, called the equatorial, is a 14 feet refractor, with an object-glass of 9 inches. It is mounted in the revolving dome on the top of the main building; and is so arranged with clock-work and machinery, that being directed to a star in the morning, it may be left alone, when on returning to it in the evening, it will have followed the path of the star so exactly, that it will be found still pointing to the star, and the star will be visible through it. With its powers the stars are visible at mid-day. In one room below are the meridian and mural circles; in another, the transit instrument; in another, the prime vertical instrument; and in another yet, the great refraction circle, invented by the superintendent: it is made by Ertel & Son, Munich, and taken altogether is, perhaps, one of the finest instruments anywhere to be found. But perhaps the most wonderful object at this interesting establishment is the electro-chronograph, invented by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati. It is in the room with the transit instrument, and is so arranged, by its connection with an electrical battery in the building, that its ticks may be heard in any part of the country to which the magnetic wires lead, provided they be put in connection with it. Thus it may be made of itself to record the time, and in such a manner, that the astronomer in Boston, New Orleans, or elsewhere, will know it, and tell the time of day by his clock, as well as one who stands before it and reads the hands on its face. The Observatory regulates the time for Washington and Georgetown by the falling of a ball. At ten minutes before mean noon every day, a large black ball is hoisted to a flag staff, standing on the top of the dome. This is to give warning for those who wish to get the *exact* time of the day to look out. Precisely at twelve the ball drops. The whole city is informed of the exact time.

The Arsenal occupies a fine position on the extreme southern point of the city (called Greenleaf's Point), at the junction of the eastern branch with the Potomac, commanding a beautiful and extensive view, over a broad expanse of water, toward the cities of Washington and Georgetown on the N., and Alexandria on the S. The channels of both rivers running near the Arsenal shore, afford all requisite facilities for receiving and shipping ordnance and other military stores. Although this site was originally reserved for the purpose of an arsenal, it was not occupied by any building of importance until after the peace of 1814, when the building of the present establishment was commenced under the direction of the late Col. George Bomford. From the small square embraced in the first plan, the buildings have been gradually extended until they occupy nearly the whole reservation, and form one of the principal arsenals of construction in the United States. The workshops contain much useful and ingenious machinery, propelled by steam, for manufacturing gun-carriages and equipments for artillery, and for preparing ammunition of all kinds. Among these may be noticed particularly the machines for planing and boring iron and wood, those for tenoning and morticing the spokes and hubs of wheels; Blanchard's ingenious lathe for turning irregular forms in wood, such as spokes, axe-handles, etc.; the machinery for making leaden bullets by pressing them out of the bar-lead instead of casting them; and, above all, the beautiful machine for making and charging percussion caps for small arms, invented by Mr. George Wright, a workman at the Arsenal. By this last-mentioned machine, a sheet of copper being inserted on one side, and some percussion powder put in a hopper on the other, the finished caps are produced without any further agency of the workman. In the spacious storehouses of the Arsenal are to be seen arms and equipments for the troops; also a large number of gun-carriages, and other apparatus for the service of the artillery in the forts and in the field, from the ponderous Columbiad for the defense of the coast, to the little mountain howitzer, which may be transported, with its miniature smith's forge, on the back of a mule. The model office contains a collection of models or patterns of the various arms and military equipments used in our service, and also of such of those used in the armies of other nations as have been obtained by the ordnance department. Here may also be seen some specimens of old and new inventions, repeating arms, revolvers, etc., which have been suggested at home or abroad by the organ of destructiveness. In the *gun lot* are arranged many pieces of ordnance and piles of balls, mostly of heavy calibre for the armament of the forts. In front of the old Arsenal Square a small collection of foreign brass cannon will attract the notice of the visitor, who will perceive by the inscriptions that some of them are trophies of the success of our arms at Saratoga, Yorktown, Niagara, and Vera Cruz. The guns and cannons of Duncan's field-battery, which performed distinguished services on nearly every field of battle in the Mexican War, are likewise preserved at the Arsenal as a saluting battery. On the W. side of the Arsenal grounds, near the river, are 2 pyramidal

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